آموزش زبان انگلیسی

تالیف: ادیک باغداساریان

(ا. گرمانیک)

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(Պարսկերեն)

Let’s Learn English

(In Persian)

BY

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I dedicate this book to my beloved wife Tamar, who has always been supportive to me in my challenges for existence and scientific and cultural endevors.

Edic Baghdasarian

پیشکش به همسر عزیزم تامار که همواره پشتیبان من برای تنازع بقا و فعالیت های علمی-فرهنگی بوده است.

ادیک باغداساریان

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پیشگفتار

آموزش زبان انگلیسی و نه انگلیسی مآبی یا آمریکایی مآبی ، یکی از مهمترین عوامل پیشرفت در زمینه های گوناگون زندگی به شمار میرود، چه این زبان پیشتاز مسلم انتقال علوم و فنون و محورآشنایی با زمینه های گوناگون اجتماعی-سیاسی ، اجتماعی-فرهنگی و اجتماعی-اقتصادی به شمار میرود.

نگارنده سالهای متمادی به تدریس زبان انگلیسی در ایران مشغول بود و در این میان با بسیاری از مشکلات افراد در فراگیری صحیح زبان انگلیسی آشنایی پیدا کرد. برای آموزش این زبان تسلط به ویژگی های زبانهای فارسی و انگلیسی از دیدگاه شکل و محتوا و قواعد و نکات عدیده ضرورت دارد.

نگارنده بنا به در خواست بسیاری از شاگردان پیشین و دوستان و آشنایان مبادرت به تهیه این اثر نمود. باشد که این تلاش به علاقمندان فراگیری این زبان کمک نماید.

ادیک باغداساریان

۵ ماه مه ۲۰۱۵ تورونتو

بخش ۱
الفبای زبان انگلیسی

الفبای انگلیسی شامل ۲۶ حرف است که بصورت بزرگ و کوچک نوشته میشوند:
Aa, Bb, Cc,…..Zz
حروف انگلیسی دو دسته اند:

۱. **صدادار** (vowels) شامل **a, e, I, o, u**

حرف **y** گاهی صدادار و گاهی بی صدا است.

حروف صدادار دارای یک نوع موسیقی هستند در حالیکه حرف بی صدا از ترکیب دو صدا تشکیل می شوند. حروف صدادار دارای دو نوع تلفظ هستند در حالیکه حروف بی صدا غالباً به یک شکل تلفظ می گردند.

۲. **حروف بی صدا** (consonants): آنها بدون دخالت حروف صدا دار قابل تلفظ نیستند.

در زبان انگلیسی حروف می توانند جداگانه و یا چسبیده نوشته شوند. (بر خلاف فارسی) که حروف یک کلمه در صورت امکان باید به هم چسبیده باشند).

تلفظ حروف صدادار (با این ترتیب از چپ به راست حفظ شود **(e, I, y, a, o, u**

صدای کوچک	صدای بزرگ	
اَ، آ، ع()،اِ	اِی	**a**
اِ، ع، تلفظ نمی شود	ای	**e**
ای	آی	**i**
اُ (کوتاه)، آ، بین اُ و آ	اُو (کشیده)	**o**
آ، ع، او	یو	**u**
ای، ی	آی	**y**

نکته ۱: اگر حرف صداداری میان دو حرف بی صدا قرار گیرد با صدای کوچک خود تلفظ می شود: مانند **cut** (کات)، **hot** (هات)، **bad** (بَد)، **bat** (بَت).

نکته ۲: اگر صداداری میان دو حرف بی صدا قرار گیرد ولی بعد از حرف بی صدای دوم یک حرف صدادار دیگر بیاید در این صورت صدادار اول یا صدای بزرگ خود تلفظ می شود. نمونه: (کیک) **cake**

نکته ۳: اگر صداداری میان دو بیصدا قرار گیرد و پس از حرف بیصدای دوم یک صدادار دیگر و سپس یک حرف بی صدا بیاید، صدادار اول با صدای بزرگ و صدادار دوم با صدای کوچک بلفظ می شود. نمونه: میوزیک **music**

نکته ۴: اگر صداداری میان دو بیصدا قرار گیرد و سپس یک صدادار و آنگاه بی صدا و سپس یک صدادار قرار گیرد در این صورت سه صدادار توسط سه بی صدا احاطه شده است و اغلب صدادار اول با صدای کوچک و صدادار دوم با صدای بزرگ و صدادار سوم با صدای کوچک تلفظ می شود. نمونه: تومِیتو **tomato** پوتِیتو **potato**

نمونه هایی برای حروف صدادار

A

آرت	**art**
مارت	**mart**
عباوت	**about**
وانت	**want**
دِیت	**date**
فِر	**fare**

E

در آخر کلمات بیش از دو سیلابی تلفظ نمی شود.

بی	**be**
بِد	**bed**
هِر	**her**
هیر	**here**

اگر این حرف پس از حرفهای **t** و **s** و **d** و **c** بیاید این حرفها گاهی صدای ش، ج، چ پیدا می کند:

اُشِن	ocean
رایچِس	righteous

e بعد از z، x، s، sh و ch تلفظ می شود:

چرچِز	church–churches
فاکسِز	fox- foxes

در سایر موارد (سوم شخص مفرد زمان حال ساده و در جمع اسامی) تلفظ نمی شود.

گُووز	goes
دِیتس	dates

I

لاین	line
آیرون	iron
سِر	sir

O

لات	lot
گات	got
باتِن	botton
وُرک	work
نُووت	note

U

یوز	use
آنکِل	uncle
عسیوم	assume
پوش	push
رود	rude
راب	rub
هِرت	hurt

Y

یِس	yes
یارد	yard
اِنی	any

ترای	try						
حروف صدادار ترکیبی(Diphthongs)							
اَئریال	aerial		ئی	ae			
اِیم	aim		اِی	ai			
آیل	aisle		آی	ai			
اِر	air		اِ	ai			
آنت	aunt		فراد	fraud		آو،آ	au
لان	lawn		پاو	paw		آو، آ	aw
هارت	heart	و دِد	dead	و	تیtea	ای، اِ، آ	ea
گریت	great		اِی	ea			
ایرear		ای	ea				
دیر	deer		سیک	seek		ای ، یه	ee
سیلینگ	ceiling		ای	ei			
هایت	height		نایدِر	neither		آی	ei
نِیبر	neighbor		اِی	ei			
دِر	their		اِ	ei			
(مردم) پی پل	people		ای، ئی	eo			
(پلنگ) لوپرد	leopard		اِ	eo			
(اروپا) یوروپ	Europe		یو	eu			
(الماس) دایموند	diamond		آی	ia			
پیانو	piano		ئی اَ	ia			
(تکه، قطعه)	Piece		ئی	ie			
بستن	tie		آی	ie			
(درنوره) فیرس	fierce		ایه	ie			
(شیر) لاین	lion		آی	io			
کت	coat		اُو	oa			
(انگشت پا) تُوو	toe		اُو	oe			
(سر و صدا) نوُیز	noise		اُی	oi			

(کتاب) بوک	book	او(کوتاه) oo
(سیل) فلاد	flood	آ oo
دُر	door	اُو oo
سوپ	soup	ئو(کشیده)ou
(دادگاه)کُرت	court	اُ ou
(بیرون)آوت	out	اَو ou
(پسرعمو، پسردایی)کازین	cousin	اَو ou
(روح) سول	soul	اُ(کشیده) ou

تلفظ حروف بی صدا

ب B

اگر در آغاز کلمه بیاید و بعد از آن یک حرف بی صدا(غیر از L و R) باشد، تلفظ نمی شود. مانند: مروارید(bdellium(deljum

که تلفظ نمی شود. اما در بقیه موارد تلفظ می شود. مانند:

سیاه	بلَک	black
قهوه ای	برَون	brown

اگر بعد از b حرف m بیاید و هر دو در یک سیلاب باشند، تلفظ نمی شود:

شانه	کام	comb
کر	دام	dumb
گور	توم	tomb
بره	لَم	lamb
شاقول	پلام	plumb
بی حس	نام	numb

اگر b و m در دو سیلاب مختلف باشند، حرف b تلفظ می شود:

مظهر	سیمبل	symbol(sym-bol)

B در برخی کلمات قبل از t تلفظ نمی شود:

شک	دات	doubt
قرض	دِت	debt

C

اگر بعد از یکی از حروف y، i، e بیاید، س و در بقیه موارد ک تلفظ می شود:

سینما		**cinema**
سقف	سیلینگ	**ceiling**
اتومبیل	کار	**car**

C در وسط کلمات پیش از حروف i و e معمولاً ش تلفظ می شود:

اقیانوس	اُشن	**ocean**
گرانبها	پرِشس	**precious**

D

همواره (د) تلفظ می شود غیر از چند استثناء:

در برخی کلمات تلفظ نمی شود:

چهارشنبه	ونزدی	**wednesday**
لبه، حاشیه	اِج	**edge**
خوش تیپ	هَن سِم	**handsome**

در برخی کلمات (ج) تلفظ می شود:

سرباز	سولجر	**soldier**

F

همواره (ف) تلفظ می شود تنها در of (تلفظ بریتانیایی) v تلفظ می شود.

G

قبل از y (ج) تلفظ می شود.

ژیمناستیک	جیمنَستیک	**gymnastic**

پیش از n و m تلفظ نمی شود:

علامت	ساین	**sign**
عملیات جنگی	کمپین	**campaign**

پیش از n در آغاز کلمه تلفظ نمی شود:

جن زیرزمینی	نوم	**gnome**

در واژه های خارجی دخیل در انگلیسی گاهی (ژ) تلفظ می شود:

(از فرانسه) گاراژ	گراژ	**garage**
(از فرانسه) مونتاژ	مونتاژ	**montage**

پیش از حروف **i** و **e** گاهی (گ) گاهی (ج) تلفظ می شود:

دختر	گرل	**girl**
عمومی	جنرال	**general**
به دست آوردن	گِت	**get**

H

همواره (ه) تلفظ می شود. در برخی کلمات پیش از برخی حروف صدا دار تلفظ نمی شود:

ساعت	ائور	**hour**
درستکار	آنِست	**honest**
وزن و قافیه	رایم	**rhyme**

J

همواره (ج) تلفظ می شود.

K

همواره ک تلفظ می شود اما اول کلمات و پیش از **n** تلفظ نمی شود:

دانستن	نُو	**know**
زدن	ناک	**knock**
چاقو، کارد	نایف	**knife**

L

همواره (ل) تلفظ می شود اما در برخی کلمات تلفظ نمی شود. مانند:

قدم زدن	واک	**walk**
حرف زدن	تاک	**talk**
نخل	پام	**palm**

M

همواره (م)تلفظ می شود.

پیش از ذ اگر بیاید و در یک سیلاب باشند تلفظ نمی شود.

بالا رفتن، صعود کردن کلایم **climb**

N

(ن) تلفظ می شود.

-پس از **m** در آخر کلمات تلفظ نمی شود:

محکوم کردن گندم **condemn**

لعنت کردن دَم **damn**

اما اگر در همین کلمات بعد از **n** حرف صدادار بیاید، **n** تلفظ می شود:

لعنتی دَمِنبل **damnable**

P

(پ) تلفظ می شود.

- در آغاز برخی کلمات اگر پیش از حرف بی صدا قرار گیرد تلفظ نمی گردد:

سرور سالتری **psaltery**

روان شناسی سایکالاجی **psychology**

-در برخی کلمات تلفظ نمی شود:

تمشک رس بری **raspberry**

رسید رسیت **receipt**

q(Q)

(ک) تلفظ می شود.

پرسش کواسشن **question**

کاملاً کوایت **quite**

R

همواره (ر) تلفظ می شود.

قیر تار **tar**

البته در آخر کلمات در جنوب انگلستان، تلفظ نمی شود:

فقیر پو **poor**

S

(س یا ز) تلفظ می شود.

-در انتهای کلمات بعد از حروف **k**، **p**، **f**، **t** معمولاً صدای (س) دارد.

گربه ها کتس **cats**

-بعد از بقیه حروف (ز) تلفظ می شود:

درها دُرز **doors**

درخت ها تریز **trees**

-در برخی کلمات تلفظ نمی شود:

جزیره آیلند **island**

گروه کاپ **corps**

راهرو آیل **aisle**

-**s** در افعال (ز) و در اسم و صفت (س) تلفظ می شود:

(فعل) بستن گلوز **close**

(صفت) نزدیک، صمیمی کلوس **close**

-پیش لز (**u**، **i**، **e**) صدای (ش) و گاهی (ژ) می دهد:

ویرایش، نسخه ورژن **version**

گنج ترِژر **treasure**

T

پیش از **u**، **i**، **e** گاهی (چ) تلفظ می شود:

طبیعت نیچر **nature**

فرصت آپورچونیتی-آپورتیونیتی **opportunity**

در برخی کلمات **t** تلفظ نمی شود:

کشتی گرفتن رِسِل **wrestle**

دژ کَسل **castle**

اغلب	آفِن(بریتانیایی)	often
اغلب	آفتِن(آمریکای شمالی)	often

V

همواره (و) تلفظ می شود.

W

در کلماتی که با wr آغاز می شوند w تلفظ نمی شود:

مچ	ریست	wrist
کشتی گرفتن	رِسل	wrestle
اشتباه	رانگ	wrong

wh تلفظی بین (و) و (او) دارد:

کدام	اویچ	which

X

تلفظ (اِکس) یا (اگز) (ش)، (ز) دارد.

بیان کردن	اکس پرس	express
امتحان	اگزم	exam
نگران	انگِشس	anxious
نوعی گاز	زُنُن	xenon

Y

صدای (ی) بلی	یس	yes
صدای (آی) مال من	مای	my
صدای (ئی) دسته، حزب	پارتی	party

Z

اغلب صدای (ز) اما گاهی (س) و (ژ) می دهد.

باغ وحش	زو	zoo

تصرف	سی ژر	zeizure
موسیقی والس	والس	waltz

Z در الفبای بریتانیایی (زد) و در الفبای آمریکای شمالی (زی) نامیده می شود.

حروف مرکب:

صندلی	چر	chair	(چ)	ch
او	شی	she	(ش)	sh
تلفن	فُن	phone	(ف)	ph
عکس	پیکچر	picture	(چر)	ture
تجاری	کومرشال	commercial	(شیال)	cial
جاه طلب	اَمبیشس	ambitious	(شس)	tious

gh

گاهی صدای (گ) گاهی (ف) می دهد.

ایرانیان برای نوشتن (غ) یا (ق) معمولاً gh می نویسند لیکن انگلیسی زبانان در اینگونه کلمات آنرا (گ) تلفظ می کنند.

کافی	ایناف	enough
روح	گوست	ghost

و گاهی هم تلفظ نمی شود:

هشت	اِیت	eight
اگرچه	دُو	though
آه کشیدن	سای	sigh
شب	نایت	night

ایرانیان برای نوشتن (خ) در انگلیسی از kh استفاده می کنند.

خارک khark

th

مانند (ث) یا (ط) تلفظ می شود.

راه پَت، پَث path

سه	تری، طری	three
نسبتاً	رَدر	rather
سپس	ذِن، دن	then
که، آن	ذَت، دَت	that

ck

تلفظ (ک) دارد:

بسته	پَک	pack

نکته: آوای موسیقایی، زیر و بم جملات (intonation) اهمیت فراوانی دارد. گاهی یک نفر که انگلیسی زبان اصلی او نیست به درستی کلمات و جملات را تلفظ می کند اما ممکن است یک انگلیسی زبان بخوبی متوجه نظر این گوینده نشود و آن به علت زیر و بمهایی است که به درستی ادا نشده اند.

بخش ۲

شیوه نگارش (Spelling rules)

۱- اگر کلمه یک سیلابی به یک حرف بی صدا ختم شود و قبل از آن فقط ک حرف صدادار آمده باشد هنگام افزوده شدن پسوندهای زیر، حرف بی صدای آخر تکرار می شود: **ing, er, or, ar, ance, est, able, ed, en** مانند:

بدست آوردن	**get+ing=getting**
بزرگتر	**big+er=bigger**
توقف کردن	**stop+ed=stopped**
غمگین شدن	**sad+en=sadden**

اما: (به علت حرف صدادار دوم)

meet+ing=meeting
read+ing=reading

۲- در کلمات چند سیلابی زمانی قانون (۱) قابل اجرا است که تاکید روی سیلاب آخر باشد:

ترجیح دادن	**prefer+ed=preferred**
حذف کردن	**omit+ed=omitted**
آغاز کردن	**begub+er=beginner**

اگر تاکید روی سیلاب آخر نباشد حرف بی صدای آخر تکرار نمی شود.

مانند:

بازکردن	**open+ed=opened**
ویرایش کردن	**edit+ing=editing**

۳- در کلماتی که به **y** ختم می شوند و قبل از آن یک حرف بی صدا باشد، هنگام افزوده شدن پسوند ها (غیر از **ing**) حرف **y** به **i** تبدیل می شود و اگر پسوند **s** باشد، **y** به **ies** دگرگون می گردد:

beauty + full = beautiful زیبا

happy + er = happier شادتر

۴- پسوند **full** هر گاه به کلمه ای اضافه شود تبدیل به **ful** می گردد:

Beauty + full = beautiful

۵- پسوندهای **ship** و **like** در حرف **y** آخر کلمه تغییری نمی دهند:

City + like = city like

۶- در کلمات **lady** و **baby** حرف **y** بجز با پسوند **s** با هیچ پسوند دیگری تغییر نمی کند:

Babyhood
Babies

۷- حرف **y** در اضافه ملکی (**s'**) تغییر نمی کند:

Somebody's

۸- اگر قبل از **y** یک حرف صدا دار باشد در زمان افزوده شدن پسوند تغییری در کلمه ایجاد نمی شود:

Day + s = days
Buy + s = buys
Buy + er = buyer

۹- قانون ۳ و ۸ در مورد کلمات زیر مصداق ندارد:

Shy, gay, say, pay, lay, day, gluey

۱۰- حرف **y** در آخر اسامی خاص هنگام جمع بسته شدن تغییر نمی کند:

Henry + s = Henrys

۱۱- همه اسامی خاص با حروف بزرگ شروع می شوند.

۱۲-حرف **L** در آخر کلماتی که ما قبل آن یک حرف با صدا باشد، هنگام افزوده شدن پسوند، حرف **L** تکرار می شود:

Travel + ed = travelled
Travel + ing = travelling

این قانون در آمریکای شمالی همیشه رعایت نمی شود.

۱۳-اگر به کلمات مختوم به **ie** پسوند **ing** اضافه شود، ابتدا **ie** به **y** تبدیل و سپس **ing** اضافه می شود:

Tie + ing = tying بستن

Die + ing = dying مردن

Lie + ing = lying دراز کشیدن

۱۴-در کلمات همواره ie نوشته می شود مگر زمانی که پس از حروف (s) یا (c) یا پیش از gh (با صدای اِی) قرار گیرند:

believe	باور کردن
chief	رئیس
grief	غصه
eight	هشت
ceiling	سقف
receive	دریافت کردن
seize	گرفتن

۱۵- کلمات زیر از قانون ۱۴ مستثنی هستند:

Leisre, foreign, society, science, neither, either, their, veil, reign, vein, forfeit…

و چند کلمه دیگر.

۱۶-کلماتی که به e ختم می شوند، اگر پسوند صدا دار به آنها اضافه شود، حرف e از آخر آنها حذف می شود:

Arrive + ing = arriving

۱۷-اگر پسوند با حرف بی صدا شروع شود قانون ۱۶ جاری نخواهد بود:

Move + ment = movement

۱۸-کلمات زیر از قانون ۱۷ مستثنی هستند:

True, due, whole, argue, wise, awe

۱۹-اگر آخر کلمه ye و ee و oe بیاید هنگام افزودن ، تغییری در (e) داده نمی شود:

Shoe + ing = shoeing
See + ing = seeing

۲۰-اگر کلمه ای به k ختم شود و قبل از آن فقط یک حرف صدادار باشد k تبدیل به ck می شود:

Back, sick, stick
Book, took, look

۲۱-در کلمات یک سیلابی مختوم به L اگر قبل از آن فقط یک حرف صدادار بیاید، L تکرار می شود. مانند:

All, ball, wall, well

اما اگر دو حرف صدادار باشد، L تکرار نمی شود. مانند:

Meal, trail, coal

۲۲-در پایان کلمات چند سیلابی معمولاً ck به کار نمی رود بلکه فقط به c ختم می شود:

Music, plastic, picnic

۲۳-در کلمات یک سیلابی مختوم به s اگر پیش از آن فقط یک حرف صدادار باشد، s تبدیل به ss می شود:

Miss, less, grass, pass, dress, guess

۲۴-کلمات زیر از قانون (۲۳) مستثنی هستند:

Was, bus, his, thus, as, yes, has, gas, us, is, this

۲۵-کلماتی که به حرف L ختم می شوند اگر پیش از آن فقط یک حرف بی صدا بیاید، کلمه به e ختم می شود:

Little, table, apple, people

۲۶-کلمات زیر از قانون (۲۵) مستثنی هستند:

Hurl, curl, pearl, girl

۲۷-اگر قبل از f آخر کلمه یک حرف صدادار باشد f تکرار می شود اگر دو حرف صدادار باشد فقط f نوشته می شود:

Off, cliff, staff, chief, loaf

۲۸-اگر حروف بی صدا میان دو حرف با صدای کوچک (کوتاه) قرار گیرند حرف بی صدا تکرار می شود:

Little, butter, better, tennis

۲۹-اگر کلمه ای به حرف c ختم شود در صورت اضافه شدن پسوندهای ing, y, er, ed حرف c تبدیل به ck می شود (برای اینکه س تلفظ نگردد).

Panic + y = panicky
Picnic + ing = picnicking

۳۰-برخی کلمات را می توان با دو شیوه نوشت:

to embed = imbed فرو کردن

to endorse = indorse تایید کردن

to ensure = insure بیمه کردن

۳۱-چند اختلاف میان نگارش انگلیسی و آمریکایی وجود دارد:

انگلیسی	آمریکایی

encase	**in case**	در جعبه قرار دادن
enfold	**infold**	تا کردن
colour	**color**	رنگ
honour	**honor**	احترام
mould	**mold**	قالب
smoulder	**smolder**	سوختن
offence	**offense**	گناه، تخلف
defence	**defense**	دفاع
pretence	**pretense**	تظاهر
licence	**license**	گواهینامه
centre	**center**	مرکز
theatre	**theater**	تئاتر
metre	**meter**	متر
apologise	**apologize**	عذرخواهی کردن
realise	**realize**	تشخیص دادن

چند استثناء:

Surprise, supervise, despise, advertise, advise, exercise, regularize, revolutionize, nationalize, pasteurize, standardize.

۳۲-ce در آخر کلماتی که تبدیل به فعل می شود به se تبدیل می گردد:

آمریکایی	**انگلیسی**
practice	**to 23ractice**
licence	**to license**

۳۳-اولین کلمه جملات یا عبارات باید با حرف بزرگ شروع شود.

۳۴-اسامی خاص همواره با حروف بزرگ شروع می شوند.

۳۵-عبارات اختصاری با حروف بزرگ شروع می شوند.

کاربرد حروف بزرگ

موارد زیر با حروف بزرگ شروع می شود:

-اولین حرف اولین کلمه در جمله.

-اسامی خاص.

-اسم ملیت، زبان، کشور و ...

-اولین کلمه در جمله نقل قول.

-اول هر مصرع شعر.

-کلمه های با اهمیت و مورد تاکید:

<u>Bread</u> and <u>Cheese</u> is the best food for billions of people.

-آغاز نامه در موقع سلام:

My Dear Friend,

-کلمه (I) به معنی (من) همواره بزرگ است.

-کلمات مخفف یا کوتاه شده یا مختصر شده: .Dr., Mr و غیره.

-القاب ، **Prime <u>Minister</u>** و **Cyrus the <u>Great</u>**

-بعد از (نقطه)، (علامت تعجب و سؤال)

-اسامی مقدس

-ستارگان و سیارات

بخش ۳

گونه واژه ها (اقسام کلمه)– اسم

(The parts of speech) (noun)

در انگلیسی هشت گونه واژه وجود دارد:

۱- اسم **noun**
۲- ضمیر **pronoun**
۳- صفت **adjective**
۴- فعل **verb**
۵- قید **adverb**
۶- حروف اضافه **prepositions**
۷- حروف ربط **conjunctions**
۸- حروف تعجب **interjections**

اسامی دو نوع هستند:

۱- اسم ذات(**concrete noun**) که وجود خارجی دارد و قابل دیدن و لمس کردن است. اسم ذات خود چند نوع است:

۱-۱ اسم عام (**common noun**) مانند:

Book, man , door

۱-۲ اسم خاص (**Proper noun**) مانند:

England, Obama, Iran

نکته ۱- اسم عام- اگر در اول جمله نباشد با حروف کوچک شروع می شود اما همه اسامی خاص باید با حروف بزرگ شروع شود.

نکته ۲- پیش از اسامی خاص حرف تعریف (**a, an, the**) قرار نمی گیرد.

نکته ۳- قبل از برخی اسامی خاص که با حرف کوچک شروع شده باشند، حرف تعریف **the** قرار می گیرد:

The sun, the moon, the earth

۳-۱- اسم جمع (**collective noun**) بر یک گروه یا دسته دلالت می کند:

گله **cattle** خانواده **family** کمیته **committee**

The committee is having a meeting

کمیته جلسه دارد (اسم جمع گروهی است و با فعل مفرد به کار می رود)

The committee are having tea.

اعضای کمیته در حال صرف چای هستند (اسم جمع و به اعضاء آن گروه دلالت دارد لذا با فعل جمع به کار می رود).

۴-۱- اسم جنس (**material noun**)، به ماده یا جنس دلالت دارد مانند:

Book, wood

۵-۱- اسم ساده (**simple noun**) که از یک کلمه تشکیل می شود. مانند: **book**

۶-۱- اسم مرکب (**compound noun**) که از ترکیب دو یا چند کلمه ساده تشکیل می شود.

linving-room, classroom

برای جمع بستن اسم کافی است **s** به آخر آن اضافه شود:

book + s = books کتاب ها

۲- اسم معنی (**abstract noun**) اسمی است که بر حالت یا کیفیت دلالت دارد. مانند: **Liberty** (آزادی)، **wisdom** (عقل)، **justice** (عدالت).

جنس اسم (Gender)

۱- اسامی مذکر(**masculine gender**) مانند: پادشاه **King**

۲- اسامی مؤنث(**feminine gender**) مانند: ملکه **Queen**

۳- جنس عام(**common gender**) به هر دو اسم مذکر و مؤنث دلالت می کند (مذکر یا مؤنث) دانش آموز **student**

۴- جنس خنثی(**neuter gender**) اینها نه مذکرند و نه مونث: **table, house, heart**

نکته ۱- برای تبدیل برخی اسامی مذکر به مؤنث پسوند **ess** به آخر آن می افزاییم:

actor + ess = actoress هنرپیشه زن

god + ess = goddess الهه

host + ess = hostess میزبان زن

نکته ۲– گاهی با افزودن کلماتی مثل female, male, she, he و غیره کلمات را از مذکر به مؤنث و بالعکس تبدیل می کنیم.

الاغ نر	he-ass
الاغ ماده	she-ass
فیل نر	male-elephant
فیل ماده	female-elephant
انسان مرد	man-kind
انسان زن	woman-kind

تعداد اسم (number)

اسامی یا مفرد هستند(singular) و یا جمع (plural).

a book یک کتاب(مفرد)

books کتاب ها(جمع)

همانگونه که پیشتر گفتیم علامت جمع در انگلیسی (s) است که در پایان اسم اضافه می شود. در فارسی علامت جمع (ها) برای اشیاء و (ان) برای انسان و موجودات و گیاهان است.

نکته ۱: s در جمع (س) تلفظ می شود.

نکته ۲: اگر اسمی به حروف بی صدای d, g, k, l, m, n, ng, r, v ختم شود (s) جمع (ز) تلفظ می شود:

doors درها (دُرز)

نکته ۳: اگر اسم به ch, sh, s, ss, z, x ختم شود در جمع (s) به (es) تبدیل می شود.

church churches کلیساها

نکته ۴: اگر اسمی به o ختم شود و قبل از آن یک حرف بی صدا باشد، در جمع از (es) استفاده می کنیم:

Potato + es = potatoes
Hero + es = heroes

نکته ۵: کلمات زیر از نکته (۴) مستثنی هستند:

Photo, solo, piano, zero, bravo, halo, dynamo, kilo, cello, magneto, embryo, silo, credo, tyro, canto

نکته ۶: برخی کلمات را می توان هم با (s) و هم با (es) جمع بست:

Avocado(e)s, banjo(e)s, zero(e)s, cargo(e)s, buffalo(e)s, motto(e)s

نکته ۷: اگر قبل از o در آخر کلمه یک حرف صدا دار باشد آن اسم با (s) جمع بسته می شود:

Zoo + s = zoos

نکته ۸: اگر اسم مفرد به y ختم شود و قبل از آن حرف بی صدا باشد، آن اسم با (es) جمع بسته می شود و y نیز به i تبدیل می شود:

Party -> parties

نکته ۹: اگر اسمی به y ختم شود و قبل از آن حرف صدادار باشد، آن اسم با (s) جمع بسته می شود:

Day -> days
Key -> keys

نکته ۱۰: اسامی خاص همواره با s جمع بسته می شوند:

Kathy -> kathys

نکته ۱۱: کلماتی که به f یا fe ختم می شود نه f یا fe در جمع به ves تبدیل می شود:

Wife -> wives
Knife -> knives
Loaf -> loaves

نکته ۱۲: کلمات زیر از نکته (۱۱) مستثنی هستند:

Proof, roof, chief, reef, belief, fife, golf, handkerchief, cliff, cuff, safe, grief, strife, coif, plainliff, serf

نکته ۱۳: کلمات زیر به دو صورت هم با ves هم با s جمع بسته می شوند:

Hoof (hooves, hoofs)
Wharf (wharves, wharfs)
Scarf (scarves, scarfs)
Beef (beeves, beefs)
Turf (turves, turfs)

نکته ۱۴: اسم جمع بی قاعده: برخی کلمات خود اسم جمع هستند:

Man men
Mouse mice

Goose geese
Foot feet
Louse lice
Tooth teeth
Child children
Ox oxen
Cow cows/kine

نکته ۱۵: اسم مفرد جمع برخی کلمات یکی است مانند:

sheep گوسفند، گوسفندان

Deer, dozen, gross, species, heathen, foot, couple, swine, trout, series, salmon, cannou, head

نکته ۱۶: برخی کلمات همواره بصورت جمع به کار می روند: اهم آنها بقرار زیر است:

Manners, customs, morals, tongs, compasses, scissors, spectacles, stairs, colours, annals, barracks, remains, spirits, headquarters, riches, clothes, goods, measles, cats, ashes, trousers, wages, contents, intestines, means, thanks, premises, arms

نکته ۱۷: در برخی کلمات مرکب جمع بصورت زیر است:

Court-martial	**courts-martial**
Attorney-general	**attorneys-general**
Step-son	**step-sons**
Maid-servant	**maid-servants**

نکته ۱۸: در اسامی مرکب که دارای حرف اضافه هستند، (s) جمع به آخر اسم اول اضافه می شود:

Mother-in-law -> Mothers-in-law

نکته ۱۹: کلماتی که با **man, woman, lord** ترکیب شده اند به هنگام جمع بستن هر دو جزء آنها جمع بسته می شود:

Woman-teacher -> Women-teachers

نکته ۲۰: برخی از اسامی در حال مفرد از نظر معنی با حالت جمع متفاوتند. مانند:

Beef, beefs
Copper, coppers

نکته ۲۱: کلمات خارجی دخیل در انگلیسی با قواعد مربوط به خود جمع بسته می شوند:

Basis -> bases
Crisis -> crises
Index -> indexes, indices

نکته ۲۲: برای جمع بستن حروف الفبا ('s) استفاده می شود:

A's, b's

نکته ۲۳: اسامی معنی و جنس جمع بسته نمی شوند اما برخی از آنها با تغییر معنی جمع بسته می شوند:

Iron -> irons
Water -> waters

نکته ۲۴: **people** جمع کلمه **person** است اما اگر جمع بسته شود معنی (مردمان) یا (ملل) می دهد:

The peoples of the world ملل جهان

نکته ۲۵: برخی اسامی هرگز **s** جمع نمی گیرند و همواره با فعل مفرد به کار می روند. مانند:

Advice, knowledge, luggage, shipping, baggage, information, dancing, fighting, scenery, furniture, hunting, nonsense

نکته ۲۶: در اسامی مرکب که بدون خط تیره متصل هستند بخش آخر جمع بسته می شود:

Horsemen, school rooms

نکته ۲۷: اگر صفتی به جای اسم به کار رود می توان آن را جمع بست. مانند: **dear**

نکته ۲۸: اسامی ملل که به **sh, ch, teh** ختم م یشوند دو نوع جمع دارند:

Dutchman
The dutch/Dutchmen
Frenchman
The French/Frenchmen

حالات اسم (case of noun)

اسامی دارای چهار حالت هستند:

۱- حالت فاعلی (**nominative case**)

<u>The man</u> is coming

۲- حالت مفعولی(**objective case**)

حالت مفعولی بی واسطه: (حرف اضافه قبل از مفعول به کار نمی رود).

I saw <u>him</u>.

حالت مفعولی باواسطه: (حرف اضافه قبل از مفهول به کار می رود).

I said <u>to him</u>.

۳- حالت ندایی(**vocative case**)، اسم مورد نظر خطاب قرار می گیرند.

Tom what are you eating?

۴- حالت ملکی(Genitive case) در این حالت یک اسم به اسم دیگر با معنی تعلق اضافه می شود. در فارسی به دو اسم مضاف و مضاف الیه (مالک) می گوییم:

اگر مضاف الیه موجود زنده، انسان یا زمان باشد از s' استفاده می کنیم در غیر اینصورت دو کلمه را با of به هم پیوند می دهیم:

Boy's book
Tom's pen
The color of the wall
A roll of paper

در مورد تاریخ از of استفاده می کنیم.

The month of November
The tenth of September
Season's greeting

بخش ۴

ضمایر(pronouns)

ضمیر کلمه ای است که جانشین اسم می شود.

برای نمونه:

John is coming.
He is coming.

در اینجا He ضمیر فاعلی است که بجای John آمده است.

انواع ضمیر

۱- ضمایر فاعلی(Nominative subjective pronouns)

I	من	We	ما
You	تو	You	شما
He(مذکر)	او	They	آنها
She(مؤنث)	او		
It(خنثی)	آن		

نمونه: He is going to school

نکته: در قدیم thou به معنی (تو) به کار می رفت. اکنون تنها برای خـــــدا به کار می رود.

۲- ضمایر مفعولی(objective pronouns)

Me	به من، مرا	Us	به ما، ما را
You	به تو، ترا	You	به شما، شما را
Him	به او، او را (متذکر)	Them	به آنها، آنها را
Her	به او، او را (مؤنث)		
It	به آن (حنثی)		

نمونه: من آنها را می بینم I see them

۳- ضمایر ملکی (Prossessive Pronouns)

مال ما	Ours	مال من	Mine
مال شما	Yours	مال تو	Yours
ما آنها	Theirs	ما او(مذکر)	His
مال او(مؤنث)	Hers	مال آن	Its

نمونه: این اتومبیل مال من است This car is mine

صفات ملکی:

مال ما	Our	مال من	My
مال شما	Your	مال تو	Your
مال آنها	Their	مال او(مذکر)	His
		مال او(مؤنث)	Her
		مال آن	Its

نمونه: It is my car

That car is mine.

۴- ضمایر انعکاسی و تاکیدی(Reflexive and emphatic pronouns)

خودمان	ourselves	خودم	Myself
خودتان	Yourselves	خودت	Yourself
خودشان	Themselves	خودش	Himself
خودش	Herself		
خودش	Itself		

- اگر فاعل و معفول جمله هر دو یک شخصی یا شیء باشند در این حالت ضمایر را انعکاسی می نامند.

He cut himself with a blade او صورت خود را با تیغ برید

He killed himself او خودش را کشت

- حالت تاکیدی برای تاکید فاعل یا مفعول به کار می رود.

I <u>myself</u> saw him. من خودم او را دیدم.

اگر با by استفاده شود به معنی (به تنهایی) است:

I finished the work by myself. من به تنهایی کار را تمام کرده.

اگر با all by به کار رود به معنی (تک و تنها) است.

I finished the work all by myself. من خودم تک و تنها کار را تمام کردم.

- ضمیر تاکیدی می تواند بعد از فاعل یا در انتهای جمله به کار رود.

He himself worte the letter یا **He wrote the letter himself.**

- اگر فاعل ضمیر مبهم **one** باشد، ضمیر انعکاسی و تاکیدی آن **oneself** خواهد بود که به صورت مفرد به کار می رود.

One can kill <u>oneself</u> with a gun.

شخص می تواند خود را با تفنگ بکشد.

۵- ضمایر اشاره معین (**Definite Demonstrative pronouns**) عبارتند از:

this	این	**these**	این ها
that	آن	**those**	آن ها

the former پیشین، اولی

the latter دومی

One, ones, such, the same, none.

نمونه:

This is my book

None go to party. هیچکس به مهمانی نمی رود.

- **None** در پاسخ **how many** و **no one** در پاسخ به **who** به کار می رود.

How many friends do you have? None.
Who was absent? No one.

کار برد **latter** و **former** (اولی، دومی)

John and Mark are two brothers, <u>the former</u> is clever but <u>the latter</u> is lazy.

جان و مارک دو برادر هستند، اولی با هوش ولی دومی تنبل است.

That watch is my <u>sister's</u>, but this <u>one</u> is mine.

آن ساعت مال خواهرم است ولی این یکی مال من است.

She has two English books and three farsi <u>ones</u>.

او دو کتاب انگلیسی و سه (کتاب) فارسی دارد.

۶- ضمایر اشاره نامعین(**Indefinite Demonstrative pronouns**)ضمایری هستند که جانشین اسامی نامعین می شوندو عبارتند از:

One, everyone, you, they, we

برای نمونه:

One should do one's best. هر کس باید منتهای کوشش خود را بکند.

Everyone must attend the meeting. هر کس بایستی در جلسه شرکت کند.

They say that he is dishonest man. می گویند که او شخص نادرستی است.

۷- ضمایر موصولی () ضمایری هستند که دو جمله را به یکدیگر مرتبط می سازندو عبارتند از:

ضمیر موصولی فاعلی-مفعولی برای انسان	**who**
ضمیر موصولی مفعولی برای انسان	**whom**
ضمیر موصولی فاعلی و مفعولی برای غیر انسان	**which**
ضمیر موصولی فاعلی و مفعولی بدون مرجع	**what**
ضمیر موصولی ملکی برای انسان	**whose**
ضمیر موصولی فاعلی و مفعولی برای انسان و غیر انسان	**that**

او دانش آموزی است که به شما زنگ زد.

He is the student who called you.

Who فاعلی به **student** اشاره دارد و در جمله **He is the student** و **called you** را به هم ربط می دهد.

I saw the man whom you don't know. او مردی است که شما او را نمی شناسید.

Whom مفعولی است زیرا **man** مفعول است و **whom** بر او اشاره دارد.

This is the singer whose songs are popular.

خواننده ای است که آوازهایش معروف هستند.

۸- قیدهای موصولی Relative adverbs

عبارتند از: **Why, where, when**

This is the house where I was born.

این خانه ای است که من در آن تولد یافتم.

It is the day when he was born.

این روزی است که او متولد شد.

می توان به جای همه ضمایر موصولی از **that** نیز استفاده کرد.

۹- ضمایر استفهامی یا پرسشی (Interrogative pronouns)

عبارتند از: **which, what, whom, who, whose**

Who told you that? چه کسی این مطلب را به شما گفت؟

To whom did you give the ticket?

بلیت را به چه کسی دادی؟

Whose pen is this? این قلم مال کیست؟

۱۰- ضمایر مبهم یا نامعین، مانند: something, any thing, nothing, someone, anyone, none, somebody, anybody, nobody, everything, everyone, everybody

Some و مشتقات آن در جملات مثبت و any و مشتقات آن در جملات منفی یا سئوالی به کار می رود. اگر انتظار پاسخ مثبت داشته باشیم می توان از some در جمله پرسشی استفاده کنیم.

بخش ۵

صفات (Adjectives)

صفت کلمه ای است که حالت و چگونگی اسم را بیان می کند و آن اسم را موصوف می نامیم. در انگلیسی صفت پیش از موصوف می آید:

a good student دانش آموز خوب

در اینجا good صفت و student موصوف است.

- **صفات کمی یا مقداری** (Quantative adjective) عبارتند از:

Much, little, no, some, any, enough, all, whole, half

مانند: او گوشت کم می خورد. He eats little meat.

- **صفات عددی یا شمارشی** (cardinal numbers)

150 = one hundred and fifty

- **صفات شماره ترتیبی**(ordinal nubers)

اولین	first	یک	one
دومی	second	دو	two
سومی	third	سه	three
چهارمی	fourth	چهار	four

بعد از سه کافی است th به شماره اضافه کنیم:

Ten+th = tenth

قبل از اعداد ترتیبی حرف تعریف the به کار می رود.

the sixth person فرد ششم

- برای نشان دادن دفعات عددی از **times** استفاده می کنیم غیر از یک بار و دوبار.

یک بار	once
دو بار	twice
سه بار	three times

- **صفات اشاره** (Demonstrative adjective) عبارتند از:

جمع		**مفرد**	
حرف تعریف	the	حرف تعریف	the
این ها	these	این	this
آن ها	those	آن	that
چنین، چنان	such	چنین، چنان	such
همان	the same	همین	the same
دیگر، بقیه	the other	دیگر، دیگری	the other

<u>This</u> house is ours and <u>that</u> one is yours.

- **صفات ملکی**

کتاب من	my book	کتاب ما	our book
کتاب تو	your book	کتاب شما	your book
کتاب او	his book		
کتاب او	her book		
کتاب او	its book		

از own بعد از برای تاکید استفاده می شود

من ماشین خودم را می راندم. I drove <u>my own</u> car

- **حروف تعریف** (Articles)

در انگلیسی حروف تعریف جزو صفات اشاره هستند و به دو گروه تقسیم می شوند: حرف تعریف معین (the) و حرف تعریف نامعین (an, a).

۱ – حرف تعریف معین (Difinite article) پیش از کلماتی به کار می رود که محتوای آن برای گوینده یا شنونده آشنا است. اگر این مطلب آشنا نباشد از حرف تعریف نامعین a یا an استفاده می کنیم. The (دِ) تلفظ می شود اما اگر حرف اول کلمه بعدی صدادار باشد (دی) تلفظ می گردد. کلمه بعد از a باید با حرف بی صدا و کلمه پس از anباید با حرف صدادار شروع شود.

موارد کاربرد the

۱- پیش از کلمه ای که محتوای آن برای شنونده معلوم و آشنا باشد، به کار می رود.
در فارسی محاوره ای معمولاً (ه) به آخر کلمه اضافه می شود برای نمونه:

Give me the book please. لطفاً کتابه را به من بدهید.

برای شنونده کاملاً مشخص است که منظور کدام کتاب است.

۲- پیش از تکرار کلمه در ترکیب جمله:

I bought a <u>book</u> and <u>some black ink</u>.
<u>The book</u> was very useful but <u>the ink</u> was colorless.
یک کتاب و مقداری جوهر مشکی خریدم،کتابه خیلی مفید بود اما جوهر رنگ نداشت.

۳- اسمهایی که در جهان منحصر بفرد هستند حرف تعریف **the** می گیرند:
The sun, the moon, the earth, the Vatican, the world, the sky.

۴- اسمهایی که به وسیله یک عبارت توصیف می شوند **the** می گیرند:

<u>The man</u> whom you saw was my brother.

۵- در مقایسه تفضیلی:

<u>The sooner</u> you leave, <u>the sooner</u> you will arrive home.
هر چه زودتر حرکت کنید زودتر هم به خانه می رسید.

۶- همراه صفات عالی به کار می رود:

He is <u>the best</u> student in the class.

۷- اگر قبل از پاره ای از کلمات قرار گیرد آنها جمع بسته می شوند:

the sick بیماران

the poor فقیران

۸- پیش از نام کشورهایی که از چند کلمه تشکیل شده باشند و یا با کلمات **state** و **republic** ترکیب شوند و یا بطور کلی جمع باشند:

The United States of America ایالات متحده آمریکا

The Armenian Republic جمهوری ارمنستان

۹- اگر جزیره به صورت دسته باشد **the** می گیرد:

The British Isles مجمع الجزایر بریتانیا

۱۰- قبل از القاب:

Cyrus the great کوروش کبیر

۱۱- با نام خانوادگی که به صورت جمع به کار می روند:

The Smiths moved into a new house.

خانواده اسمیت به یک خانه جدید نقل مکان کردند.

۱۲- پیش از جهت های جغرافیایی و جهت های دیگر مانند راست، چپ، بالا، پایین، اگر با حرف اضافه به کار رفته باشند:

He comes <u>from</u> <u>the North</u> او اهل شمال است

اما اگر دو جهت مسیری را مشخص می کنند نیازی به **the** نیست:

From North to South

۱۳- اگر پیش از اسم ملیت بیاید آن را جمع می کند.

the Chinese چینی ها

the English انگلیسی ها

۱۴- پیش از زبان ملل اگر کلمه **language** به کار رفته باشد:

Persian is her mother tongue. فارسی زبان مادری او است

The Persian language is her mother tongue.

۱۵- پیش از ادوات موسیقی:

He plays the piano.

۱۶- پیش از کلماتی که بعد از آنها **of** بیاید:

The beginning of our friendship. آغاز دوستی ما

The گاهی اسم عام را به اسم معنی تبدیل می کند:

He pretends to be like the fool او تظاهر به حماقت می کند

۱۷- پیش از نام سازمان ها و مکان های عمومی و معروف:

The United Nations Organization. سازمان ملل متحد

The embassy of Canada. سفارت کانادا

۱۸- پیش از نام مجلات و مطبوعات معروف:

The times مجله تایم

۱۹- پیش از اسامی قطارها و کشتی ها:

The Queen Mary. کشتی کوئین مری

۲۰- پیش از اسامی که قبل از آنها **same** و **very** آمده باشد:

He is <u>the</u> same teacher. همان معلم است

۲۱- پس از کلماتی چون **all**، **half**، **double**، **quite**، **both**:

All the people had gathered there. همه مردم آنجا جمع شده بودند

۲۲- در برخی اصطلاحات:

At the beginning
In the morning
To tell the truth

۲۳- پیش از سفت فاعلی یا مفعولی:

The moving stairs led to the third floor.
The fallen tree belongs to them.

۲۴- پیش از town، square، avenue، lane، crescent و street.

او را در خیابان دیدم. **I saw him in the street**

مواردی که the استفاده نمی شود:

۱- پیش از اسامی خاص و کشورها:

John is here.
Iran is my home.

۲- اسامی مکان هایی که با معنی عام به کار می روند:

He goes to school every day.

۳- پیش از most

Most people don't like it.

۴- پیش از وعده غذا:

He eats breakfast at 6 am.

۵- اسامی علوم:

He is good at math

۶- روزهای هفته:

Friday is my best day.

۷- پیش از اسامی بیماری ها.

He got flu.

۸- پیش از اسامی بازی ها.

He play football.

۹- پیش از نام رنگ ها.

I like brown.

۱۰- با حواس پنجگانه.

Hearing in the old people is weaker than smelling.

۱۱- با اعضای بدن یا لباس.

Raise your hand. Take off your coat.

۱۲- پیش از town اگر معنی مرکز شهر بدهد.

He got to town.

۱۳- پیش از اسامی عمومی.

Gold is good.
Nature is beautiful.

حروف تعریف نامعین(Indefinite articles)

پیش از کلماتی قرار می گیرند که محتوای آنها مشخص و آشنا نباشد و عبارتند از a یا an.

A man. مردی

An hour. ساعتی

He has a good knowledge of math.او در ریاضی دانش خوبی دارد

مقایسه صفات

در انگلیسی صفات () به سه درجه تقسیم می شود:

۱- صفت مطلق**Positive degree**

۲- صفت تفضیلی**Comparative degree**

۳- صفت عالی**Superlative degree**

۱- **صفت مطلق** حالت و چگونگی اسمی را توصیف می کند و همواره قبل از اسم (موصوف) می آید.

A polite personیک شخص مودب

در اینجا polite صفت و person موصوف است.

این نوع صفت در مقایسه تساوی نیز به کار می رود.

He is as rich as his brother. او به اندازه برادرش ثروتمند است

اگر فعل منفی باشد غالباً as قبل از صفت به so تبدیل می شود.

He is not so rich as his brother.او به اندازه برادرش ثروتمند نیست

۲- **صفت تفصیلی**، در اینجا صفت یک برتری را نشان می دهد (مقایسه دو چیز یا شخص)، در فارسی پس از صفت تر اضافه می کنیم در انگلیسی برای صفات یک یا دو سیلابیer و برای بیش تر از دو سیلاب more همراه than استفاده می شود:

Tall+er= taller بلندتر

He is taller than his father.او بلندقدتر از پدرش است

This book more interesting than TV show.این کتاب جالب تر از فیلم تلویزیونی است

۳- **صفت عالی:** در این جا مقایسه یک شخص و چیز با چند شخص معرفی می شود. در فارسی علامت آن (ترین) است. برای صفات یک یا دو سیلابی est و برای سیلابهای بیشتر most به کار می رود و معمولا با in یا of همراه است (قبل از صفت باید بیاید) و یا یک جمله تشریحی بعد از آن می آید.

He is the happiest person in the world.او شادترین آدم روی زمین است

She is the most beautiful girl in our town.او زیباترین دختر شهر ما است

She is the most beautiful girl I have ever seen.

او زیباترین دختری است که تاکنون دیده ام

He is the strongest of all class.او از همه کلاس قوی تر است

نکته ۱- اگر صفت به e ختم شده باشد زمان اضافه کردنer یا est، تنها یک e نوشته می شود.

Large- larger –largest

نکته ۲– اگر صفت به y ختم شده باشد هنگام اضافه کردن er یا est، y به i تبدیل می شود.

Happy-happier –happiest

نکته ۳– اگر صفت به y ختم شود و قبل y هم یک حرف صدادار باشد، y به i تبدیل نمی شود.

Gray-grayer- grayest

نکته ۴– اگر صفت به ing، ive، ous، al، ful، less، ible، able و ed ختم شود تنها از more و most برای تفصیلی و عالی استفاده می کنیم و نه er، est.

نکته ۵– برخی صفات دو سیلابی با more و most تبدیل می شوند:

Ancient- more ancient- most ancient

نکته ۶- برخی صفات دو سیلابی به دو صورت تفصیلی و عالی می شوند. مانند:

Quiet، cruel، pleasant که هم یا er، es و هم more و most تبدیل می شوند.

نکته ۷– برخی صفات بی قاعده نیز وجود دارد:

صفت عالی	صفت تفصیلی	صفت مطلق
بهترین best	بهتر better	خوب good

بدترین worst	بدتر worse	بد bad	Ill	Evil
بیشترین most	بیشتر more	زیاد	Much	many
کمترین least کمتر less		کم Little		
بیشترین furthest	بیشتر further	دور far		
دورترین farthest	دورتر farther			
دیرترین، آخرین last, latest	دیرتر later, latter	دیر late		
بالاترین uppermost	بالاتر upper	بالا up		
داخلترین innermost	داخلتر inner	داخل in		
Outermost, utmost	outer	خارج out		
Foremost	former	پیشین fore		
Hindmost	hinder	عقبی hind		
Oldest	older	پیر، کهنه old		
Eldest	elder			

نکته: oldest، older برای انسان و اشیا ولی elder، eldest صرفاً برای انسان و اعضاء خانواده به کار می رود:

He is my elder brother. او برادر بزرگتر من است

He is <u>older</u> than I. او بزرگتر از من است

نکته: گاهی نیازی به than نیست: She is <u>much</u> <u>better</u> today

نکته: صفات زبان های دیگر در انگلیسی فقط به صورت صفت مطلق و تفصیلی به کار می روند و بجای than از حرف اضافه to استفاده می گردد:

Prior, senior, junior, posterior, inferior, interior, exterior, major, minor, superior.

He is <u>senior</u> <u>to</u> my friend. او ارشد تر از دوستم است

نکته: اسامی بعد از than بصورت فاعلی به کار می روند.

He is <u>taller</u> <u>than</u> <u>I</u>.

He is taller than I am که جمله کامل آن این است:

و معمولاً بیشتر انگلیسی زبانان این نکته را رعایت نمی کنند و اسم بعد را بصورت مفعولی به کار می برند که اشتباه است. (مثلا به جای I از me)

نکته: فعل بعد از than بصورت مصدر مرخم یا مصدر بدون to می آید:

It is <u>better</u> to stay at home, than go to park

در منزل ماندن بهتر از رفتن به پارک است.

نکته: فرق much و many (به معنی زیاد)

much برای مقادیر غیر قابل شمارش و many برای مقادیر قابل شمـــــارش به کار می رود. پس کلمه بعد از many جمع بسته می شود اما در مورد much چنین نیست:

Many books
Much work

نکته: فرق few و little (به معنی کم، کوچک)

few با اسامی قابل شمارش و little با اسمی غیر قابل شمارش به کار می رود:

Few books
Little work

اما a few به معنی (تعدادی) است و نه (کم):

I have <u>a</u> <u>few</u> books. چندین کتاب دارم.

A little به معنی (مقداری) است و نه (کوچک):

I have a little work to do. مقداری کار دارم انجام بدهم.

نکته: فرق some و any (به معنی مقداری، هر) some در جملات مثبت اما any در جملات منفی یا سوال بکرا می رود. اگر در جمله سؤال انتظار جواب مثبت داشته باشم، می توان some به کار ببریم:

Some bread.
I don't think of <u>any</u> new changes.

بخش ۶

قید(Adverb)

قید کلمه ای است که نحوه انجام فعل، مکان یا زمان آن را نشان می دهد به عبارتی همه اجزاء جمله غیر از اسم و ضمیر را توصیف می کند. مانند:

He is walking fast. او تند تند راه می رود.

حالات قید: قیدها سه حالت دارند: ساده، پرسشی، ربط.

انواع قید: قیدها سه نوع هستند: قید حالت قید زمان و قید مکان.

۱- **قید ساده**(simple adverb):

He came here happlily last night.

Here قید مکان، last night قید زمان، happily قید حالت

قید زمان: پس از مفعول می آید اگر فعل متعددی باشد و اگر فعل لازم باشد قید زمان بعد از فعل می آید.

He wrote a letter yesterday.
He got up late yesterday.

نکته: برخی از قیود زمان می توانند قبل از فعل اصلی بیایند:

Never, now, then, at first, soon, at last, often, immediately, already, lately, once, just, still, shortly و غیره.

He will never come back.
I already know it.

ترتیب قیدهای مکان، زمان و حالت

قید مکان پیش از قید زمان و بعد از قید حالت می آید:

He learned the lesson well(1) in the class(2) yesterday(3).

قید مکانschool، قید زمانevery day و قید حالت in a hurryپس

قید زمان(۳)+قید مکان(۲)+ قیدحالت(۱)

اگر فعل حرکت به مکانی را نشان دهد ترتیب قیدها بصورت زیر است:

قید زمان(۳) + قید حالت(۲) + قید مکان (۱)

He went to school(1) in a hurry(2) yesterday(3).

قید حالت بعد از فعل می آید:

She walks happily.

در صورت ابراز تاکید می توان قید را ابتدای جمله آورد.

Happily He passed the exam.

۲- **قید کمیت یا مقدار**(Adverb of quantity) مانند:

Much, very, almost, only, rather, little, as, too, so, quite, partly و غیره.

He runs very quickly.

Very قید کمیت و quickly قید حالت است.

۳- **قیدهای عددی**(adverb of number) مانند قیدهای تعداد معین once, twice, again, firstly, secondly و غیره.

He have been here twice.

قیدهای عددی نامعین عبارتند از:

Often, usually, sometimes, generally, always, occasionally, rarely, mostly, frequently, ever, never, scarcely, seldom, habitually, hardly

این قیدها قبل از فعل می آیند:

He always speaks about history.

۴- **قید تائید و انکار**(Adverbs of affirmation and negation)

مانند: yes, no, not, possibly, of course, probably, naturally, perhaps, certainly, not at all و غیره.

Can you see it? Yes I can.

۵- **قیدهای تاکید**(Intensive adverb) مانند: just, even, at least, only, really, at most, too و غیره.

I should see her at least twice a week.

شیوه تبدیل صفت به قید: کافی است ly به آخر صفت اضافه کنیم. اگر صفت به y ختم شود تبدیل به i می شود و اگر صفت به e ختم شود پس از افزودن ly، باید e را حذف کرد:

happy(صفت)شاد	happily(قید)شادمانانه
true (صفت) درست	truly(قید) به درستی

صفات مختوم به L پس از افزودن ly، l تکرار می شود:

بطور نهایی finally نهایی final

نکته: قید good بصورت well است.

نکته: کلمات زیر هم صفت و هم قید هستند:

High, low, deep, far, early, little, leisurely, kindly

A high montain (صفت)

The plane flies high (قید)

۶- **قیدهای پرسشی** (Interrogative adverbs) این قیدها برای پرسش به کار می روند و چند دسته اند: قید پرسشی زمان، مکان، حالت، مقدار، تعداد، علت. بترتیب:

When, where, how, how far, how often, why.

اینها در آغاز جمله آورده می شوند.

۷- **قیدهای ربط**(Relative adverbs) ظاهراً مانند قیدهای پرسشی هستند اما کاربرد آنها متفاوت است. اینها معمولاً دو جمله را به یکدیگر مرتبط می سازند.

I will go to school <u>where</u> he teaches.

مقایسه قیدها(Comparison of adverbs)

اینها همانند صفت ها هستند. نمونه:

قید مطلق	قید تفصیلی	قید عالی
hard	harder	Hardest
high	higher	Highest

به همان ترتیب برای قیدهای پیش از یک سیلاب از more و most استفاده می شود.

slowly more slowly most slowly

در مورد قیدهای بی قاعده هم مانند صفت ها عمل می کنیم:

well	better	best
badly	worse	worst

افعال ترکیبی با قیدها

نمونه: (به نحوه کابرد آن توجه شود):

to turn on روشن کردن

To take off در آوردن

He took his shoes off.
He took off his shoes.

چند نکته دیگر

۱- good و well : اولی صفت و دومی قید است.

۲- enough همواره بعد از صفت یا قید دیگر و یا قبل از اسم به کار می رود:

I have enough time. It is soft enough.

۳- too : در جمله ای با مفهوم منفی به کار می رود و پیش از صفت یا قید می آید.

It is too good to be true.
It is too cold to go out=it is very cold that we can not go out.

۴- Very و much: very پیش از صفات و قیدهای مطلق می آید اما much قبل از حالت تفصیلی:

This car is very expensive.
This car is much more expensiv than the other.

کاربرد این دو با یکدیگر به معنی (خیلی زیاد) است. very much

۵- Yet و still به معنی هنوز.

Still برای نشان دادن مدت زمان از گذشته تا حال به کار می رود اما yet برای بیان زمان از حال تا آینده است:

It is still raining. هنوز باران می آید (از گذشته تا حال)

Tom has not arrived yet.

تام هنوز وارد نشده است. (انتظار می رود که از حالا تا آینده بیاید).

۶- Too و as-well (همچنین) در آخر جمله مثبت به کار می رود:

He will do it too (as well)

۷- Also (همچنین) می تواند آخر جمله یا قبل از فعل عادی مثبت یا بعد از فعل کمکی مثبت بیاید.

He is also a teacher.
He is a teacher also.

۸- either (همچنین، هم) در جمله منفی به کار می رود. too، also و as well در جمله منفی تبدیل به either می شوند.

او هم نمی آید. He will not come either

۹- rather، fairly این دو به معنی «نسبتا"» هستند ولی fairly برای بیان مطلب مثبت ولی rather برای مفهوم منفی به کار می رود:

I know him fairly well.
You look rather angry.

۱۰- quite به معنی (کاملاً) و نیز (تقریباً)، (نسبتاً) به کار می رود.

بطری کاملاً خالی است. The bottle is quite empty

نسبتاً خوب. Quite good

۱۱- No و not : no صفت است و اسمی را توصیف می کند:

هیچ دوستی ندارد.He has no friends

Not قید است و یک فعل، قید یا صفت دیگر را توصیف می کند:

I do not like this soup.

۱۲- Hard و hardly، اولی به معنی «سخت»، «بسختی» است و دومی به معنی (به ندرت، خیلی کم):

سخت کار کرده اید. You have worked hard

بندرت اینجا می آید.He hardly comes here

۱۳- Late، lately: اولی به معنی (دیر) و (دیروقت) است ولی دومی به معنی (اخیراً، اواخر):

این اواخر شما را نمی بینم. I have not seen you lately

معمولاً دیر می آید. He arrives usually late

۱۴- Most و mostly، اولی به معنی (حداکثر، بیشترین) بعد از فعل می آید و دومی به معنی (اغلب، غالباً) معمولاً بعد از فعل می آید:

The person who talks most is often the one who does least.

آدمی که از همه بیشتر حرف می زند، کمتر از همه کار می کند.

The customers are mostly of women.

مشتریان اغلب زن هستند.

۱۵- Almost، about، nearly به معنی «تقریباً»:

- Almost به معنی «تقریباً» ولی نه «کاملاً» است:

He almost did his duty.

- About به معنی «در حدود، کم یا بیش» است.

It is about 12 at noon. تقریباً ساعت ۱۲ است.

- Nearly به معنی «کمتر از مقدار حد معین» است:

The two boys nearly resemble each other.

۱۶- So that و so as به معنی «بطوری که» بعد از اولی فاعل می آید ولی بعد از دومی مصدر می آید:

He came here so that he could see me.
He came here so as to see me.

۱۷- Surely، certainly به معنی «مطمئناً» است. certainly قبل از فعل اصلی یا بعد از فعل کمکی می آید.

I am certainly not going there.
I certainly know him.

Surely می تواند در اول یا آخر جمله و یا بعد از فاعل بیاید:

He surely will forget you.
Surely, he will forget you.
He will forget you, surely.

۱۸- As if، as though (گویا، گویی، مثل اینکه):

He talks as if (as though) he were the president.

بخش ۷

حروف ربط(Coujunction)

حرف ربط کلمه ای است که جمله ها، عبارات و کلمه ها را به یکدیـــــگر مرتبط می سازد. مانند and:

Tom and Jerry went to school. ارتباط دو اسم

I ate food and drank coke. ارتباط دو جلمه

حروف ربط به دو دسته کلی تقسیم می شوند:

- حروف ربط همپایه (coordinating conjunction)
- حروف ربط پیرو (subordinating conjuction)

حروف ربط همپایه: این حروف خود دارای چند طبقه بندی هستند:

۱- حروف ربط افزاینده یا تجمعی(cumulative conjunction)

عبارتند از:

And, both… and, as well as, and… as well, also, too, then, not only… but also, further, besides, neither… nor, now, no less than

He as well as my brother are here.
I was not only happy but also concerned.
Both my brother and my father are here.
Neither you nor your family are good friends.

۲- حرف ربط متضاد(adversative conjunction) عبارتند از:

But, still, yet, never the less, again, only, (but) on th contrary, on the other hand, whereas, while, but yet, but then, however.

You are clever but rude. برای نمونه:

۳- حروف ربط علت و نتیجه (Illative conjunction) مانند:

Then, therefore, so (or) so then, on that account, hence, consequently, accordingly
I am done with you, so please get lost.

۴- حروف ربط اختیاری (alternative conjunction) مانند:

Otherwise, else, or else, or, either… or
You can choose either apple or orange. مانند:

۵- حروف ربط توضیحی (Explanatory conjunction)

A manager such as you, should go to hell. مانند:

۶-حروف ربط پیرو(Subordination conjunction)

مانند:

Who, whom, whose, which, that, what
As, as if, as though, as far as, so that, whether, provided that, although , as long as, until, till, however, as soon as, while, unless, so… that, because, before, for, if, only that, in case, than

هر یک از این حروف جداگانه در بخش نکته های مفید خواهد آمد: حال چند نمونه:

He is so busy that I can hardly meet him.
They as well as I were there,
Because it was wet he took a taxi.

بخش ۸

حروف ندا(Interjection)

حروف ندا و اصوات الفاظی هستند که جزو جمله به شمار نمی روند و در ساختار جمله وارد نمی شوند برای نمونه:

Ab!, oh!, alas!, bravo, Hurrah! Hazzah! Ha!ha!, hush! , hist, fre!, stuff!
Bosh, pooh!, well-done!, welcome! Wow, oh! What a nasty guy!

نمونه:

Oh my god.
Oh Jee.

می توان با تغییر حالت کلمات نیز حالت ندا پدید آورد.

چه غروب زیبایی!	What a beautiful sunset!
چه با هوش!	How clever he is!
بچه احمق!	Foolish boy!
حیا کن!	Shame on you!
موفق باشی، بخت یارت!	Good luck (to you)!
عجب، ای خدا	Good Heavens!
آفرین	Well-done!
آه، افسوس!	Ah me!
از شانس بد من!	Just my luck!

بخش ۹

جمله– فعل– زمان

(Sentence, verb, tense)

جمله مجموعه چند کلمه است که معنی کاملی دارد. هر جمله دارای دو بخش است:
نهاد (subject) که فاعل یا انجام دهنده کار است و گزاره (predicate) بقیه کلمات جمله: فعل، مفعول، قید و غیره است.

John was jealous of his elder brother.

John نهاد و بقیه جمله گزاره است. در انگلیسی ترتیب کلمات به قرار زیر است:

قید زمان + قید مکان + قید حالت + مفعول + فعل + فاعل

I read this book.

<u>She</u> <u>spoke</u> <u>English</u> <u>very fluently</u> <u>in the class</u> <u>yesterday</u>.

قید زمان قید مکان قید حالت مفعول فعل فاعل

حالات جمله ها

جمله ها می توانند چهار حالت داشته باشند:

- جمله خبری (Declarative)

He is a good man او مرد خوبی است.

- جمله پرسشی (Interrogative)

Is he a good man? آیا او مرد خوبی است؟

- جمله تعجبی (Exclamatory)

What a good man! چه مرد خوبی!

- جمله امری

Go home! برو خانه!

ترکیب جمله ها

جمله ها چند نوع ترکیب می توانند داشته باشند:

- جمله ساده (simple) مانند: I saw him.
- جمله مرکب (compound) مانند:

I was watching TV and she was making food.

- جمله مختلط (comples) مانند:

He said that he would see me.

افعال (Verbs)

فعل کلمه ای است که بر بودن، شدن و انجام دادن کاری در زمانی دلالت می کند.

۱- انواع فعل

۱- فعل لازم (Intransitive verb) فعلی است که معنی آن کامل است و به مفعول یا کلمه دیگر نیاز ندارد:

The sun is shining.
He walks fast.

۲- فعل متعدی (Transitive verb) فعلی است که به مفعول نیاز دارد:

I <u>need</u> a book.
They made him a good soldier. از او یک سرباز خوب در آوردند.

They فاعل، made فعل متعدی him مفعول و a good soldier متمم است.

نکته: برخی افعال هم لازم و هم متعدی هستند مانند:

to change عوض کردن، عوض شدن

نکته: برای تبدیل فعل لازم به متعدی می توان از make استفاده نمود:

He is coming.
I made him come

نکته: می توان مفعول بی واسطه یا مفعول با واسطه (غیر صریح غیر مستقیم) را پس از فعل متعدی به کار برد:

He gave us a good lesson.

Us مفعول بی واسطه (بدون حرف اضافه)

He gave a good lesson to us

A good lesson معفول بی واسطه و to us مفعول با واسطه است زیرا حرف اضافه to پیش از «آ» آمده است.

تعریف مصدر: مصدر فعلی است که فاعل و زمان نداشته باشد و علامت آن to و در فارسی (دن یا تن است).

to see دیدن

to write نوشتن

نکته: هر گاه فعلی بعد از فعل دیگر بیاید، فعل دوم باید بصورت مصدر با to باشد:

I want to go.

نکته: افعال کمکی (Auxiliary verbs) افعالی هستند که مصدر با to نیستند و معمولاً برای ساختن زمان ها و وجوه افعال، تغییر حالت (پرسشی، منفی) جمـــــله به کار می روند.

افعال کمکی به قرار زیرند: (تنها حال و گذشته آنها کمکی محسوب می شود)

اسم مفعول	گذشته	حال	مصدر
Been	was, were	am, are, is	to be بودن
Done	did	do, does	to do انجام دادن
Had	had	have, has	to have داشتن
Might	might	may ممکن بودن	
-	Should	shall بایستن	
-	Would	will خواستن	
-	Could	can توانستن	
-	-	Must بایستن	
-	-	need بایستن	
-	-	dare جرات کردن	
-	-	ougth to باید	

نکته: افعال کمکی برای سوم شخص مفرد s یا es نمی گیرند:

نمونه: باید بروم I must go.

ممکن است دکتر خوبی باشد He may be a good doctor

نکته: برای پرسشی کردن جمله با فعل کمکی کافی است فعل کمکی را قبل از فاعل بیاوریم.

آیا باید بروم؟ Should I go?

نکته: برای منفی کردن فعل کمکی کافی است not را پس از آن بیاوریم:

نباید بروم I should not go.

زمان (tense)

در انگلیسی چهار زمان وجود دارد:

۱- زمان حال Present tense

۲- زمان گذشته Past tense

۳- زمان آینده Future tense

۴- زمان آینده در گذشته. Future in the past tense

و هر یک از آنها می توانند چهار حالت داشته باشد:

۱- ساده Simple

۲- استمراری Continuous

۳- کامل ساده Simple perfect

۴- کامل استمراری Continuous perfect

نمونه چهار حالت مصدری برای مصدر to go

To go حالت ساده

To be going حالت استمراری

To have gone حالت کامل ساده

To have been going حالت کامل استمراری

یعنی:

1) To go مصدر کامل

که go صرف می شود:

2) To be going

be صرف می شود (am، are، is، was، were) و بعد از go (فعل) پسوند ing اضافه می شود:

3) To have gone

که have صرف می شود(have، has، had، will have، would have) و سپس قسمت سوم فعل یعنی اسم مفعول فعل (gone) می آید:

4) To have been going

که have صرف می شود (have، has، had، will have، would have) و سپس been (اسم مفعول to be) و سپس فعل ing دار می آید.

مفهوم این حالات

- حالت ساده معمولاً برای نشان دادن انجام کاری بصورت عادت و انجام کاری در یک مقطع زمانی خاص است. مانند:

He goes to school. به مدرسه می رود(دانش آموز است)

- حالت استمراری بر انجام مستمر کاری که در همان لحظه صورت می گیرد دلالت دارد و در فارسی محاوره ای معمولاً از کلمات (دارم، دارای، دارد، داریم، دارید، دارند) استفاده می کنیم مانند: او دارد غذا می خورد:

He is eating

- حالت کامل بر انجام یک کار و استمرار تاثیر آن در دو زمان دلالت می کند. افعال کامل افعال دو زمانه هستند فعل در یک زمان شروع و خود فعل یا اثرش در یک زمان دیگر می رسد. اگر زمان مقصد (زمان دوم) حال باشد فعل ما زمان حال کامل خواهد بود اگر زمان دوم گذشته باشد فعل ما زمان گذشته کامل و اگر فعل دوم آینده باشد فعل ما فرمان آینده کامل خواهد بود اگر انجام فعل بصورت مستمر باشد و لحظات انجام فعل مورد نظر باشد پس زمان کامل استمراری به دست می آید. پس:

زمان گذشته کامل

گذشته نزدیک(۲) ⟵ گذشته دور(۱)

زمان حال کامل

حال(۲) ⟵ گذشته (۱)

زمان آینده کامل

آینده(۲) ⟵ حال ⟵ گذشته (۱)

(۱) زمان شروع کار (۲) زمان پایان کار یا امتداد تاثیر آن است.

نکته: برای صرف فعل در هر یک از چهار حالت و چهار زمان کافی است چهار حالت مصدری را صرف کنیم:

نکته: بخش های مختلف فعل:

افعال یا مصدرها سه بخش دارد: حال، گذشته، اسم مفعول.

نحوه ساختن گذشته و اسم مفعول افعال با قاعده (Regular): کافی است ed یا d بعد از حالت حال فعل اضافه کنیم که گذشته و اسم مفعولی آن ساخته می شود ، مانند:

خواستنto want

می خواه+م=می خواهم I want (خواه)	حاضر	want
(می) خواست+م=خواستم I wanted (خواست)	گذشته	wanted
خواسته+ام=خواسته ام (خواسته)	اسم مفعول	wanted

تعدادی حدود ۲۰۰ فعل بی قاعده (Irregular) وجود دارند که حالت گذشته و اسم مفعول آنها با افزودن ed یا d بدست نمی آیند و باید آنها را حفظ کرد. لیست کامل و دسته بندی های آنها (برای سادگی و سهولت یادگیری) در بخش پیوست های کتاب آمده است.

مثال:

خوردن to eat

می+خور+م=می خورم-----	خورد	eat
(می) خورد+م=خوردم-----	خورد	ate
خورده+ام=خورده ام -----	خورده	eaten

صرف مصدر رفتن to go

۱- زمان حال ساده(present simple tense)

می رویم	we go	می روم	I go
می روید	you go	می روی	you go
می روند	they go	می رود	he, she, it>goes

نکته: برای سوم شخص مفرد(it, she, he) فعل s یا es می گیرد.

۲- زمان حال استمراری(Present continuous tense)

ما داریم می رویم	we are going	من دارم می روم	I am going
شما دارید می روید	you are going	تو داری می روی	you are going
آنها دارند می روند	they are going	او دارد می رود	he, she, it>is going

۳- زمان حال کامل ساده (در فارسی ماضی نقلی(present single perfect tense

ما رفته ایم we have gone من رفته ام I have gone
شما رفته اید you have gone تو رفته ای you have gone
آنها رفته اند they have gone او رفته است he, she, it> has gone

۴- زمان حال کامل استمراری(Present perfect continuous tense)
من در حال رفتن بوده ام I have been going
تو در حال رفتن بوده ای You have been going
او در حال رفتن بوده است He, she, it> has been going
ما در حال رفتن بوده ایم We have been going
شما در حال رفتن بوده اید You have been going
آنها در حال رفتن بوده اید They have been going

۵- زمان گذشته ساده (Past simple tense)
من رفتم، من می رفتم I went
تو رفتی، تو می رفتی You went
او رفت، او می رفت He, she it> went
ما رفتیم، ما می رفتیم We went
شما رفتید، شما می رفتید You went
آنها رفتند، آنها می رفتند They went

۶- زمان گذشته استمراری(Past continuous tense)
من در حال رفتن بودم، من داشتم می رفتم I was going
تو در حال رفتن بودی، تو داشتی می رفتی You were going
او در حال رفتن بود، او داشت می رفت He, she, it> was going
ما در حال رفتن بودیم، ما داشتیم می رفتیم We were going
در حال رفتن بودید، شما داشتید می رفتید You were going
آنها در حال رفتن بودند، آنها داشتند می رفتند They were going
۷- زمان گذشته کامل ساده (در فارسی ماضی بعید Past simple perfect tense)
رفته بودم I had gone

رفته بودی	You had gone
رفته بود	He, she, it had gone
رفته بودیم	We had gone
رفته بودید	You had gone
رفته بودند	They had gone

۸- زمان گذشته کامل استمراری(Past perfect continuous tense)

من در حال رفتن بوده بودم	I Had been going
تو در حال رفتن بوده بودی	You had been going
او در حال رفتن بوده بود	He, she, it had been going
ما در حال رفتن بوده بودیم	We had been going
ما در حال رفتن بوده بودید	You had been going
آنها در حال رفتن بوده بودند	They had been going

۹- زمان آینده ساده(در فارسی قدیم مستقبل Future simple tence)

خواهم رفت	I will go
خواهی رفت	You will go
او خواهد رفت	He, she, it will go
ما خواهیم رفت	We will go
شما خواهید رفت	You will go
آنها خواهند رفت	They will go

۱۰- زمان آینده استمراری(Future continuous tense)

من در حال رفتن خواهم بود	I will be going
تو در حال رفتن خواهی بود	You will be going
او در حال رفتن خواهدبود	He, she, it will be going
ما در حال رفتن خواهیم بود	We will be going
شما در حال رفتن خواهید بود	You will be going
آنها در حال رفتن خواهند بود	They will be going

۱۱- زمان آینده کامل ساده(Future simple perfect tense)

من (فردا تا این موقع) رفتم (خواهم رفت) I will have gone

تو (فردا تا این موقع) رفتی (خواهید رفت) You will have gone

او(فردا تا این موقع) رفته (خواهد رفت) He, she, it will have gone

ما (فردا تا این موقع) رفتیم (خواهیم رفت) We will have gone

شما(فردا تا این موقع) رفتید (خواهید رفت) You will have gone

آنها(فردا تا این موقع) رفتند (خواهند رفت) They will have gone

۱۲- زمان آینده کامل استمراری(Future perfect continuous tense)

من در حال رفتن خواهم بود I will have been going

تو در حال رفتن خواهید بود You will have been going

او در حال رفتن خواهد بود He, she, it will been going

ما در حال رفتن خواهیم بود We will have been going

شما در حال رفتن خواهید بود You will have been going

آنها در حال رفتن خواهید بود They will have been going

۱۳- زمان آینده در گذشته ساده(Future in the past simple tense)

I would go من می رفتم

You would go تو می رفتی

He, she, it would go او می رفت

We would go ما می رفتیم

You would go شما می رفتید

They would go آنها می رفتند

۱۴- زمان آینده در گذشته استمراری (Future in the past continuous tense)

I would be going
You would be going
He, she, it would be going
We would be going

You would be going
They would be going

۱۵-زمان آینده در گذشته کامل ساده(Future in the past simple perfect tense)

I would have gone
You would have gone
He she, it would have gone
We would have gone
You would have gone
They would have gone

۱۶-زمان آینده در گذشته کامل استمراری(Future in the past perfect continuous tense)

I would have been going
You would have been going
He, she, it would have been going
We would have been going
You would have been going
They would have been going

نکته: متاسفانه برای برخی از این زمان ها در فارسی معادل مشخص وجود ندارد لذا ترجمه صریح آنها غیر ممکن است اما مفهوم این زمان ها ممکن است در فارسی موجود باشد و باید با توجه مفهوم اصلی آن را ترجمه نمود.

نکته: در همه ۱۶ زمان فعل be و have صرف می شود:

مصدر	حال	گذشته	اسم مفعول
to be	am	was	been
	are	were	been
	is	was	been
to have	have	had	had
	has	had	had

پس:

آینده در گذشته(۴)	آینده(۳)	گذشته(۲)	حال(۱)
Would+go	will+go	went	۱) to go
Would be going	will be going	were going	۲) to be going
Would+have+gone	will+have+gone	had+gone	۳)to have gone

۴) to have been gone had+been+going will+have+been+going Woud+have+been+going

پس ۱۶=۴X۴ زمان

نکته: این گونه عبارات در برخی از این زبان ها عملاً کاربرد ندارند لیکن ساختار آنها اجازه می دهد که مفهومی در زمان مورد نظر بیان گردد. برخی از این زمان ها تنها در زبان نوشتاری کاربرد دارند و تنها تعدادی از آنها در زبان گفتاری (محاوره) مورد استفـــاده قرار می گیرند.

نکته: برای سؤالی کردن جمله ها کافی است افعال کمکی would, will, had, have, were, was, am, are, is را قبل از فاعل بیاوریم(غیر از زمان حال و گذشته ساده):

Will you go to work tomorrow.(فردا به سر کار می روی؟ (خواهی رفت

نکته: برای منفی کردن جمله ها کافی است که به افعال کمکی یاد شده در نکته بالا not بیافزاییم (غیر از زمان حال و گذشته ساده) :

He will not stay home today.

نکته: برای سؤالی منفی کردن جمله ها کافی است نخست آنها را سؤالی کرد و سپس not را پس از فاعل بیاوریم (غیر از زمان حال گذشته ساده):

Will she not go to school? مگر او به مدرسه نخواهد رفت؟

نکته: در زمان حال ساده برای سوم شخص مفرد، باید به آخر فعل s اضافه کرد.

He speaks

نکته: حالت سؤالی منفی در انگلیسی معادل مفهوم «مگر» در فارسی است مانند جمله بالا.

شیوه سؤالی و منفی کردن زمان های حال ساده و گذشته ساده

برای سؤالی کردن زمان حال ساده از do و does (برای سوم شخص مفرد) استفاده کردن آن را پیش از فاعل می آوریم و sرا از آخر فعل حذف می کنیم:

They go to work. ->Do they go to work?
She speaks in Farsi. ->Does she speak in Farsi?

باید توجه کرد که هنگام استفاده از does، حرف s از آخر فعل حذف می شود. برای منفی کردن زمان حال ساده do not یا مخفف آن don't یا does not یا doesn't (برای سوم شخص مفرد) را پیش از فعل می آوریم .She does not speak in Farsi

برای سؤالی منفی کردن زمان حال سادهdon't یا doesn't را قبل از فاعل می آوریم:

Don't you speak in Farsi?

مگر فارسی صحبت نمی کنید:

Do you not speak in Farsi?

سؤالی کردن و منفی سؤالی منفی زمان گذشته ساده

از did برای سؤالی کردن (قبل از فاعل)، از did not برای منفی کردن (قبل از فعل) وdidn't برای سؤالی- منفی کردن از (پیش از فاعل) استفاده می کنیم. در این حالت فعل باید زمان حال باشد:

او انگلیسی صحبت می کرد.She spoke in English

او انگلیسی صحبت نمی کرد.She did not speak in English

آیا او انگلیسی صحبت می کرد؟Did she speak in English?

مگر انگلیسی صحبت نمی کرد؟Didn't she speak in English?

مگر انگلیسی صحبت نمی کرد ؟ ? Did she not speak in English

مصدر در زبان انگلیسی

مصدر فعلی است که دارای فاعل و زمان نباشد. علامت آن در فارسی **دن** و **تن** است مانند: خواندن و نوشتن. در انگلیسی علامت آن to است که پیش از بُن مصدر قرار می گیرد.

To read خواندن

To write نوشتن

- اگرto را از مصدر حذف کنیم مصدر مرخم یا مصدر بدون to به دست می آید که آن را در ساختن زمان های حال ساده، استمراری و کامل مورد استفاده قرار می دهیم اگر بعد از مصدر مرخم یا مصدر بدون to پسوند ing اضافه کنیم اسم مصدر (verbal noun یا jerund) برای نمونه:

Running is good for health. دویدن برای سلامتی خوب است

I enjoy running. از دویدن لذت می برم

- اگر ed یا d به مصدر مرخم یا مصدر بدون to (افعال با قاعده) اضافه کنیم اسم مفعول یا (Past Participle) بدست می آید که خود نوعی صفت است.

To breakشکستن break-- مصدر مرخم(بی قاعده)broken-- شکسته

a broken heart دل شکسته

To divideتقسیم کردن divide--تقسیم divided–تقسیم شده

a divided community جامعه تقسیم شده، جامعه ناهمگون

- اگر ing به مصدر بدون to اضافه شود اسم فاعل یا وجه وصفی فاعلی نیز بدست می آید که به آن (Present Participle) می گویند:

to walk-walk+ing=walking قدم زنان

tocome-come+ing=coming آینده

- بعد از افعال زیر اسم مصدر(فعل ing دار) می آید:

involve در بر داشتن

delay تاخیر کردن

consider در نظر گرفتن

enjou لذا بردن

dislike متنفر بودن

give up رها کردن

finish تمام کردن

miss از دست دادن

mention ذکر کردن

go on ادامه دادن

practise تمرین کردن

remember به یاد آوردن

stop دست کشیدن

excuseبخشیدن

save رهانیدن

risk به خطر انداختن

resist مقاومت کردن

anticipate انتظار داشتن

appreciate قدردانی کردن

avoid اجتناب کردن

escape فرار کردن
detest متنفر بودن
forgive بخشیدن
fancy خیال کردن
mind اهمیت دادن
put off موکول کردن
keep on ادامه دادن
pardon بخشیدن
understand فهمیدن
recollect به خاطر آوردن
deny انکار کردن
postpone به تعویق انداختن

برای نمونه:

He enjoys reading books.
I saw you coming.

- بعد از افعال زیر می توان هم مصدر با to و هم اسم مصدر آورد:

agree موافقت کردن
dread ترس داشتن
cease قطع کردن
leave باقی گذاشتن
hate متنفر بودن
permit اجازه دادن
love دوست داشتن
remember به خاطر آوردن
propose پیشنهاد کردن
try سعی کردن، امتحان کردن
start آغاز کردن
allow اجازه دادن

advise توصیه کردن
continue ادامه دادن
begin آغاز کردن
intend قصد داشتن
forget فراموش کردن
mean منظور داشتن
like دوست داشتن
regret پشیمان شدن
prefer ترجیح دادن
study مطالعه کردن
attempt سعی کردن

نمونه:

He likes playing chess.
He likes to play chess.

- بعد از حروف اضافه همیشه اسم مصدر به کار می رود:

I am not good in swimming

توی شنا کردن خوب نیستم، خوب شنا نمی کنم.

- بعد از عبارات زیر اسم مصدر (فعل ing دار) به کار می رود.

it's no good بی فایده است
can't help ناگزیر بودن
can't stand یارای مقاومت نداشتن
take pleasure in لذت بردن از
there is no harm in ضرری ندارد
it's no use بی فایده است
to be worth ارزش داشتن
can't resist یارای مقاومت نداشتن
busy مشغول
have the pleasure of به فیض چیزی نایل شدن

can't bear تحمل نکردن

نمونه:

It's no good getting hungry گرسنه شدن خوب نیست

This book is worth reading این کتاب به خواندش می ارزد

- بعد از افعال زیر می توان فعل را به دو صورت اسم مصدر و مصدر مرخم (مصدر بدن to) به کار برد:

I saw you going دیدم که می رفتید (استمراری)

I saw you go دیدم که رفتید (ساده)

- اسم مصدر می تواند مانند فاعل به کار رود.

Overeating is not good. پرخوری خوب نیست.

To overeat food is not good.

- در زبانزدها اسم مصدر نیز به کار می رود:.

Seeing is believing. شنیدن کی بُوَد مانند دیدن

- **هماهنگی زمان ها**

هر گاه دو جمله بوسیله حروف ربط به هم مرتبط شوند هر دو جمله باید دارای زمان های هماهنگ باشند. برای نمونه:

I <u>believe</u> that you <u>are</u> active.

هر دو فعل زمان حال ساده هستند.

I <u>believe</u> that you <u>were</u> active.

حال ساده و گذشته ساده.

I <u>believe</u> that you <u>will be</u> active.

حال ساده و آینده ساده

اگر زمان جمله اول گذشته باشد جمله دوم نمی تواند زمان حال باشد:

He thought that I went to see him.
I thought that it would rain.

فکر کردم که باران خواهد آمد (گذشته ساده و آینده در گذشته ساده)

هماهنگی فعل با فاعل

اگر فاعل مفرد باشد فعل نیز باید مفرد باشد. اگر فاعل جمع باشد فعل نیز باید جمع باشد.

The <u>engineers</u> <u>are</u> working. جمع+جمع

He is working. مفرد+مفرد

John and Mary are here.جان و مری اینجا هستند

- اسم جمع گاهی با فعل مفرد به کار می رود.

Hundred dollars is a lot of money.
A group of people was there.

- با اسامی جمع مربوط به رشته علوم فعل مفرد به کار می رود.

Mathematics is very easy for him.

- اگر فاعل از چند کلمه ترکیب شده باشد فعل مفرد می گیرد:

The United States of America is a powerful country.
That pair of glasses belongs to me.

اما:

Those scissors belong to me.

زیرا those جمع است پس فعل هم جمع است.

اما:

A lot of people are here.

در اینجا یک گروه نیست بلکه چند نفر از مردم منظور است پس فعل جمع به کار می رود.

- کلمات جمع همواره فعل جمع می گیرند:

People do not like to be kept waiting.
The cattle were grazing.

- کلمه ظاهراً جمع است ولی فعل مفرد می گیرد.

The good news is that….

- کلمه advice همواره بصورت مفرد به کار می رود.

I gave him some advice.

(نباید نوشت advices)

- نام بیماری های مختوم به s جمع همواره با فعل مفرد به کار می رود:

Measles is a kind of disease.سرخک نوعی بیماری است

- ترکیبات some، any، no، every همواره فعل مفرد می گیرند:

Nobody is here.
Something is telling me….

- اگر در either … or یا nor neither فاعل منفرد باشد فعل نیز مفرد خواهدبود.

Either John or his friend is present now.

با دو اسم مفرد with و as well as فعل مفرد به کار می رود:

John with his brother is here.

- با the number of فعل مفرد و با a number of فعل جمع می آید:

The number of students is not enough.
A number of students are here.

- با all فعل جمع می آید:

All were present.

بخش ۱۰- نقطه گذاری

(Punctuation)

نقطه گذاری در گذشته های دور در بسیاری زبان ها مرسوم نبود. اما به منظور درک صحیح جملات و عبارات ایجاد یک نظام نقطه گذاری کاملاً ضرورت یافت. در انگلیسی چندین علامت و نقطه وجود دارد که در زیر تک تک آنها را بررسی می کنیم.

۱- **نقطه**(Period یا Full stop)(.)

- نقطه در انتهای جمله و عبارت جمله گونه قرار می گیرد و به معنی مکث کامل است.
- نقطه بعد از علائم اختصاری قرار می گیرد. etc.=etcetra Mr.=mister
- نقطه به معنی ممیز به کار می رود. ۱۲/۳۵ 12.35
- بعد از اسامی که از چند کلمه تشکیل شده اند نقطه لازم نیست

UN=The United Nations سازمان ملل

- بعد از علامت های اختصاری شیمی نقطه به کار نمی رود. سدیم Na آهن Fe
- بعد از عناوین کتاب و مقاله و تیترها به کار نمی رود:

The prince and the poor

- بعد از تعدادی علائم اختصاری نقطه به کار نمی رود. مانند:

a/c (account) حساب

amp (ampere) آمپر

BBC, ABC, NBC, CNN, …

Bros. (Brothers) برادران (در نامگذاری شرکت ها)

cm (centimeter) سانتی متر

Cpl. (corporal) سرجوخه

do (ditto) ایضاً، همان

Dr (Doctor) دکتر

Fr (Father) پدر روحانی
ft (foot) فوت، ۳۰/۴۸ سانتی متر
Hr (Hour) ساعت
Jr (junior) کمتر، خردسالتر
log (Logarithm) لگاریتم
Lt (Lieutenant) ستوان
Ltd (Limited) محدود
Messrs (Messieurs) آقایان
mm (millimeter) میلیمتر
Mme (Madame) خانم
sergt Sgt (sergeant) گروهبان
sq (square) میدان
sr (senior) بزرگتر، ارشد
St (street) کوچه، خیابان
St (saint) مقدس

۲- **ویرگول**(Comma)(,)

کاربردهای ویرگول

- برای بیان مکث کوتاه در جملات و عبارات:

If I were you, I would go to party.
My friends John, Majid, Anita and Rose are coming here.

- بعد از جمله و عبارت که خطاب به افراد ایراد می شود..

Ladies and Gentlemen,
Come here, Mary!

- بعد از جملات معترضه

Her father, who is a good person, works here.

- پس از درود و سلام، تعارف در نامه نگاری

Dear Sirs,

- بعد از شبه جملات و عبارات مطلق و بعد از جملات شرطی و قید اول جمله

Having said that, I want to conclude…

- برای جدا کردن چند کلمه یا اسم اما قبل از آخرین کلمه باید **and** گذاشت:

John, Mary, Steve, Ani and Rita

- بعد از فعل معرف یا صلی در نقل قول مستقیم:

He said, "I am going to cinema"

- بعد از حروف ربط و عبارات قیدی. مانند:

On the contrary, therefore, however

- بعد از الفاظی چون **yes**، **no**، **well** و غیره.

Yes, he teaches here.

- ویرگول برای جدا کردن رقم های هزارگان نیز به کار می رود:

150,000

- ویرگول در نشانی ها به کار می رود:

202 Holt Cres., Ottawa, ON, Canada

- ویرگول در نوشتن تاریخ، روز، ماه و سال به کار می رود.

It happened on Monday, December 2, 1920.

۳- **نقطه ویرگول**(semi colon)(;)

همانند ویرگول است اما برای مکث های طولانی تر اما کوتاه تر از نقطه.

Time goes, we also go; only affection is everlasting.

۴- **دو نقطه** (colon)(:)

- پیش از بیان جزئیات به کار می رود.
- در نقل قول مستقیم به جای (,) گاهی (:) به کار می رود.

He said: "I can do that".

- در مکاتبات گاهی به جای (,) در عنوان نامه:

Dear Sir:

- برای تشریح دسته بندی مطالب یا توضیح:

A good person should be:

1- Righteous
2- Honest
3- Hardworking
4- Frank
5- Considerate, caring and helping

- پس از مثال ها:

An object usually comes after a verb: He took the book.

- علامت تقسیم نیز است.

15:5=3
15:3=x:9

۵- **علامت سؤال یا پرسش**(Question mark)(?)

در آخر جملات سؤالی می آید. در آخر جملاتی که سؤالی نیستند اما لحن آنها سؤالی است علامت سؤال می آید. اگر جمله حالت خواهش داشته شد علامت سؤال نمی گیرد.

Would you please give me some money.

۶- **علامت تعجب و ندا** (Exclamation mark)(!)

این علامت بعد از کلمات یا جملات تعجبی و جملات امری و بیان اصوات و ندا می آید:

Oh! What a nice picture!
Move! Watch out! Well done!

۷- **خط تیره** (Dash)(-)

- برای نشان دادن لکنت زبان: P-p-pass
- برای جدا کردن چند کلمه: Reptalion, title, wealth-all are moral
- به جای ... به کار می رود

آقای ب... از مجتمع فولاد Mr. B- from steel complex.

- بین دو عدد، تاریخ، مکان ها، به معنی (تا).

از صفحات ۱۰۰ تا ۱۲۰ pages 100-120

پرواز تهران-ایروان Tehran-Yerevan flight

۸- **خط تیره کوچک**(Hyphen)(-) برای وصل و پیوند کلمات است:

Father-in-law, man-of-war
Self-service, re-write, passer-by

۹- **گیومه**(Quotation mark)(" ")

در جملات نقل قول به کار می رود.

He said, “I am an engineer”.

۱۰- **پرانتز**(Parentheses)().

- شماره یا حروف که برای تقسیم بندی مطلب به کار می روند، می توانند در پرانتز قرار گیرند.

(a)…
(b)…
(c)…

- جمله تکمیلی، معترضه در داخل پرانتز هم می تواند ظاهر شود.

He (the man of action) always runs.

۱۱- **کروشه**(Brackets)[]

- نکات تردید آمیز در کروشه قرار می گیرد.

He was born in 1769 [?1768].

- برای تلفظ کلمات:

The pronunciation of “ed” in “packed” is [t].

۱۲- **آپستروف** (Apostrophe)

- بجای حرف حذف شده:

Do not=don’t

- در حالت ملکی اسم جمع یا اسامی مختوم به **s** و **x**

boys پسران boys’ books کتابهای پسرها

Venus’ anger

۱۳- **آکولاد یا ابرو**(Brace) {} مانند کروشه و پرانتز به کار می رود.

۱۴- **علامت حذف و انداختگی**(Ellipsis)****یا ... یا ---: موقعی به کار می رود که عبارات یا جملاتی حذف شده باشد.

۱۵- **ستاره**(Asterisks)(***) برای نشان دادن مطلبی در زیر نویس صفحه و نیز برای بیان مطالب حذف شده به کار می رود.

بخش ۱۱- ریشه شناسی
(Etimology)

ریشه شناسی بخشی از علم زبانشناسی است و به پژوهش در باره چگونگی تشکیل واژه ها و پیدا کردن ریشه آنها می پردازد.

معمولاً در همه زبان ها یک واژه به عنوان سرآغاز تشکیل واژه های دیـــــگر عمل می کند. گاهی از یک واژه یا ریشه کلمه ده ها واژه ترکیبی یا اشتقاقی پدید می آید.

کلمات یا واژه ها یا ساده هستند (simple word مانند boy، tree) یا مشتق (Derived words) هستند. کلمات مشتق به سه طریق ساخته می شوند:

۱- با تغییراتی در محدوده کلمه اصلی مانند broke که از break مشتق شده است.

۲- با افزودن پسوند یا پیشوند کلمه جدید پدید می آید:

re-mote دور=Remote

pre-requisite پیش نیاز=Pre requisite

۳- کلمات مرکب که از ترکیب دو یا چند واژه پدید می آیند مانند:

Heart+breaking = heartbreaking

یادآوری۱: کلمات ساده ریشه های لاتین، فرانسه، یونانی و آنگلوساکسن دارند ولی بیشتر آنها ریشه انگلوساکسن (مادر اصلی انگلیسی امروزی)دارند.

یادآوری ۲: وسیله خیلی مفید برای درک ریشه و مفاهیم کلمات مشتق، آشنایی با انواع پیشوندها و پسوند ها و وظایف آنهاست که کمک مؤثری در پیدا کردن ریشه و معانی اینگونه کلمات دارد. باید در نظر داشت که به هیچ وجه نمی توان به دلخواه، با استفاده از پیشوند یا پسوند، واژه تازه ای ساخت؛ تشکیل چنین کلمات، صرفاً جنبه سماعی دارد.

پیشوند ها Prefixes: جزئی از کلمه هستند که در اول کلمه قرار گرفته معنی آن را تغییر می دهند. لفظ prefix از دو قسمت «pre» به معنی «پیش» و «fix» به معنی قرار دادن

تشکیل شده که مجموعا معادل واژه «پیشوند» فارسی است. بطور کلی، کلمه ای که پیشوند به آن افزوده می شود «ریشه» یا «root» خوانده می شود.

باید توجه داشت که غالبا افزودن ریشه و پیشوند به زبان واحدی صورت می گیرد:

صحبت کردنdict+علیهcontra:تکذیب کردنcontradict در این واژه، پیشوند و ریشه، هر دو، انگلوساکسن هستند.

ولی گاهی، الفاظ تشکیل دهنده کلمه مرکب، از دو زبان مختلف هستند که آنها را دورگه یا hybrid گویند:

متحرکmobile+خودauto:خودرو، اتومبیلautomobile در لفظ فوق، پیشوندautoیونانی و ریشه mobile لاتین است.

بطور کلی، پیشوندهای موجود در زبان انگلیسی، از سه زبان لاتین، یونانی و انگلیسی گرفته شده اند که با سایر الفاظ ترکیب شده لغات متعددی می سازند:

الف. پیشوندهای لاتین یا فرانسوی Latin or French Prefixes:

پیشوند Suffix	معنی Meaning	مثال Example	
ad	به، بسوی	*ad*here چسباندن	*ad*vertisement آگهی، اعلان، خبر
a	به، بسوی	*a*shore به‌ساحل	*a*scend بالا رفتن
ab	خارج از	*ab*normal غیرعادی	
abs	خارج از	*abs*tain خودداری کردن	
af	حرکت بسوی	*af*fect اثر کردن به	

ag	به، بسوی	*ag*gregate	جمع کردن، بالغ شدن بر
al	به، بسوی	*al*locate	اختصاص دادن
an	به، بسوی	*an*nounce	اعلام کردن
ante	قبل، جلو	*ante*room	اتاق جلو
anti	قبل، جلو	*anti*que	قدیمی، کهنه
ap	به، بسوی	*ap*parent	آشکار
ar	به، بسوی	*ar*rive	رسیدن
as	به، بسوی	*as*sent	موافقت کردن
at	به، بسوی	*at*tendance	مواظبت، پرستاری
bene	خوب	*bene*volent	خیرخواه
bi	دو	*bi*cycle	دوچرخه
co	با هم	*co*operation	همکاری
cog	با هم	*cog*nate	هم‌جنس
col	با هم	*col*lege	دانشکده
com	با هم	*com*merce	تجارت
con	با هم	*con*ductive	برنده، ناقل
contra	برخلاف	*contra*dict	ضد ونقیض گفتن
conter	برخلاف	*conter*act	بی‌اثر یا خنثی کردن
cor	با هم	*cor*raborate	تأیید کردن
dis	از، جدا، (مفهوم منفی)	*dis*agree	مخالفت کردن
di	از، جدا	*di*vert	منحرف کردن، اشغال کردن
dif	از	*dif*fer	متفاوت بودن از
de	پایین، کم پایه	*de*grade	تنزل مقام دادن
ex	قبلی، خارج	*ex*member	عضو قبلی
en	داخلی، درون	*en*ter	داخل شدن
e	دور، خارج	*e*liminate	حذف کردن
ef	دور، خارج	*ef*fect	نتیجه، اثر
extra	زیاد، مافوق	*extra*ordinary	خارق‌العاده
in	در، داخل، روی	*in*vent	اختراع کردن

inter	داخل، پایین	*inter*change	مبادله کردن
im	داخل، درون	*im*port	وارد کردن
ir	» »	*ir*rigate	آبیاری کردن
in	بدون (معنی نفی)	*in*formal	غیر رسمی
il	» » »	*il*licit	نامشروع
ig	» » »	*ig*norant	نادان
im	» » »	*im*proper	ناشایست
ir	» » »	*ir*regular	نامنظم
mal(e)	بد، زشت	*mal*formed بدشکل ,*male*volent	بدخواه
mis	بد، زشت (مفهوم منفی)	*mis*understand	بد فهمیدن
non	بدون (مفهوم نفی)	*non*sense	بی‌معنی، چرند
ob	علیه، خلاف	*ob*ject	اعتراض کردن
poly	متعدد	*ploy*syllabic	چند هجایی
post	پس‌از	*post*pone	به‌تعویق انداختن
pre	قبل، پیش	*pre*ceed	زود آمدن، مقدم بودن
per	قبل، از وسط	*per*mission	اجازه
pel	از وسط	*pel*age	پوشش جانور پستاندار (خز)
re	دوباره، مجدد	*re*tract	پس کشیدن
semi	نیم، نصف	*semi*circle	نیمدایره
sur	آن‌طرف، روی	*sur*face	روی
sub	زیر	*sub*way	راه زیرزمینی
suc	زیر	*suc*ceed	جانشین شدن
super	مافوق، ماوراء	*super*natural	خارق‌العاده
trans	عبور به	*trans*port	حمل و نقل
term	پایان	*term*inal	نهایی، آخری
tri	سه، سه برابر	*tri*angle	سه‌گوش، مثلث

ultra	آن‌طرف، از وسط	*ultra*marine	زیر دریایی
vice	بجای	*vice*-president	نایب رئیس

ب. پیشوندهای یونانی Greek Prefixes:

پیشوند Suffix	معنی Meaning	مثال Example	
a	(مفهوم) نفی	*a*pathy	عدم احساسات
an	(مفهوم) نفی	*an*archy	هرج و مرج
ana	ضد، خلاف	*ana*gram	قلب، تحریف
ant	علیه، خلاف	*ant*agonist	مخالف، رقیب
anti	علیه، خلاف	*anti*christ	دشمن مسیح
aph	دوراز، جدا	*aph*orism	سخن موجز
apo	دور از، جدا	*apo*stle	فرستاده، رسول
anthrop	انسان	*anthrop*ology	انسان‌شناسی
arch	رئیس، اصلی	*arch*bishop	اسقف اعظم
archi	رئیس، اصلی	*archi*tect	مهندس ساختمان
auto	خود	*auto*mobile	خودرو (اتومبیل)
biblio	کتاب	*biblio*graphy	کتاب‌شناسی
bio	زندگی	*bio*logy	زیست‌شناسی
chron	زمان	*chron*ology	شرح وقایع تاریخی
cosmo	دنیا	*cosmo*politan	مربوط به‌تمام دنیا
cata	پایین	*cata*ract	آبشار
dia	از این‌طرف به‌آن طرف	*dia*meter	قطر
dis	دو، دوبرابر	*dis*syllable	دو سیلاب
dys	بد	*dys*pepsia	سوء هاضمه
ep	فرعی، سرتاسر	*ep*och	دوره، عصر

epi	فرعی، بیرونی	*epi*dermis	پوست بیرونی
		*epi*sode	داستان فرعی
eph	فرعی، بیرونی	*eph*emeral	زودگذر، کم مدت
ec	خارج از	*ec*centric	آدم خل
ex	خارج از	*ex*odus	خروج
em	در، درون	*em*ploy	استخدام کردن
en	در، درون	*en*ergy	نیرو، انرژی
eu	خوب	*eu*phony	خوشصدایی
ge	زمین	*ge*ology	زمین‌شناسی
hemi	نیم، نصف	*hemi*sphere	نیمکره
hyper	ماوراء، فوق	*hyper*critical	بیش از حد خرده‌گیر
homo	باهم، مانند	*homo*centric	هم مرکز
hypo	زیر	*hypo*gastric	زیرشکمی
meta	آن‌طرف، از وسط	*meta*physics	حکمت، دانش ماوراءالطبیعه
mon	تك	*mon*atomic	یك ذره‌ای
mono	تك	*mono*logue	تك سخنگویی
micro	ریز، کوچك	*micro*phone	صدا درشت‌کن (میکروفن)
para	کنار، مانند، مشابه	*para*graph	بند (در نوشته)
peri	دور، اطراف	*peri*wig	کلاه‌گیس
pro	پیش، قبل، موافق	*pro*war	موافق جنگ *pro*gramme برنامه
sym	با	*sym*phony	ترانه، هم آهنگی
syl	با	*syl*lable	هجا، سیلاب
semi	نیم	*semi*ton	نیم پرده
tri	سه، سه‌برابر	*tri*colour	(پرچم) سه رنگ
tele	دور	*tele*pathy	انتقال احساس
theo	خدا، دین	*theo*phany	تجلی خدا به‌انسان

پ. پیشوندهای انگلوساکسن Anglo – Saxon Prefixes:

پیشوند Suffix	معنی Meaning	مثال Example	
a	به، به‌طرف، روی	*a*shore به‌ساحل , *a*sleep	خوابیده
al	تمام	*al*together	روی‌هم رفته
by	فرعی، در کنار	*by*-stander	تماشاچی
		by-street	خیابان فرعی
be	اطراف، به‌وجود آوردن	*be*calm آرام‌کردن , *be*siege	محاصره‌کردن
		*be*hind	اطراف
counter	درمقابل	*counter*act	خنثی‌کردن
em	(به‌مفهوم) کردن وساختن	*em*body	مملوکردن
en	(به‌مفهوم) کردن و ساختن	*en*courage	جرأت دادن
fore	جلو، پیش	*fore*tell	پیشگویی‌کردن
		*fore*see	پیش‌بینی‌کردن
for	دوراز، جدا از	*for*give عفوکردن , *for*bid	قدغن‌کردن
in	در	*in*come	درآمد
mis	غلط، نادرست	*mis*take اشتباه‌کردن, *mis*lead	گمراه‌کردن
n	(مفهوم) منفی	*n*either.....*n*or	نه.....نه
out	خارج، بیشتر	*out*side بیرون , *out*burst	طغیان
over	خیلی زیاد، خارج از	*over*sleep	خواب ماندن
		*over*charge	بیش‌از حد حساب‌کردن
un	(مفهوم) منفی	*un*tie بازکردن , *un*kind	نامهربان

under	کم ، زیر	*under*baked نیم پخته	زیرپا *under*foot ,
with	مقاومت، خودداری	*with*hold *with*stand	خودداری کردن مقاومت کردن
wel	خوب	*wel*come خوش‌آمدن	رفاه *wel*fare ,

تبصره: از میان پیشوندهای فوق دو پیشوند «em» و «en» فعل‌ساز هستند و کلمات را به‌فعل تبدیل می‌کنند،

*en*rich ثروتمندکردن , *en*sure مطمئن ساختن , *em*power قوی ساختن ,
embitter تلخ‌کردن

باید توجه داشت که پیشوندها از نظر منفی‌ساختن کلمات، نقش مهمی دارند که در بالا از نظرتان گذشت. اینك مجدداً پیشوندهای منفی ساز را تکرار می‌کنیم،

dis: *dis*grace	زشت
ig: *ig*noble	پست فطرت
il: *il*legible	ناخوانا
im: *im*mortal	جاودانی
in: *in*direct	غیر مستقیم
ir: *ir*revocable	غیرقابل برگشت
mis: *mis*apply	غلط استعمال کردن
n: *n*ever	هرگز
non: *non*-stop	یکسره
un: *un*real	غیرواقعی

پسوندها Suffixes: پسوندها مجموعهٔ کلمات یا حروفی‌هستندکه بعدازکلمه‌ای قرار گرفته، موجب دگرگونی وضع و حالت آن می‌شوند؛ به‌عبارت دیگر می‌توانند کلمه‌ای را به اسم، صفت، فعل یا قید تبدیل کنند. در این مبحث به پسوندهای اسم‌ساز، صفت‌ساز و فعل‌ساز و قید ساز می‌پردازیم.

الف. پسوندهای اسم‌ساز Noun Suffixes: با افزودن پسوندهای زیر به‌آخر صفات و افعال یا اسامی دیگر می‌توان اسمهای جدیدی ساخت:

۱. با افزودن پساوندهای زیر به‌آخر پاره‌ای از صفات، اسم تشکیل می‌شود:

پسوند Suffix	ریشهٔ کلمه (صفت) Root (Adjective)		اسم جدید New word	
ness	white	سفید	white*ness*	سفیدی
th	deep	عمیق	dep*th*	عمق
dom	free	آزاد	free*dom*	آزادی
ty	cruel	ظالم	cruel*ty*	ظلم
ity	able	توانا	abil*ity*	قدرت
hood	false	مصنوعی، دروغی	false*hood*	دروغ
ship	hard	سخت	hard*ship*	سختی
ery	brave	شجاع	brav*ery*	شجاعت
ism	social	اجتماعی	social*ism*	اصالت اجتماع
cy	frequent	فراوان	frequen*cy*	فراوانی
ency	urgent	فوری	urg*ency*	فوریت
ster	young	جوان	young*ster*	پسربچه
ard	drunk	مست	drunk*ard*	سیامست

۲. با افزودن پسوندهای زیربه‌آخر پاره‌ای افعال، اسمهای جدیدی ساخته می‌شود:

پسوند	ریشهٔ کلمه (فعل)		اسم جدید	
tion	translate	ترجمه‌کردن	transla*tion*	ترجمه
age	marry	ازدواج‌کردن	marri*age*	ازدواج

el, le	hand	کمك کردن	hand*le*	حرکت، وسیله، ابزار
ment	move	حرکت کردن	move*ment*	حرکت
al	approve	موافقت کردن	approv*al*	موافقت
ter	laugh	خندیدن	laugh*ter*	خنده
ance	enter	داخل شدن	enter*ance*	ورود، دخول
ure	please	خوشحال کردن	pleas*ure*	خوشی، تفریح
red	hate	تنفر داشتن	hat*red*	تنفر
er	teach	تدریس کردن	teach*er*	معلم
or	visit	دیدن کردن	visit*or*	سیاح
ice	serve	خدمت کردن	serv*ice*	خدمت
ar	beg	گدایی کردن	begg*ar*	گدا
y	discover	کشف کردن	discover*y*	کشف، اکتشاف
our	behave	رفتار کردن	behavi*our*	رفتار
ant	assist	کمك کردن	assist*ant*	معاون، دستیار
ing	walk	گردش کردن	walk*ing*	گردش
ence	differ	اختلاف داشتن	differ*ence*	اختلاف
ster	game	قمار کردن	game*ster*	قمارباز
ition	compete	رقابت کردن	compet*ition*	رقابت
ation	pronounce	تلفظ کردن	pronounci*ation*	تلفظ
ee	employ	استخدام کردن	employ*ee*	کارمند، مستخدم
ive	operate	عمل کردن	operat*ive*	کارگر، افزارمند
ion	invent	اختراع کردن	invent*ion*	اختراع
sion	persuade	تشویق کردن	persua*sion*	تشویق
asm	enthuse	به‌شوق و ذوق آمدن	enthusi*asm*	ذوق، شوق
ier	cash	نقد کردن (پول)	cash*ier*	صندوقدار

۳. با افزودن پسوندهای زیر به‌پاره‌ای‌از اسمها، می‌توان اسمهای دیگری ساخت،

پسوند	ریشهٔ کلمه (اسم)		اسم جدید	
ship	friend	دوست	friend*ship*	دوستی
ule	pill	حب، قرص	pill*ule*	حب کوچك
hood	child	بچه	child*hood*	بچگی
ess	host	میزبان مرد	host*ess*	میزبان زن
ist	geology	زمین شناسی	geolog*ist*	زمین‌شناس

y	babe	بچه	bab*y*	بچه
ism	capital	سرمایه	capital*ism*	سرمایه‌داری
ie	bird	پرنده	bird*ie*	پرندهٔ کوچك
n	India	هندوستان	indi*an*	هندی
cule	mole	خال	mole*cule*	موجود خیلی‌ریز، مولکول
an	Rome	شهر رم	Rom*an*	رمی
let	book	کتاب	book*let*	کتابچه
ian	logic	منطق	logic*ian*	منطق‌دان
dom	king	پادشاه	king*dom*	پادشاهی
eer	engine	موتور	engin*eer*	مهندس
en	city	شهر	citiz*en*	شهرنشین، شهروند
ot	patri	پدر	patri*ot*	میهن‌پرست
ine	hero	قهرمان (مرد)	hero*ine*	قهرمان (زن)
en	maid	دختر	maid*en*	دوشیزه
ful	hand	دست	hand*ful*	مشت
ery	nurse	پرستار	nurs*ery*	شیرخوارگاه
age	broker	دلال	broker*age*	دلالی
tory	lava	دستشویی	lava*tory*	دستشویی و مستراح
ery	bribe	رشوه	brib*ery*	ارتشاء
ory	fact	عمل	fact*ory*	کارخانه

ب. پسوندهای صفت‌ساز Adjective Suffixes: با افزودن پسوندهای زیر به‌آخر صفات، افعال یا اسامی، می‌توان صفات جدیدی ساخت.

۱. با افزودن پسوندهای زیر به‌آخر پاره‌ای افعال می‌توان صفات جدیدی ساخت.

پسوند	ریشهٔ کلمه (فعل)		صفت جدید	
ed	learn	یادگرفتن	learn*ed*	دانشمند
ive	act	عمل کردن	act*ive*	فعال
able	drink	نوشیدن	drink*able*	قابل نوشیدن
less	fear	ترسیدن	fear*less*	شجاع
ant	please	خوشحال کردن	pleas*ant*	شادی‌بخش
ing	run	دویدن	runn*ing*	دونده

۲. با افزودن پسوندهای زیر به‌آخر پاره‌ای اسامی، می‌توان صفات جدیدی ساخت.

پسوند	ریشهٔ کلمه (اسم)		صفت جدید	
ful	care	توجه	care*ful*	مراقب
able	comfort	راحتی	comfort*able*	راحت
ed	wood	جنگل	wood*ed*	جنگلی
ine	feme	زن	femin*ine*	مؤنث، زنانه
ly	friend	دوست	friend*ly*	دوستانه
ous	fame	شهرت	fam*ous*	مشهور
like	man	مرد	man*like*	مردانه
ible	sense	حس	sens*ible*	محسوس، حساس
ic	hero	قهرمان	hero*ic*	قهرمانی
ish	boy	پسر	boy*ish*	بچه‌وار، مانند پسر
al	nature	طبیعت	natur*al*	طبیعی
less	hope	امید	hope*less*	ناامید
en	wool	پشم	wool*len*	پشمی
ary	vision	رؤیا	vision*ary*	رؤیایی
y	cloud	ابر	cloud*y*	ابری
ern	east	شرق	east*ern*	شرقی
worthy	praise	تعریف، تمجید	praise*worthy*	درخور ستایش
some	trouble	زحمت	trouble*some*	مزاحم، مصدع
ish	England	انگلستان	Engl*ish*	انگلیسی
ch	France	فرانسه	Fren*ch*	فرانسوی
an	America	امریکا	Americ*an*	امریکایی
ese	China	چین	Chin*ese*	چینی

۳. با افزودن پسوندهای زیر به‌آخر بعضی از صفات، صفات جدیدی می‌سازند.

پسوند	ریشهٔ کلمه (صفت)		صفت جدید	
ish	red	سرخ	redd*ish*	مایل به‌سرخ
ish	young	جوان	young*ish*	نسبتاً جوان
er	cold	سرد	cold*er*	سردتر
est	old	پیر	old*est*	پیرترین

پ. پسوندهای فعل‌ساز Verb Suffixes: این پسوندها معمولاً به‌آخر اسم‌یا صفت اضافه شده، آنها را به‌صورت فعل در می‌آورند. مهمترین این پسوندها عبارتند از:

ate, fy, ify, en, ize, ise

پسوند	ریشهٔ کلمه		فعل	
en	white	سفید (صفت)	whit*en*	سفید کردن
er	flit	سبك پروازی (اسم)	flitt*er*	این‌سو و آن‌سو پریدن
ify	intense	شدید (صفت)	intens*ify*	تشدید کردن
ate	origin	اصل، منشأ (اسم)	origin*ate*	منشأ گرفتن
ize	real	واقعی، حقیقی (صفت)	real*ize*	واقعیتی را درك کردن
ise	apology	عذرخواهی (اسم)	apolog*ise*	عذر خواهی کردن

یادآوری: افعال متشکل از پسوندهای فوق، گذشته و اسم مفعول باقاعده دارند:

whiten whitened whitened

تذکر مهم: تعدادی از صفات و افعال در ریشهٔ اصلی خود شکل خاصی دارند و در حالت اسمی تغییراتی از نظر املایی پیدا می‌کنند. اهم این کلمات عبارتند از:

صفت	معنی	اسم	معنی
proud	مغرور	pride	غرور
hot	گرم	heat	گرما
poor	فقیر	poverty	فقر

فعل	معنی	اسم	معنی
choose	انتخاب کردن	choice	انتخاب
know	دانستن	knowledge	دانش
see	دیدن	sight	بینایی
hate	تنفر داشتن	hatred	تنفر
laugh	خندیدن	laughter	خنده
believe	باور کردن	belief	اعتقاد

ت. پسوندهای قیدساز Adverb Suffixes: معمولترین پسوندهای قیدساز بایك مثال بشرح زیرند:

پسوند	ریشهٔ کلمه		قید	
ly	quick	سریع	quick*ly*	بسرعت
ward(s)	to	به	to*wards*	بسوی
ing	dark	تاریك	dark*ing*	در تاریکی
long	head	سر	head*long*	سربجلو
ways	al	همه	al*ways*	همیشه
ce	twi	دو	twi*ce*	دوبار
way	straight	مستقیم	straight*way*	مستقیماً
wise	other	دیگر	other*wise*	وگرنه

Latin roots

Capit, cip=head
Mo=to set in motion
Dem=people
Chron=time
Mal=bad
Per=through
Fore=before, in front of
Ana=back, against
En=in, on
Acy=state of, act of
Log=law
Cord=heard
Cata=down
Ven=come
Voc, vok=call
Tom=cutlatin prefix
To, toward=ad, a, ac, af, ag, al, an, ap, ar, as, at
Together, with=com, con, col, cor, cog, co
From, down(منفی)=de

From, away, apartمنفی=dis

Out, from, away=ex, e, ef
In, into, on=in
Not=in, il, ig, im, ir
Before=pre
Forward=pro

Again, back=re
Anglosaxon prefixes
At, in, on, to=a
Throughout, over=be
Error, wrong=mis
Over, above=over
Not=un
Greek prefixes
Not, without=a, an
Away=apo
Upon, beside=epi, ep, eph
Beside=para
With, together=syn, sym, syl

بخش ۱۲- حروف اضافه

(Prepositions)

حرف اضافه کلمه ای است که پیش از اسم، صفت، فعل و یا بعد از آنها می آید و یا رابطه ای میان کلمه و بخش ها ی دیگر جمله ایجاد می کند و یا مفهوم کلمه نخست را دگرگون می سازد.

برای نمونه: The book is <u>on</u> the table

on حرف اضافه است که پیش از table آمده است و بطور کلی حرف اضافه در موقعیت های زیر قرار می گیرد:

۱- میان دو اسم	a cup of coffee.
۲- میان دو ضمیر	She senta message to me.
۳- میان یک اسم یک ضمیر	John with them came here.
۴- میان یک اسم و یک فعل	I saved him from falling.
۵- میان یک صفت و یک اسم	I am good at physics.
۶- میان یک قید و یک اسم	He drives fast towards his home.
۷- میان یک فعل و یک ضمیر	Go to her and opologize.

انواع حروف اضافه

۱- حروف اضافه مکانی و حالتی

About, above, across, along, against, among(st), around, as, at, before, behind, below, beside, between, beyond, by, down, for, from, in, into, near, on, off, outside, over, past, round, through, to, up, uner, upon, without, within.

۲- حرف اضافه زمانی

About, after, at, before, behind, between, beyond, by, during, for, from, in, on, over, past, since, through(out), till, until, under, with, within.

۳- نکاتی در باره حروف اضافه

- افعال بعد از حروف اضافه همواره بصورت ingدار می آید:

After having lunch پس از صرف نهار

- تعداد زیادی نکات مفید در مورد حروف اضافه وجود دارد که آنها را در بخش نکات مهم خواهیم آورد.

جمله های نمونه برای حروف اضافه

aboard • We went aboard the boat.
• Is there a doctor aboard the plane?

about • What do you think about Mary?
• Let's talk about something different.
• I've just read a book about President Kennedy.
• The lion was pacing about its cage.

above • We are flying above the clouds.
• We live in the hills, 1,000 metres above sea-level.
• It's only two degrees above freezing point. [+2ºC]
• Who came above you in the test results?

across • We drove across the desert.
• The dog ran across the road.
• There is a bridge across the river.

after (also conj.) • We had lunch [1pm] after the meeting [11am].
• Let's meet the day after tomorrow.

against • Did you vote for or against the suggestion?
• He put his bicycle against the wall.

along • We walked along the beach for two miles.
• There are trees along the road.
• The toilet is along the corridor.

alongside • Their boat came alongside our boat.
• Team A worked alongside Team B during construction.

amid
amidst (poetic)
• I couldn't hear her amid the noise.
• We were lost amidst the trees.

among

amongst (UK)
• Is there a doctor among us?
• There were secret police among the crowd.
• I was amongst strangers. I didn't know anyone.

anti • He seems to be anti my idea.
• Some people are anti everything.

around • We walked around the town for an hour.
• They all sat around the camp fire.
• There is a big fence around the house.
• He was born around 1570.
• Let's meet around 7pm.

as (also conj.) • He is working as a waiter.
• The risk is as nothing compared to the profit.
• Ram is as tall as Anthony.

astride • She sat astride the horse.

at • He is at school.
• We first met at a party.
• Let's start the meeting at 9 o'clock.
• He started work at 17 (years of age).
• We are aiming at sales of $1,000,000.

atop (poetic) • The church is situated atop a hill.

bar • Everyone came bar Angela.
• He is the best bar none.

barring • Barring rain, we'll play tennis tomorrow.

before (also conj.) • We had lunch [1pm] before the meeting [3pm].
• We met the day before yesterday.
• She was before me in the queue.
• I would rather die before doing that.

behind • There is a police car behind us. It's following us.
• We have a garden behind our house.
• The child was hiding behind the tree.
• I am behind your project. I will support it.
• Vonica finished behind Shirley in the race.

• She is behind the other children in her class.

below • Much of Holland is below sea-level.
• There is a family in the flat below us.
• The temperature is 5 degrees below freezing point. [-5ºC]
• I came below Vonica in the test.
• You can buy it if it's below $50.

beneath • Our garage is beneath our house.
• The tunnel runs beneath the sea.
• Laurence is beneath the General Manager.
• It was beneath his dignity to do that.

beside • The river runs beside our house.
• James was sitting beside Miriam.

besides • What shall we have besides coffee?

between • Tara was sitting between Ram and Ati.
• Between you and me, I think she's crazy.
• I can meet you between 1pm and 2pm.

beyond • Can you see someone in the distance, beyond that house?
• This is too difficult. It's beyond me.
• The meeting continued beyond midnight.

but (also conj.) • Everyone came but Andrea.

by • We came by car.
• Fireworks were invented by the Chinese.
• He was shot by a professional killer.
• It happened by accident.
• He lost the race by five seconds.
• The room is 10 metres by 6 metres.
• We must finish by Tuesday.
• We were sitting by the window.
• By my calculation he must be 73.

circa • He died circa 1270.

concerning • Your teacher talked to me concerning your

homework.
• I have some questions concerning your decision.

considering • Considering the poor quality, I think the price is too high.
• I think I must be going, considering the time.

counting • There were four people, or five counting the baby.
• That makes $70, not counting the tax.

cum • I have a study-cum-bedroom.
• She is a kind of secretary-cum-receptionist.

despite • We went swimming despite the cold water.
• He passed the test despite being ill.

down • They ran down the hill.
• The post office is down the road.
• They have had many wars down the years.

during • He fell asleep during the meeting.
• I want to go swimming during the weekend.
• I was bored during the whole film.

except • You can have any colour except blue.
• They all came except Stephen.

excepting • I can eat anything excepting pork.
• Excepting Jo, everyone was present.

excluding • It costs $70, excluding $10 for delivery. (Total = $80.)
• We open every day excluding Christmas Day.

following • We had coffee following lunch.
• He couldn't work following his illness.

for (also conj.) • This is for you.
• Do you want to go for a walk?
• You use a corkscrew for opening bottles.
• Cigarettes are bad for you.
• I'm saving for a new car.
• Is this the road for Rome?

• They passed me over for John.
• Is this the train for Cambridge?
• I bought it for $10.
• We worked for three hours.
• Keep walking for two kilometres.

from • Where do you come from?
• This letter is from my wife.
• I bought this car from Henry.
• They prevented me from entering.
• My car is different from yours.
• We worked from Monday to Wednesday.
• Paper is made from wood.
• It can cost anything from $5 to $15.
• The police took my driving licence from me.
• He died from overwork.

given • He is in very good health, given his age.
• Given the time, you ought to leave now.

gone (UK) • It's certainly gone 11 o'clock. It must be 11.30.
• He's gone 50. He must be nearly 60 years old.

in • Monkeys live in the jungle.
• John is the man with his hand in his pocket.
• I live in an apartment.
• She lives in Bangkok.
• Tara was born in 1977.
• Trains were invented in the nineteenth century.
• I'll come back in two weeks.
• Let's meet in the morning.
• There are 60 seconds in a minute.

including • The price is $70 including $10 for delivery. (Total = $70.)
• There were four of us, including the baby.

inside • It was dark inside the tunnel.
• My modem is inside my computer. It's an internal modem.

into • John went into that shop.
• If you heat ice it turns into water.

• We cut the cake into ten pieces.
• Five into ten makes two.

less • 10 less 3 = 7.

like • She is like her sister.
• She sings like a bird.
• It's not like John to complain.
• Do it like this.
• I feel like swimming.
• It looks like rain.
• I want something cold, like iced-coffee

minus • 10 minus 3 = 7.
• The temperature is minus 30 degrees centigrade.

near • The school is near the post office.
• It's 20 December. We are very near Christmas
Day.

notwithstanding • Notwithstanding the low price, I don't want it.
• They went swimming, notwithstanding the rain.
• They went swimming, the rain notwithstanding.

of • I live in the house at the end of the road.
• Where is the key of the car?
• Do you like the work of Shakespeare?
• What was the cost of this book?
• He lives in the City of Westminster.
• It was kind of you to help me.
• This is the cause of the problem.
• He died of cancer.
• Most tables are made of wood.
• Can I have a cup of coffee?
• I know some of these people.
• I don't know any of these people.
• He lives south of London.
• He lives in the south of London.

off • Please take your shoes off the table.
• Keep off the grass.
• It fell off the table and broke.
• They live in a street off Fifth Avenue.

on • Please don’t put your shoes on the table.
• The picture is on page 7.
• We live on a busy road. It’s very noisy.
• She is sunbathing on the beach.
• Is there water on the Moon?
• I need a book on bio-chemistry.
• My birthday is on Monday.
• I start work on 7 May.
• Let’s meet on the weekend. (US)
• I’ll see you on Christmas Day.
• You must be on time.
• He broke his leg on getting out of the car.

onto (US)
see on to
• The cat jumped onto the chair.
• The police are onto us. (slang)

opposite • There is a post office opposite my house.
• She sat opposite him and looked into his eyes.

outside • I don’t live in London. I live outside London.
• It was very cold outside the car.
• This is outside my scope.

over • We are flying over the mountains.
• Put the blanket over the bed.
• The cat jumped over the wall.
• Let’s discuss it over dinner.
• The king ruled over the country for many years.
• The town is just over the border.
• It cost over $50. It was $53.25.
• There is rain over the whole country.
• It took over an hour to do my homework.
• The population has increased over the past twenty years.
• Can you stay with us over Christmas?

past • I saw you yesterday when we drove past your school.
• The post office is just past the police station.
• Don’t work past your bed-time.

• This is difficult. It's past me.
• It's nearly ten minutes past five. 5.09 to be precise.

pending • We cannot supply you pending payment.
• Pending his return, we can do nothing.
• There were many arguments pending the negotiations.

per • The speed limit is 70 miles per hour.
• The carpet costs $10 per square metre.

plus • 2 plus 2 = 4.
• There will be three of us, plus the baby.

pro • Are you pro capital punishment?
• He is generally pro new ideas.

re • Re: your letter dated 21 May
• I want to talk you re the proposed meeting.

regarding • I would like to speak to you regarding my homework.
• Regarding John, let's talk later.

respecting • I would like to speak to you respecting my homework.
• I am writing to you respecting our latest products.

round • I live round the corner.
• They all sat round the fire.
• There is a hedge round the house.

save (formal) • All save Mrs Jones were present.

saving (formal) • Saving yourself, nobody thanked me.

since (also conj.) • I haven't seen Josef since Monday.
• Mr Brown has worked in a bank since 1985

than (also conj.) • He is a writer than whom there is no finer.
• Your car is bigger than my car.

through
thru (US)

• The train goes through a tunnel.
• I can see light through the keyhole.
• You have been through a difficult experience.
• You went through a red light.
• The error occurred through my own stupidity.
• They worked Monday through Thursday. [US]

throughout • It is raining throughout the whole country.
• He worked throughout the day, and most of the night.

till (also conj.) • I work from 9am till 5pm.
• Please wait till I come.

to • Could you give this to Kob?
• My car does 10 miles to the litre.
• To his surprise, the door was open.
• The museum is open from Monday to Friday.
• The time is ten to five. [4.50]

touching • Touching your homework, I think we need to speak.

toward (US)
towards (UK)
• He drove off toward(s) the mountain.
• I'd better go. It's getting toward(s) midnight.
• He contributed $100,000 toward(s) the new building.
• It's the first step toward(s) peace.
• He has a positive attitude toward(s) his work.

under • The mouse ran under the chair.
• The bucket is under the sink.
• Submarines can travel under water.
• We drove under a bridge.
• I have a T-shirt under my pullover.
• Who do you work under? Who is your boss?
• I am under orders from the President.
• What is the subject under discussion?

• Under the company rules, we can't do that.
• Please buy it if it's under $50.

underneath • The nurse put a pillow underneath his head.
• There is a big cellar underneath our house.

unlike • That's very unusual. It's unlike Andrea to be so rude.
• This problem is unlike any we have met before.

until (formal, also conj.)
• They continued the meeting until 11pm.
• Please wait until I come.

up • Jack and Jill ran up the hill.
• There is a post office up the street.

upon (formal) • Please don't put your shoes upon the table.
• There are now no dinosaurs upon Earth.
• I need a book upon bio-chemistry.
• We met upon a Monday.
• He broke his leg upon getting out of the car.

versus • He was the judge in the case of Gore versus Bush.
• We should choose peace versus war.

via • We flew from Paris to Bangkok via Dubai.

with • Do you live with your parents?
• He's been with EnglishClub.com for two years.
• I discussed it with her.
• With your permission, I'd like to go.
• If you mix red with yellow you get orange.
• Muriel is the girl with black hair.
• Do you want to come with us?
• I made this chair with my own hands.
• You'll forget her with time.

within • There is a modem within the computer.
• I will finish within 30 minutes.
• He lives within 10 miles of his work.

• It’s not within my power to help you.

without • I want trousers without buttons.
• I came without my wife because she is working.
• He watched without speaking.

worth • This car is worth $10,000.

according to • According to John, Mary was late. I believe John.

ahead of • Anthony is ahead of Rachel in the race. He’ll win.
• We have a long day ahead of us. Let’s get going!

à la (from French) • It’s a TV show à la CNN. Same style, similar content.

along with • Do you want some pork along with the chicken?

apart from • Nobody objected apart from you, so we did it.

as for • As for Matt, he will arrive later.

aside from • I have another car aside from this one. Both are red.

as per • We must work strictly as per the law.

as to • As to your behaviour, I think you were wrong.

as well as • You should telephone as well as write, just to be sure.

away from • The cat ran away from the dog and escaped.

because of • We can’t play tennis because of the rain.

but for • It’s your fault! But for you, I’d have been on time.

by means of • You open a door by means of its handle.

close to • My car is close to your car. About two cars away.

contrary to • Contrary to expectations, the euro fell in value.

depending on • We'll play tennis tomorrow, depending on the rain.

due to • The cancellation was due to the rain. There was no other reason.
•
except for • Everyone was present, except for Mary. She stayed at home.

forward of • He was sitting forward of me in the plane. I could just see the back of his head.

further to • Further to your letter, I have spoken to Mr Brown.

in addition to • There were two people in addition to me. So that made three of us.

in between • He is in between the two opinions. He wants to compromise.

in case of • You can phone me in case of need. Day or night.

in face of • He reacts bravely in face of danger.

in favour of • I am not in favour of your idea. It won't work.

in front of • You can park your car in front of my house.
• I couldn't see the film because the woman in front of me was wearing a big hat.

in lieu of • I don't have any dollars. Can I pay euro in lieu of dollars?

in spite of • We went swimming in spite of the cold water.

instead of • We don't have any tea. Would you like coffee instead of tea?

in view of • In view of your illness, we will wait for a week.

irrespective of • I don't like it, irrespective of what you say.
• Irrespective of the price, I don't want it. Price isn't everything.

near to • There is a restaurant near to my office. Just two minutes away.

next to • The school is next to the bank. Between the hotel and the bank.

on account of • Don't worry on account of me. Think about yourself.

on behalf of • I'm calling you on behalf of Mr Brown. I represent him in legal matters.

on board • Is there a doctor on board this plane?

on to (UK)
see onto
• The cat jumped on to the chair.

on top of • The cat is sitting on top of the television.

opposite to • There is a tree opposite to the house. Straight across the road.

other than • Sorry, we're out of whisky. But we have every drink other than whisky.

out of • Take your hands out of your pockets and help me!
• He went out of the room to smoke a cigarette.
• We're out of eggs. Shall I buy some?

outside of • They stopped outside of the city to check the map before entering.

owing to • We didn't go swimming, owing to the cold weather.

preparatory to • I made a graph preparatory to the meeting, so everything was ready.

prior to • I never spoke French prior to living in France. But I learned quickly after coming to France.

regardless of • I don’t want it, regardless of the price. Even if it’s free, I just don’t want it.

save for • Everyone came, save for Lek who had to work.

thanks to • Thanks to Shirley, we arrived on time.
•
together with • I’d like chicken please, together with vegetables.

up against • We are up against a powerful enemy.

up to • There was a shop here up to 1990. But it closed that year.

up until • We worked up until they came. Then we stopped.

vis-à-vis
(from French)
• I prefer Jaguar cars vis-à-vis BMW cars.
• I need to speak to you vis-à-vis your homework.

with reference to • With reference to your comments, I’ll reply soon.
• I am writing with reference to your order.

with regard to • I’d like to speak to you with regard to your work. Illustrations

There is a cup on the table.
The helicopter hovered above the house.
The police placed a sheet over the body.
He stood in front of the door and rang the bell.
Ram sat beside Tara in the cinema.
A small stream runs below that bridge.
He put the key under the doormat.
He put his hands behind his back.
Illustrations

He has coffee in the morning, tea in the afternoon and wine in the evening.
I work during the morning/afternoon/evening/day/night.
Let’s meet at 6pm.
The clock strikes twelve at midday/noon/midnight.
The condemned man was shot at sunrise/dawn.

The street lights come on at sunset/dusk.
We can see the stars at night. Quizzes

کاربرد حروف اضافه بعد از افعال و صفات

agree with	be made from
apologize for	be made of
apply for	be married to
apply to	be opposed to
approve of	be pleased with
argue for	be polite with
argue with	be prepared for
arrive at	be prepared to
arrive in	be proud of
be	be qualified for
be absent from	be related to
be accused of	be relevant to
be accustomed to	be responsible for
be acquainted with	be satisfied with
be addicted to	be terrified of
be afraid of	be tired of
be angry at	be upset with
be angry with	be used to
be annoyed at	be worried about
be annoyed with	believe in
be associated with	blame (someone) for
be aware of	compare to
be capable of	compare with
be cluttered with	complain about
be committed to	complain of
be composed of	consist of

be concerned about	contribute to
be connected to	count on
be content with	count upon
be convinced of	decide on
be coordinated with	decide upon
be covered with	depend on
be crowded with	distinguish from
be devoted to	dream about
be disappointed in	dream of
be disappointed with	escape from
be discriminated against	excel at
be divorced from	excel in
be done with	excuse for
be dressed in	feel for
be engaged to	fight for
be envious of	forgive (someone) for
be equipped with	have a reason for
be excited about	have an excuse for
be exhausted from	hide from
be exposed to	hope for
be faithful to	insist on
be familiar with	introduce to
be filled with	keep (someone) from (doing something)
be finished with	look forward to
be fond of	object to
be frightened of	participate in
be friendly to	pray for
be friendly with	prevent (someone) from (doing something)
be frightened by	prohibit (someone) from (doing something)
be furnished with	
be gone from	

be grateful for	recover from
be grateful to	rescue from
be guilty of	respond to
be innocent of	stop (someone) from (doing something)
be interested in	succeed in
be involved with	take advantage of
be jealous of	take care of
be known for	talk about
be limited to	talk of
be located in	thank someone for
be located to	think about
	think of

بخش ۱۳ - مجموعه نکات مهم

۱–مفهوم "از" در انگلیسی:

- Of :(یکی از ...) یک از شاگردان One of the students
- From (از، جدا کننده)

قلم را از او خواهم گرفت I will take my pen from him.

- Than (از امتیازی و برتری دهنده)

او بهتر از وی صحبت می کند. He speaks better than she.

- Out of (از خروجی یا خارج از)

او را از اتاق ببر بیرون. Take him out of the room.

- How (از کجا، چگونه)

از کجا می توانم بفهمم؟ How can I understand?

- since (از آنجا که، چون که، بخاطر اینکه، محض خاطر اینکه)

Since you are my friend, I will help you.
از آنجا که دوست من هستی به تو کمک خواهم کرد.

۲– تبدیل صفت (adjective) به فعل (verb)

از افعال to be (بودن) to get (شدن) و to make (کردن) استفاده می کنیم و سپس صفت را اضافه می کنیم.

خوشحال بودن	to be happy
خوشحال شدن	to get happy
خوشحال کردن	to make happy

۳- **حالت های** to do هنگامی که این فعل معنی ندارد، فعل کمـــــکی محسوب می شود. و برای سؤالی یا منفی کردن جملات ساده به کار می رود.

You write
Do you write?

حال اگر to do معنی (انجام دادن) داشته باشد دیگر کمکی محسوب نمی شود و خود به to do (فعل کمکی) نیاز دارد تا منفی یا سؤالی شود.

What do you do?

Do اول کمکی و do دوم به معنی «انجام دادن» است.

۴- اگر بخواهیم نشان دهیم که کاری در گذشته مرتباً انجام و تکرار می شده است در فارسی از (می) استفاده می کنیم. در انگلیسی از used to (به معنی سابقاً) بهره می گیریم

He used to work here. او سابقاً اینجا کار می کرد.

۵- Used به معنی «مستعمل، دست دوم» نیز به کار می رود. البته بعـــد از آن to نمی آید تا معنی «سابقاً» ندهد.

This car is used. این اتومبیل دست دوم است.

۶- use (یوس)، to use (یوز)

This book is of much use. این کتاب خیلی فایده دارد.

Can I use your book? می توانم از کتاب شما استفاده کنیم؟

۷- Used to معنی عادت کردن هم دارد.

عادت داشتن (فعل ing دار یا اسم)+to be used to

I am used to eating fast. به تند غذاخوردن عادت دارم.

I am used to this car. به این ماشین عادت دارم.

To get used to. عادت کردن

You will get used to it. به آن عادت می کنید.

۸- Let alone (چه برسد) ، پس از آن اسم می آید.

I don't write my own exercise let alone yours.

من تمرین های خودم را هم نمی نویسم چه برسد به تمرین های تو.

و یا پس از آن فعل می آید:

I don't even study, let alone work.

من حتی درس هم نمی خوانم، چه برسد به کار کردن.

۹- **«عقیده» در انگلیسی:** از idea، opinion، belief و mind، think استفاده می کنیم.

my idea is that به عقیده من ...، عقیده من... است

in my opinion من عقیده دارم که

in my belief=I believe معتقدم که

in my mind=to my mind به عفیده ام، به خیالم

I think that… فکر می کنم...، به عقیده من...

۱۰- فعل can در زمان آینده . به جملات زیر توجه کنید.

you work تو کار می کنی

you will work کار خواهی کرد

you can work می توانی کار کنی (معنی آینده هم دارد)

خواهی توانست کار کنی، قادر به کار کردن خواهی بود.

You will <u>be able</u> to work

۱۱- فعل must در زمان آینده: خود must هم معنی حال و هم آینده دارد. اما برای کار برد will می توان از have to استفاده کنم.

You must help him.
You will have to help me.

۱۲- فعل may در آینده.. این فعل هم زمان حال و هم آینده است.

I may go there. من ممکن است آنجا بروم(حال ساده)

I might go there. ممکن بود آنجا بروم (گذشته ساده)

I may go there tomorrow. ممکن است فردا به آنجا برود(آینده ساده)

۱۳- کاربرد حروف اضافه برای مقاطع مختلف ساعات روز.

<u>In</u> the morning

At noon
In the evening
At night
In the afternoon
At midnight

برای ساعت خاص at استفاده می کنیم.

At 8 o'clock ساعت ۸.

۱۴- Will you یا would you mind, could you این عبارت به معنی (خواهش کردن، لطفاً ممکن است، ممکن است خواهش کنم) به کار می رود.

Could you clean the table.
Will you clean the table.

ممکن است اسمتان را به من بگویید.

Would you mind telling me your name.

ممکن است پنجره راباز کنم.

Would you mind my opening the window.

۱۵- کاربرد How:

how many چند تا (کمیت- قابل شمارش)
how much چقدر (کمیت- غیر قابل شمارش)
how far چقدر (مسافت)
how long چقدر (زمان)

۱۶- کلمه to take به معنی طول کشیدن، بردن، گرفتن، خوردن ، نوشیدن و غیره.

He is taking an exam. دارد امتحان می دهد.
He is taking lunch. دارد ناهار می خورد.
Take a cup of tea. یک فنجان چای بنوشید.
Take this pill. این قرص را بخورید.
Take this money from me. این پول را از من بگیرید.
It takes two weeks. دو هفته طول می کشید.
How long does it take? چقدر طول می کشد.

۱۷- کابرد just به معنی (تازه، همین حالا(الآن))

He has just left. همین حالا(الآن) رفت

۱۸- کاربرد Already(قبلاً)

قبلاً برای آن کار درخواست نوشته است.

He has already applied for the job.

۱۹- Yet به معنی (هنوز، تا بحال): در جملات کامل می آید و جای آن اگر فعل، کلمه not خلاصه نشده باشد جلوی فعل اصلی است و در صورتی که فعل کمکی با کلمه not خلاصه شده باشد، جای آن آخر جمله است.

He has not yet come.
He hasn't come yet.

Yet می تواند در جملات غیر کامل (perfect tense) نیز به کار رود اما معنی جمله کامل را خواهد داشت:

He is not yet in. هنوز نیامده است.

۲۰- still (هنوز، بازهم). در جملات غیر کامل جلوی فعل اصلی (و بعد از فعل کمکی) آورده می شود و ادامه و استمراری فعل یا صفتی را نشان می دهد.

He is still sleeping..هنوز خواب است

I still go to school. هنوز به مدرسه می روم. کماکان به مدرسه می روم.

۲۱- Up to now, by now, as yet, so far

به معنی تا بحال، تا کنون در زمان حال کامل و جملات مثبت و سؤالی به کار می روند. جای آنها معمولاً آخر جمله است.

I have seen it so far.

۲۲- Sleep، lie، stand، sit اگر این افعال در زمان های استمراری به کار روند ترجمه فارسی آنها بصورت کامل (perfect) خواهد بود.

He is sitting. او نشسته است.

He is sleeping. او خوابیده است.

۲۳- ever، never (هرگز). اولی در جملات سؤالی و ســـــــؤالی منفی به کار می رود. اما never در جملات مثبت و به معنی منفی به کار می رود. در انگلیسی نمی توان در یک جمله دو منفی داشت.

Have you ever smoked? آیا هرگز سیگار کشیده ای؟

Haven't you ever seen her? هرگز او را ندیده ای؟

He never smokes. او هرگز سیگار نمی کشد.

۲۴- حرف اضافه in (در، داخل، تو) فعل همراه آن حرکت را نشان نمی دهد و اگر حرکتی باشد، در محیطی است که ما ذکر می کنیم:

Pencil is in the box.

۲۵- حرف اضافه into (در، تو، داخل)، فعل همراه آن حـــــرکت و جنبش را نشان می دهد:

He jumped into the pool.

۲۶- inside (تو، داخل، در)، دلالت بر احاطه شدن چیزی است و در برابر ouside به کار می رود.

He is inside the house. داخل منزل است.

He went outside the city. از شهر خارج شد.

۲۷- in (in-within) به معنی (در مدت) و within به معنی (در خلال، در ضمن) به کار می رود. فعل همراه تا انتهای زمان ذکر شده ممکن است ادامه یابد، در حالیکه فعل همراه within قبل از آن تمام می شود. مثال:

We will have done our duties in two weeks.

ما در مدت دو هفته وظایفمان را انجام خواهیم داد.

He can finish this job within a week.

او می تواند این کار را در عرض یک هفته (نه الزاماً یک هفته) تمام کند.

۲۸- on به معنی (روی) که تماس را نشان می دهد.

The book is on the table.

۲۹- over (روی، بالای، برفراز) که تماس را نشان نمی دهد.

The fan is over our head. پنکه بالای سرما است.

۳۰- above (بالای، برفراز، بالاتر از) که بیشتر اندازه را نشان می دهد
The plane is flying 20,000 feet above the ground.
هواپیما در ارتفاع ۲۰،۰۰۰ فوت از زمین پرواز می کند.

۳۱- under به معنی (زیر، تحت، تحت سرپرستی)
There is a dog under the table.

۳۲- below (زیر، پایین) که بیشتر اندازه را نشان می دهد:
The submarine is now 300 meters below the sea.
زیر دریایی حالا ۳۰۰ متر زیر سطح آب است.

۳۳- upon (روی) مانند برف، گرد و خاک و دود که روی اشیاء می کشند.
When we woke up, we noticed a lot of snow upon the houses.

۳۴-علائم اسم:

پذیرش acceptance پذیرفتن ance: to accept
مکاتبه correspondence مکابته کردن ence: to correspond
همبستگی neighborhood همسایه hood: neighbor
دوستی friendship دوست ship: friend
رقابت rivalry رقیب ry: rival
دشواری difficulty دشوار y: difficult
پادشاهی kingdom شاه dom: king
عدالت justice عادل ice: just
پیشرفت improvement پیشرفت کردن ment: to improve
برابری equality برابر ity: equal
امنیت safety امن ty: safe
خوبی goodness خوب ness: good
گرمی warmth گرم th:warm
ogy فیزیولوژی -physiology
دیکته - املاء dictation دیکته کردن tion: to dictate

سوسیالیسم socialism اجتماعی ism: social

۳۵- فرق interpreter و translator. اولی مترجم شفاهی و دومی مترجم کتبی است.

۳۶- "قرار بودن": (باید)

To be to -

او قرار است اینجا بیاید. He is to come here.

To be supposed to -

I am supposed to teach you math.

من قرار است به شما ریاضیات یاد بدهم.

To be obliged to.(به معنی مجبور بودن (وظیفه را نشان می دهد

باید کار کنم. I am obliged to work.

- To be forced to (مجبور بودن) (علتی در کار است).

- من مجبورم کارکنم. I am forcd to work.

۳۷- "آیا" در وسط جمله: از if و whether استفاده می کنیم.

I want to see if you can work.
I want to see whether you can work or not.

پس or not فقط با whether به کار می رود.

۳۸- حالات ملکی:

- صفت ملکی

این کتاب من است و آن(منظور کتاب) هم مال برادرم است. This is <u>my</u> book, that is my <u>brother's</u>.

- ضمیر ملکی

This is my book(= this is mine) that is my brothers' <u>(his)</u>.

- اضافه مضاعف (double possessive)

از 's و of استفاده می کنیم:

یکی از کتابهای برادرم A book of my brother's.

یکی از کتابهای او book of his

یکی از دوستانم a friend of mine

۳۹- **ضمایر خود** (self pronouns)

خودتان	our selves	خودم	myself
خودتان	yourselves	خودت	yourself
خودشان	themselves	خودش	himself, herself, itself

- این ها بلافاصله بعد از ضمیر و یا در آخر جمله می آید.

I myself know it.
I know it myself.

- اگر قبل از آنها **by** بیاید، این کلمه تاکید می شود (به معنی تنها).

She came here by herself. او خودش تنها اینجا آمد.

- اگر **all by** جلوی آنها به کار روند به معنی تک و تنها است.

I did it all by myself. من خودم تک و تنها آن را انجام دادم.

- هر گاه مفعول خود فاعل باشد: در این صورت این ضمایر را بجای مفعول به کار می بریم: (ضمایر انعکاسی **reflexive pronouns**)

I introduced <u>myself</u> to them.

۴۰- به جای **oneself** از ضمایر خود استفاده می شود.

خوردن	To help oneself
لذا بردن	to enjoy oneself
مواظب رفتار خود بودن	to behave oneself
بفرمایید، تخورید	help yourself

۴۱- در فارسی در موارد زیر از ضمایر خود استفاده می شود اما ترجمه انگلیسی آن **self pronoun** نخواهد بود:

- بجای مفعول دوم یا مفعول بواسطه:

Put the book before <u>you</u>.

کتاب را جلوی خودت نگه دار

- برای تاکید مالکیت

my own book	کتاب خودم
mine own	مال خودم

۴۲- مصدر منفی (افزودن **not** قبل از **to** مصدری)

I am telling you to go. به تو می گویم که بروی.

I am telling you not to go. به تو می گویم که نروی

۴۳- To look alike، to look like شبیه بودن.

You look like your father. شما شبیه پدرتان هستید.

You and your father look alike. شما و پدرتان شبیه هستید.

۴۴- فرق older و elder : (بزرگتر) فقط برای اشخاص به کار می رود و تفاوت سن ذکر نمی شود. اما older با اسم شخص و غیر شخصی به کار می رود و معمولاً تفاوت سن ذکر می شود:

Are you the elder brother? آیا شما برادر بزرگتر هستید؟

He is three years older than I. او سه سال از من بزرگتر است.

۴۵- کابرد latter و former:

Former به معنی اولی و latter به معنی دومی است و فقط با دو اسم به کار می روند.

He visited Paris and London. He stayed in the latter more.

۴۶- فرق last و latest : (به معنی آخرین) بعد از last اثر یا آثاری باقی نمی ماند ولی بعد از latest باقی می ماند:

This is the last painting of Picaso. این آخرین نقاشی پیکاسو است.

این آخرین(جدیدترین) نقاشی برادرم است.

This is the latest painting of my brother.

۴۷- To feel like : مایل بودن (فعل ing دار)

I feel like going on a picnic..مایلم به پیک نیک بروم

۴۸- کاربرد help برای بیان دو حالت منفی در جمله.

I can't help falling in love with you.

نمی توانم عاشق تو نشوم.

۴۹- would می تواند بجای گذشته ساده نیز به کار رود. مانند:

وقتی که به مدرسه می رفتیم چند نمایش روی صحنه می بردیم.
When we went to school we would put a few plays on the stage.

۵۰- معنی **would you like** (آیا میل دارید).
Would you like to dance with me? آیا مایل هستید با من برقصید؟

۵۱- در نقل قول غیر مستقیم نیز به کار می رود:
او گفت: "من فردا شما را در اینجا خواهم دید".
He said, "I will see you here, tomorrow".
او گفت که او را روز بعد در آنجا خواهد دید.
He said <u>that</u> he would see him there the next day.

۵۲- **would** پیش از افعال قرار می گیرد که به صورت فعل تجسمی و غیر حقیقی هستند.
اگر می دانستم شما مریض هستید، به خانه تان می آمدم(که در واقع نیامدم).
If I knew you were ill, I <u>would</u> come to your house.
۵۳- **would** در زمان آینده در گذشته به کار می رود:
He said he <u>would</u> come. او گفت که خواهد آمد.
در اینجا نمی توانیم از **will** استفاده کنیم زیرا عمل در گذشته باید صورت می گرفت.
۵۴- "باید" در انگلیسی :
- **must** – باید« اجباری» است:
همه دانش آموزان باید به پرسش ها پاسخ دهند
All students must answer these questions.
- **Ought to** (آت –تو) باید «اخلاقی و وظیفه ای» است:
آدم باید به قولهایش احترام بگذارد
One ought to respect one's promises.
- **To have to** باید، «اجباری است که علتی در کار» باشد:
باید در منزل بمانم، زیرا برادرم از ما دیدن می کند(به دیدن ما خواهد آمد).
I have to be home, my brother is coming to visit us.
should، باید «اخلاقی است» و در زمان حال ساده و با تمام ضمـــایر فاعلی به کار می رود.

- should به معنی «باید» در گذشته ساده نیز به کار می رود. مشروط بر آنکه فعل قبل از آن گذشته باشد.

I said that I should write you soon.

- Should در حال کامل به معنی«باید» به کار می رود که جمله ظاهراً مثبت است ولی در باطن منفی است.

We should have left home earlier,I am sure we cann't buy any ticket now.

باید زودتر از خانه بیرون می آمدیم (که عملاً نیامده ایم)، مطمئن هستم که حالا دیگر بلیط گیرمان نمی آید.

- Should در حال کامل و با معنی «باید» به کار می رود که جمله ظاهراً منفی ولی در باطن مثبت است. (نباید دروغ می گفت اما دروغ گفته است).

I never expected you to tell me a lie, you shouldn't have done that.

- Must (باید) می تواند در حال کامل و به معنی«باید» به کار رود، اگر ظاهراً مثبت است، در باطن مثبت است و بالعکس.

If must have rained last might, the ground is wet.

دیشب بایستی باران آمده باشد، زمینها خیس هستند. (باید آمده باشد که آمده است).

I don't see his book on the table, he mustn't have come to school.

کتابهایش روی میز نیست، نباید به مدرسه آمده باشد (نباید می آمد که نیامده است).

-To be to to be supposed to (قرار بودن، باید) نوعی «باید» است که با قرار قبلی صورت می گیرد:

I am supposed to do this for you, aren't I?

من قرار است این کار را برایتان انجام دهم مگر نه؟

۵۵- در باره عبارت I am afraid، اگر پس از آن فاعل بیاید، معنی «متاسفانه» می دهد مانند:

I am afraid I cann't help you. متاسفم نمی توانم به شما کمک کنم.

اگر بعد از آن کلمه so بیاید معنی می دهد «متاسفانه بله» و اگر not بیاید معنی «متاسفانه خیر» می دهد:

I am afraid so. متاسفانه بله

I am afraid not. متاسفانه خیر

اما اگر پس از آن of بیاید به معنی ترسیدن است: I am afraid of dogs.

۵۶- جملات شرطی(Conditional clauses): سه نوع جمله شرطی وجود دارد که از دو بخش شرط و جزا تشکیل می شود:

- اگر فعل شرطی حال ساده باشد، علامت جزا will است.
- اگر فعل شرطی گذشته ساده باشد علامت جزا would است.
- اگر فعل شرطی گذشته کامل باشد علامت جزا would have+p.p. است.

نمونه:

If he comes, I will talk to him. اگر بیاید با او صحبت خواهم کرد.

If he came, I would talk to hime. اگر می آمد با او صحبت می کردم.

اگر آمده بود با او صحبت می کردم(صحبت کرده بودم).

If he had come, I would have talked to him.

- معمولاً اول قسمت شرط و سپس قسمت جزا می آید اما عکس آن هم امکان پذیر است:

He would punish you, if you did that again.

- اگر فعل اصلی قسمت شرط در گروه دوم شرطی ها to be باشد، با تمام ضمایر فاعلی از were استفاده کنیم.

کاربرد was در اینجا اشتباه است:

If he were here, he could talk to us.

- در گروه اول شرطی ها می توانیم از should به جای if استفاده نماییم:

Should you go there, he will be happy.

- از should به معنی if می توان در گروه دوم شرطی ها استفاده نمود. لیکن فعل آن بصورت زمان حال در می آید.

Should you go there, he would help you.

اگر به آنجا می رفتید او به شما کمک می کرد.

- در گروه دوم شرطی ها وقتی که فعل قسمت شرط were است، می توان کلمه if را حذف کرده جای فاعل و were را با هم عوض کرد: (جمله ظاهراً سؤالی است اما در باطن سؤالی نیست).

If you were there, you would enjoy the show=
Were you there, you would enjoy the show.

- در گروه سوم شرطی ها همیشه می توان کلمه if را حذف کرده جای فاعل و had را با هم عوض نمود. (جمله ظاهراً سؤالی است اما در باطن چنین نیست).

If he had tried more, he would have succeeded=
Had he tried move, he would have succeeded.
اگر سعی بیشتری کرده بود، موفق می شد.

۵۷- As if و though به معنی (مثل اینکه، انگار، گویی)

اگر فعل قبل از آنها در زمان حال باشد، فعل بعد از آنها در زمان گذشته ساده خواهد بود. (اگر فعل اصلی to be باشد با تمام ضمایر فاعلی were استفاده می شود). اگر فعل قبل از آنها گذشته ساده باشد فعل بعد از آن ها گذشته کامل است:

He walks as if he were drunk.
He walked as if he had been drunk.

۵۸- کاربرد can و may در جملات شرطی:

can در جملات شرطی به صورت can (نوع اول)، could (نوع دوم) و could have+p.p. به کار می رود (اسم مفعول p.p.=past participle)

If you came here I could teach you tennis.

May نیز به صورت may (نوع اول)، might (نوع دوم) و might have+p.p. (نوع سوم) به کار می رود.

If he had searched more, he might have found his book.

۵۹- otherwise (در غیر اینصورت، والا، وگرنه) فعل بعد از آن یک زمان عقب تر از فعل قبل از آن است.

He is not at home, otherwise he would meet you.

۶۰- wish به معنی «ای کاش، کاش که»

- اگر بصورت حال ساده باشد، فعل بعدی یک زمان عقب تر می رود.

I wish he were here.

- اگر wish در زمان گذشته ساده باشد فعل بعدی بصورت گذشته بعید خواهد بود.

I wished I had stayed here.

ای کاش اینجا مانده بودم.

- اگر بخواهیم از wish در آینده استفاده کنیم در زمان حال و فعل بعد از آن بیشتر به صورت آینده در گذشته است و یک قید زمانی نیز با آن می آید.

I wish they would arrive in Tehran tomorrow.

۶۱- بحث (هم): کلمه« هم» فارسی دارای معادل های انگلیسی متعددی است:

- too هم، همچنین در جملات مثبت به کار می رود. معمولاً آخر جمله می آید.

I went there too من هم به آنجا رفتم.

- also در جمله مثبت به کار می رود و قبل از فعل اصلی می آید:

I also called her. من همچنین به او زنگ زدم.

- As well هم، همچنین، در جملات مثبت و در آخر جمله به کار می رود.

He gave me some books and papers as well.

- As well as به معنی (هم، همچنین) در وسط جمله به کار می رود:

He gave her some books as well as well as pens.

- در تائید جمله مثبت کسی عبارت [فاعل+فعل کمکی+so] می آید:

He comes here, So do I. او اینجا می آید، من هم همینطور.

He was sick, so was I.

They will sleep. So will he.

- تائید جمله منفی به صورت (از فاعل + فعل کمکی + neighter) می آید:

She won't accept your offer, <u>neighter</u> <u>will</u> <u>they</u>.

او پیشنهاد شما را قبول نخواهد کرد، آنها هم همچنین.

۶۲- یا ... یا (eighter ... or)

شما باید یا کار کنی و یا درس بخوانی.

You must eighter work or study.

۶۳- نه ... نه (neighter ... nor)

You must neighter work nor study.

شما باید نه کار کنی و نه درس بخوانی.

اگر بعد از کلمه نخواهیم فاعلی به کار ببریم، فعل کمکی قبل از فاعل قرار می گیرد:

He neighter listens to his father nor does he listen to his mother.

۶۴- هم ... هم (both ... and)

He speaks <u>both</u> English <u>and</u> French.

او هم انگلیسی حرف می زند و هم فرانسه.

۶۵- beneath به معنی زیر است که تماس را نشان می دهد و نمی دهد. اما bottom به معنی ته، قعر، زیر مثل ته چاه، ته دریا، ته گونی است.

bottom of the sea ته دریا

Underneath به معنی «زیر» است مانندمعادن زیر زمین:

There are all kinds of mines underneath the earth.

۶۶- Up بالا down پایین:

Don't throw up the glass it will come down and break.

۶۷- along به معنی در طول، در امتداد است:

He walks along the street.

۶۸- accross به معنی سرتاسر، سراسر (در مورد خیابان به معنی آنطرف):

.This boatman sailed across the lake

Royal cinema is across the street.

۶۹- at و in (در): اگر ساختمانی مانند یک فردوگاه، وزارتخانه، کارخانه و غیره مورد نظر باشد از at استفاده می کنیم و اگر یکی از واحدهای آنها مد نظر باشد از in بهره می گیریم:

They were at the airport last night, and had dinner in its restaurant.

اگر شهر و حومه آن در نظر باشد، حرف اضافه شهر in و حومه آن at است.

He stayed in Shiraz and spent a few days at Persepolis.

۷۰- within و during (به معنی در مدت، در خلال).

بعد از during یک اسم می آید اما بعد از with قید زمان می آید:

He will carry it out within a few weeks.

او این کار را ظرف چند هفته انجام خواهد داد.

Most students work during their summer vacation.

اکثر دانش آموزان در طول تابستان کار می کنند.

۷۱- کاربرد if:

- در جملات شرطی که شرح آن آمد.

- ترکیب با کلمات دیگر as if (گویا)، if so (اگر چنین است)، if not (اگر نه)، even if (حتی اگر)، if needed (اگر لازم باشد)، if possible (اگر ممکن باشد).

- If می تواند با حال کامل به کار رود و در این صورت حال کامل بصورت ماضی التزامی است و بعوض (ام-ای-است-ایم- اید- اند) از (باشم، باشی، باشد، باشیم، باشید، باشند) استفاده می کنیم:

If you have seen this movie, you should remember something about it.
اگر این فیلم را دیده باشی، باید مطالبی از آن بخاطرت باشد.

- اگر با if کلمات will یا would بیاید معنی خواهش می دهد:

If you will come, he will be glad.

- جملاتی هم دارای if هستند اما شرطی نیستند. مانند:

If you don't like this food, don't eat it.
If the move is borring, why don't you turn it off.

۷۲- فرق between و among (میان)

between برای بیان دو اسم به کار می رود.

What is the difference between thise two sentences.

اما among زمانی به کار می رود که بیش از دو اسم مورد نظر می باشد.

Among his subjects, he prefers history the most.

۷۳- بحث معلوم و مجهول (Passive and active voice)

جمله معلوم جمله ای است که دارای فاعل مشخص باشد

او نامه می نویسد. You wrote the letter.

جمله ای که داری فاعل مشخص نباشد جمله مجهول نامیده یم شود.

نامه نوشته شد. The letter was written

- فعل لازم (intransitive) فعلی است که احتیاج به معفول ندارد. مانند رفتن، آمدن.

- فعل متعدی (transitive). فعلی است که به مفعول احتیاج دارد مانند: زدن، خوردن. برای تبدیل فعل متعدی به لازم کافی است اسم مفعول فعل را بعد از to be بیاوریم.

نمونه:

to make ساختن to be made ساخته شدن

to see دیدن to be seen دیده شدن

برای مجهول کردن یک جمله معلوم فاعل جمله معلوم تبدیل به مفعول جمله مجهول و مفعول جمله معلوم بصورت فاعل جمله مجهول در می آید:

فعل جمله مجهول همان فعل جمله معلوم است که بصورت اسم مفعول و همراه با مشتقات to be می آید: نمونه:

He has posted the books =معلوم

The book have been posted (by him) =مجهول

We will send the boys to school.
The boys will be sent to school (by us).

- حالت سوالی، منفی و سوالی منفی جمله معلوم به حمله مجهولی منتقل می شود.
- اگر در جمله معلوم حرف اضافه ای وجود داشته باشد، در مجول نیز به کار می رود و اکثرا در آخر جمله می آید.

Did you shout at him?
Was he shouted at?

- اگر جمله معلوم دو مفعول داشته باشد هر دو آنها می توانند در جمله مجهول فاعل واقع گردند.

I have given him a book.
He has been given a book.
A book has been given to him.

۷۴- پیش از چهار کلمه زیر حرف اضافه to به کار نمی رود.

Here, there, home, abroad.
He went home.

جلوی abroad هیچ حرف اضافه ای قرار نمی گیرد.

۷۵- صفاتی چون old، young، sick، rich، poor، aged، elderly اگر با حرف تعریف the به کار روند تبدیل به جمع می شوند. مانند:

The rich ثروتمندان

The poor تهیدستان

۷۶- جملات مجهولی پرسشی

Where did you take them?
Where were they taken?

۷۷- پس از افعال زیر مصدر بدون to می آید:

See, make, observe, feel, bid, hear, let, perceive, smell, help, wathch, have, notice,
I helped the blind man cross the street.

۷۸- هنگامی که افعال نکته (۷۷) در جمله مجهولی به کار می روند، فعل بعد از آن ها بصورت مصدر کامل می آید.

He was made to do his works.

۷۹- اگر جمله معلوم امری باشد با دو فعل let و have به مجهولی تبدیل می شود.

Take him away! معلوم

Let him be taken away.. مجهول

Have hime taken away. مجهول

۸۰- افعال سببی (Causative verbs)

فعل به صورت فعل سببی به کار می رود.

a) To have somebody do something.

کسی را به انجام کاری واداشتن.

b) To get/have something done.

باعث انجام کاری شدن.

I <u>had</u> my brother <u>study</u> his lessons.

برادرم را وادار کردم درسهایش را بخواند.

Why don't you have your house painted?

چرا نمی دهید خانه تان را رنگ کنند؟

۸۱- سخنانی پیرامون مصدر

نشانه مصدر to است: در انگلیسی انواع مصدرها بقرار زیرند:

۱- To have+اسم=فعل

To have money

۲- To be+صفت=فعل

To be happy

۳- To take (transitive) فعل متعدی

۴- To sit (intransitive) فعل لازم

۵- فعل متعدی=فعل لازم+To make

خواباندن to make sleep

۶- فعل لازم=اسم مفعول+to be

استخدام کردن to employ

استخدام شدن to be employed

۷- فعل متعددی=صفت+to make

عصبانی کردن to make angry

۸- فعل لازم=صفت+to get

عصبانی شدن to get angry

۸۲- تبدیل کلمات به یکدیگر.

۱- قید= ly +صفت

Bad+ly=badly

۲- اسم معنی= ness +صفت

Good+ness=goodness

۳- صفت تفضیلی و عالی = er/est+صفت

Happy+er(est)=happier, happiest

۴- صفت مثبت=ful+اسم

Help+ful=helpful

۵- صفت منفی=less+اسم

Use+less=useless

۶- اسم فاعل=er(or,ar)+فعل

Write+er=writer
Collect+or=collector
Beg+ar=beggar

۷- مفعول=ee+فعل

To train
Trainer

Trainee

۸- دوباره فعل=فعل+re

دوباره نوشتن re+to write=to rewrite

۸۳- پیشوندهای منفی

un، in(im) صفات را منفی می کنند. استثناء آن ab است.

abnormal
unlucky

- Dis، mis (de) افعال را منفی می کنند.

To use- to misuse

- اگر کلمه ای با L شروع شود یا il و اگر با R شروع شود با ir منفی می شود.

Legal---illegal
Responsible---irrisponsible

- پیشوند non برابر است با (غیر) در فارسی.

Non-alcoholic غیر الکلی

۸۴- فاعل، فعل، مفعول، صفت، قید، اسم به ترتیب از راست به چپ عبارتند از:

Noun, adverb, adjective, object, verb, subject

۸۵- مگر نه . فعل کمکی را معکوس کرده قبل از فاعل می آوریم:

او انگلیسی بلد است. مگر نه؟ He <u>knows</u> English, <u>doesnit</u> he?

او انگلیسی بلد نیست، مگر نه؟ He doesn't know English, <u>does</u> he?

۸۶- نقل قول مستقیم (direct) و غیر مستقیم (indirect)

اگر بازگو کننده تغییری در جمله اول (نقل قول) ندهد آن جمله را بطور مستقیم بیان می کنیم:

نقل قول مستقیم: My friend said to me, "I will come here".

در صورتی که نقل قول کننده جمله اول را از قول خودش بیان کند باید آن را غیر مستقیم کنیم:

My friend told me that he would come here.

قواعد غیر مستقیم کردن به قرار زیر است:

۱- فعل جمله معرفه یا reporting verb همانگونه می ماند با تفاوت اینکه told me می شود.

۲- به جای گیومه ها کلمه that می آید.

۳- ضمایر هر کدام مطابقاً عوض می شوند.

۴- افعال یک زمان گذشته تر می شود.

۵- علایم اشاره به نزدیک تبدیل به اشاره به دور می شوند: یعنی

Here-there
This-that
These-those
Come-go
now-then
today-that day
tomorrow-the next day/the day after
yesterday-the day before/the previous day

- اگر جمله مورد نقل سوالی باشد جمله معرفه He asked می شود و به جای that از whether یا if استفاده می شود.

نمونه:

My father said to me, "will you come here tomorrow?".

- اگر جمله مورد نقل قول با کلمه پرسشی همراه باشد، تمام قواعد قبل رعـــــایت می شود با این تفاوت که بجای whether همان کلمه پرسشی قرار می گیرد:

My father said to me, "when will you come here?".

که نقل قول غیر مستقیم آن چنین می شود

My father asked me when I would go there.

- اگر جمله نقل قول امری باشد فعل نقل قول به صورت مصدر با to می شود:

My father said to me, "go to your room".

جمله غیر مستقیم آن چنین می شود:

My father told me to go to my room.

۸۷- On, in, for, at, in the در مورد زمان

on موقعی به کار می رود که از روز و مخلفاتش سخن به میان آید:

On Saturday
On Friday evening
On the first day of the month.

In وقتی به کار می رود که قید زمان بزرگتر از یک روز باشد. مانند:

Week, fortnight, month, season, spring, summer, fall dh autumn, winter, decade, generation, half a century, century

In the وقتی به کار می رود که زمان کمتر از یک روز باشد:.

In the day/during the day
In the night/during the night
In the morning/during the morning

At وقتی به کار می رود که زمان به ساعت تعیین شود.

At midnight at dustkat 8 At sunrise at sundown
at sunset At noon at night

For وقتی به کار می رود که طول زمان مطرح باشد:

For two days.

۸۸- از ساعت ۱۲ شب تا ۱۲ ظهر را A.M عکس آن را P.M می گوییم.

۸۹- at و in :

at the beginning	در اول
in the beginning	در اوایل
at the end	در آخر
in the end	در اواخر

۹۰- (با) و (بوسیله)

by: برای وسایل نقلیه به کار می رود:

By car, by bus, by plane

در صورتی که وسیله نقلیه صفت بگیرد by به in تبدیل می شود:

By car—in a car
By a red car—in a red car

On وقتی به کار می رود که وسیله نقلیه با پا باشد:

On foot
On camel
On horse

استثناء : برای bus نیز on به کار می بریم اگر صفت یا حرف تعریف داشته باشد:

On the bus
On the same bus.

۹۱- need

اگر به معنی لازم داشتن باشد فعل اصلی است و با do تغییر داده می شود:

Do you need help?

اگر به معنی لازم بودن (لزومی داشتن) باشد فعل کمکی است با این تفاوت که در حالت مثبت to مصدری می گیرد ولی در جمله منفی و پرسشی to حذف می شود:

I need to talk to you.
I needn't talk to you.
Need I talk to you?

۹۲- For و since در زمان های کامل به کار می روند. since آغاز زمان و for طول مدت زمان را نشان می شدهد:

I have lived here for 30 years. ۳۰ سال است که اینجا رندگی می کنم.

I have lived here since 1986. از سال ۱۹۸۶ اینجا رندگی می کنم.

۹۳- Had better به معنی بهتر بودن، ترجیح دادن، بعد از آن مصـــدر بدون to می آید:

You had better visit her.

۹۴- مخفف عبارات:

I have= I've
You have= You've
He has= He's
I am= I'm
They are= They're
It is= It's

۹۵- فرق say و tell بعد از tell مفعول بی واسطه می آید اما بعد از say مفعول با واسطه.

I told him to go.
I said to hime to go.

tell به معنی تعریف کردن نیز است و با برخی کلمات دیگر به کار می رود.

Tell a story.
Tell the truth.
Tell lie.

۹۶- use (یوس) فایده

It is no use crying like a baby.

۹۷- It's no good با فعل ing دار می آید:

It is no good getting angry.

۹۸- بعد از than مقایسه ای باید ضمیر فاعلی آورد و نه ضمیر مفعولی.

My sister is taller than I(am).

نباید به جای I از Me استفاده کرد.

۹۹- کاربرد same as

She bought the <u>same</u> bag as <u>me</u>.

۱۰۰- درست و نادرست

نادرست: The reason is because I believe it.

درست: The reason is that I believe it.

۱۰۱- با either فعل مفرد می آید:

Either of these two books is good. هر کدام از این دو کتاب خوب است.

۱۰۲- ترجیح دادن I would rather با فعل بدون to می آید.

I would rather have an apple than a pear.

۱۰۳- جمله نادرست: I have much work this morning.

جمله درست: I'm very busy this morning.

۱۰۴- فعل go for a walk (قدم زدن) درست اما make a walk نادرست است.

۱۰۵- جمله نادرست: They came down from their horses.

جمله درست: They got off their horses.

۱۰۶- نادرست: make a discount

درست: give a discount (تخفیف دادن)

۱۰۷- نادرست: make exercise

درست: Take exercise

۱۰۸- نادرست: make a lecture

درست: give/deliver a lecture (سخنرانی کردن)

۱۰۹- دعا کردن

I say my prayers before I go to bed.

۱۱۰- نادرست: I saw a dream

درست: I had a dream (من خواب دیدم)

۱۱۱- نادرست: to do mistake

درست: to make a mistake

۱۱۲- نادرست: say the truth

درست: tell (speak) the truth

۱۱۳- عقب یا جلو بودن ساعت a watch is slow or fast

۱۱۴- Show a film درست است و نه play a film

۱۱۵- جمله نادرست: I'm going to cut my hair.

۱۱۶- اضافه وزن داشتن I've <u>put on</u> at least three kilos.

۱۱۷- حفظ کردن (شعر) Ihave a poem to learn <u>by heart</u>.

۱۱۸- معجزه می کند It works miracles.

۱۱۹- نادرست: How do you call this in English.
درست: What do you call this in English.

۱۲۰- خواب دیدن Young men dream of glory and riches.

۱۲۱- Knock the door نادرست ولی knock at the door درست است.

۱۲۲- گوش دادن به کسی Listen to a person

۱۲۳- یاد آوری کردن Please remind me of that later.

۱۲۴- پاسخ دادن She's not replied to me yet.

۱۲۵- نادرست: He said me.
درست: He said to me.

۱۲۶- نادرست: Provide it to me.
درست: Provide me with it.

۱۲۷- نادرست: He doesn't wish any thing.
درست: He doesn't wish <u>for</u> any thing.

۱۲۸- نادرست: I'm not teacher, I'm student.
درست: I'm not a teacher, I'm a student.

نادرست: Hundred years make a century.
درست: A hundred years make a century.

۱۲۹- درست: To make a noise سر و صدا کردن.

۱۳۰- نادرست: I play violin, but not piano.

درست: I play the violin, but not the piano.

۱۳۱- درست: I go to the cinema.

۱۳۲- در موارد زیر از حروف تعریف نامشخص a و an استفاده کنید:

- پیش از اسامی عام مفرد. مانند: a new book
- پیش از کلمات thousand و hundred
- پس از فعل to be و قبل از اسم قابل شمارش مفرد.
- در برخی عبارات:

To make a noise
To make a mistake
To make a fortune
To make an impression

۱۳۳- a و an را نباید در شرایط زیر به کار برد:

- پیش از اسامی مفرد که بصورت جمع به کار نمی روند. مانند:

Advice, information, work, furniture, bread.

-پس از عبارت kind of، sort of

۱۳۴- نباید one را به جای a و an استفاده کرد.

A man went into a shop.

One موقعی به کار می رود که قصد شمارش داشته باشیم.

One swallow does not make a summer.

۱۳۵- نباید حرف اضافه را حذف کرد:

نادرست They've no houses to live.

درست They've no houses to live in.

نادرست She knows to play the piano.

درست She knows how to play the piano.

۱۳۶- and در میان ارقام یک عدد نباید فراموش شود:

Nine thousand and two hundred and fifty.

۱۳۷- or نباید فراموش شود:

I've only two or three friends.

۱۳۸- کلمه old نباید حذف شود:

My sister is fifteen years old.

۱۳۹- طبقه بالا یا پایین

He's upstairs, he's downstairs.

۱۴۰- بعد از کلمات زیر نیازی به حروف اضافه نیست

Answer, approach, ask, attach, comprise, enter, finish, leave, obey, allow, reach, resemble, tell, behind, inside, outside, round.

۱۴۱- در موارد زیر از the استفاده کنید:

- اسامی جمع عمومی Horses are strong
- اسامی جمع عمومی با معنی خاص. The horses in the field belong to me.
- با اسم های مطلق Wisdom is a great virtue.

The wisdom of Solomon was famous.

- اسامی مواد: Water is necessary to life.

The water in the kitchen is cold.

- همراه روزها، ماه ها و فصل ها:

Summer is a hot season.
The summer of 99 was very hot.

- با اسامی زبان ها:

English is spoken all over the world.
The English she speaks is not correct.

- با اسامی غذا:

Breakfast is at 8 o'clock.
The breakfast I had this morning was delicious.

- با اسامی رنگ ها:

Blue is my favorit color.
The blue in that picture has faded.

۱۴۲- نادرست Only I and my mother are present.

درست Onlu my mother and I are present.

۱۴۳- فرق hanged(دار زدن) و hung(آویزان کردن)

نادرست No-one has been hung in Britain.

درست No-one has been hanged in Britain.

نادرست We hanged the picture on the wall.

درست We hung the picture on the wall.

۱۴۴-فرق put on و wear

wear به معنی به تن داشتن است اما put on یعنی پوشیدن، انجام عمل پوشیدن. برای نمونه:

او همیشه کلاه می گذارد. She always wears black hat.

اما: She puts on her clothes in the morning.

۱۴۵- کاربرد grow و grow up

درست These flowers grow very quickly.

درست When I grow up I'll be a doctor.

۱۴۶- کاربرد pick و pick up

ما در باغ گل چیدیم. We picked flowers in the garden.

آن پسر یک سنگ برداشت. The boy picked up a stone.

۱۴۷- کاربرد deal with و deal in

این کتاب در باره اشتباهات معمول و مصطلح است.

This book deals with common errors.

کتاب فروش در حال خرید و فروش (معامله) کتاب ها است.

A book seller deals in books.

کاربرد interfere in (دخالت کردن)و interfere with(سر و کار داشتن)

Don't interfere in my private business!

Paul is always interfering with the equipment.

۱۴۸- کاربرد borrow قرض گرفتن و lend (قرض دادن)

I want to borrow a book from you.

Will you please lend me a book?

۱۴۹- کاربرد take revenge و avenge (انتقام گرفتن)

I must take revenge for what they did to me.

Avenge تنها در متون ادبی به کار می رود.

۱۵۰- refuse (رد کردن) و deny (انکار کردن، رد کردن)

She refused to take the money.
She denied that she had done it.

۱۵۱- کاربرد made from و made of

The bowl is made from glass.
The statue is made of marble.

۱۵۲- کاربرد sink (نباید از drowned استفاده کرد)

The ship sank in the ocean.

۱۵۳- Flowed یا flown کدامیک؟

The river has flowed over its banks.

۱۵۴- too و so و very به معنی زیاد اما too با مفهوم منفی و so و very با مفهوم مثبت به کار می روند.

It is so hot that I can not sleep. (جمله منفی است و مفهوم منفی دارد).

It is too hot to play football. (جمله مثبت است و مفهوم منفی دارد).

۱۵۵- ago در زمان گذشته ساده به کار می رود:

I saw your friend two weeks ago.

(نباید از before در اینجا به جای ago استفاده کرد)

۱۵۶- کدامیک را باید به کار برد: hurt, injured, wounded

Jack was injured in a car accident.

۱۵۷- farther یا further به معنی بیشتر:

Turn the page for further instruction.

farther به معنی دورتر است و به مسافت دلالت دارد.

۱۵۸- some و مخلفاتش در جملات مثبت اما any در جمله های منفی یا سؤالی به کار می روند.

۱۵۹- فرق latter و later : latter به معنی آخری، دومی (هنگام صحبت در مورد دو چیز) اما later به معنی دیرتر ، بعداً است.

۱۶۰- کدامیک home یا house؟

You should go home.

۱۶۱- کدامیکhabit یا custom؟

Telling lies is a very bad habit.

۱۶۲- کدامیک shade و shadow (سایه)؟

I like to sit in the shade. دوست دارم در سایه بنشینم.

The dog saw his shadow in the water. سگ سایه اش را در آب دید.

۱۶۳- کلماتی چون hair، advice، grass جمع بسته نمی شوند.

۱۶۴- هر گاه قید زمان را در اول جمله بیاوریم ، حالت تاکیدی پیدا می کند.

۱۶۵- این کلمات با فعل جمع به کار می روند. scissors، people، clothes، riches، wages.

۱۶۶- billiards با فعل مفرد به کار می رود.

۱۶۷- fool اسم و foolish (احمق) صفت است.

۱۶۸- coward (ترسو) اسم است نه صفت. پس بعد از آن اسم دیگری نمی آید.

۱۶۹- dead (مرحوم، در گذشته)، died (مرده).

His grandfather is dead.

ادامه نکات

Part 2: right and ~~wrong~~

Absorbed in **The man was absorbed in his work**

Accused of	**The man was accused of the murder.** ~~**The man was accused with the murder.**~~
Accustomed to **Administrative**	**I am accustomed with hot weather.** **This is just an administrative problem.** ~~**I work as an administrative at a co operative.**~~
Agree	**Greta agrees with you.** ~~**Greta is agree with you.**~~
Aim at	**She aimed at the target.**
Alive & live	**Only tree people were alive after the accident.** ~~**Only tree people were live after the accident.**~~
Alternate & alternative	**We'll meet on alternate Mondays. Today, on the 11th and on the 25th.** ~~**We'll meet on alternative Mondays. Today, on the 11th and on the 25th.**~~
Alternative & alternate	**Is this the only solution? Isn't there an alternative option?** ~~**Is this the only solution? Isn't there an alternate option?**~~
Among & between	**The three boys divided the cake among themselves.** ~~**The three boys divided the cake between themselves.**~~
Angry with	**He's angry with his son.**
Anxious about	**They are anxious for his health.**
Anything & nothing	**She can't see anything.** ~~**She can't see nothing.**~~
Arrive at	**we arrived at the village.**
As & like	**He's an engineer but works as a driver.** ~~**He's an angineer but works like a driver.**~~
Ashamed of	**He was ashamed of his corduct.**

Attempt & intend	**She tried to climb mount Kilimanjaro last year but failed. This year she'll attempt it again.** ~~**She tried to climb mountKilimanjaro last year but failed. This year sh'll intend it again.**~~
Axis & axle	**Shall I write the figure on axis X or axis Y?** ~~**Shall I write the figure on axle X or axel Y?**~~
Axle & axis	**My car wheels are held together by the axle.** ~~**My car wheels are held together by the axis.**~~
Bad & badly	**He reacts in a bad way.** ~~**He reacts in a badly way.**~~
Badly & bad	**He reacts badly.** ~~**He reacts bad.**~~
Believe	**I don't believe anything she ever says.** ~~**I'm not believing anything she ever says.**~~
Believe in	**We believe in God.**
Between & among	**France lies between spain and Germany.** ~~**France lies among Spain and Germany.**~~
Boast of/about	**He boasted of (or about) his straight.**
Can	**I can speak Swahili.** ~~**I can to speak Swahili.**~~
Can't & mustn't	**It can't be Silvia. It's too early!** ~~**It mustn't be Silvia. It's too early!**~~
Careful of, with or about	**He is very careful of/about her health.**
Casual	**We were expected to wear casual clothes so I didn't bring a tie.** ~~**It was a casual meeting. We met by chance.**~~

Certainly & surely	**Unemployment is certainly rising. Look at these figures!** ~~**Unemployment is surely rising. Look at these figures!**~~
Complain about	**She complained about the weather.**
Composed of	**Our class is composed of thirty students.**
Comprehensible & comprehensive	**The book is written in a comprehensible style. It is easy to understand.** ~~**The book is written in a comprehensive style. It is easy to understand.**~~
Comprehensive & comprehensible	**That was a comprehensive research paper. It covered the history of mankind.** ~~**That was a comprehensible research paper. It covered the history of mankind.**~~
Confidence in	**I have great confidence in you.**
Constipated	**I'm consitipated. I should take a laxative.** ~~**I'm constipated. I think I have a cold.**~~
Conform to	**We must conform to the rules.**
Congratulate on	**I congratulate you on your success.**
Consist of	**A year consists of twelve months.**
Continually & continuously	**She's continually taking days off. She missed Monday, Wednesday and Friday last week.** ~~**She's continuously taking days off. She missed Monday, Wednesday and Friday last week.**~~
Continuously & continually	**The bell rang continuously and didn't stop for even a second.** ~~**The bell rang continually and didn't stop for even a second.**~~

Coverd with snow.	**The moutains are covered with/in**
Crash into	**He crashed into a wall.** ~~**He crashed a wall.**~~
Cure of	**The man was cured of his illness.**
Current & actual	**I always check news online because I like to be informed about current affairs.** ~~**I always check news online because I like to be informed about actual affairs.**~~
Dairy	**He works on a dairy farm.** ~~**She writes on her dairy every night.**~~
Deduce & deduct	**She deduced he was the murderer.** ~~**She deducted he was the murderer.**~~
Deduct & deduce	**We can either deduct taxes from your salary now or next year.** ~~**We can either deduce taxes from your salary now or next year.**~~
Depend from	**In a hierarchiacal organization employees depend from one boss.** ~~**In a hierarchiacal organization employees depend on one boss.**~~
Depend on	**My decision will depend on the information I have.** ~~**My decision will depend of the information I have.**~~
Deprive of	**We are deprive of our freedom.**
Desert & dessert	**The Gobi desert is cold at night and warm during the day.** ~~**The Gobi dessert is cold at night and warm during the day.**~~
Dessert & desert	**Would you like apple pie for dessert?** ~~**Would you like apple pie for desert?**~~
Diary	**He keeps a private diary.** **These are diary cows. They produce milk.**

Die of an illness	**Mary people have died of malaria.**
Dislike	**Mark dislikes modern architecture.** **~~Mark is disliking modern architecture.~~**
Different from	**My book is different from yours.**
Disappointed by/about/at	**He is disappointed at the poor performance.**
Download & upload	**We must download the page from the server to our laptop.** **~~We must upload the page from the server to our laptop.~~**
Divide into parts	**I divided the cake into four parts.**
Enjoy	**I enjoy the cinema.** **~~I am enjoy the cinema.~~**
No doubt of/about	**I have no doubt of/about his ability.**
Dressed in	**The woman was dressed in red**
Except	**We'll finance all the new projects except for joe's, which will be discontinued.** **~~We'll finance all the new projects except Joe's, which will be discontinued~~.**
Exception to	**This is an exception to the sale.**
Exchange for	**He exchanged his collection of knives for some foreign stamps.**
Explain	**Please explain your theory to me.** **~~Please explain me your theory.~~**
Fail in	**He failed in maths.**
Few & little	**We need a few dollars to meet our savings goal.** **~~We need a little dollars to meet our savings goal~~.**

Flour & flower	**You need flour to bake a pizza.** **~~You need flower to bake a pizza~~.**
Flower & flour	**Most flowers bloom in spring.** **~~Most flous bloom in spring~~.**
Full of	**The jar is full of oil.**
Get rid of	**I'll be glad to get rid of him.**
Glad about	**He was glad about receiving your letter.**
Good at	**He is good at math.**
Guard against	**You must guard against bad habits.**
Guilty of	**He was found guilty of murder.**
Good & well	**This is a good book.** **~~This is a well book~~.**
Hate	**I hate her because she is mean.** **~~I'm hating her because she is mean~~.**
Indifferent to	**They are indifferent to politics.**
Insist on	**He always insisted on his opinion.**
Interested in	**She is not interested in her brother.**
It's & its	**It's going to snow.** **~~Its going to snow~~.**
Its & it's	**The company pays its employees once a month.** **~~The company pays it's employees once a month~~.**
Jealous of	**He is very jealous of his brother.**
Job & work	**I'm the company manager. It is my job to solve problems.** **~~I'm the company manager. It is my work to solve problems~~.**

Ladder & stairs	**Shall I move the ladder under the chandelier so you can change the bulb?** **~~Shall I move the stairs under the chandelier so you can change the bulb~~?**
Leave for a place	**They are leaving for England.**
Large enough	**This boat isn't large enough for all our family.** **~~This boat isn't enough large for all our family~~.**
Lay & lie	**You must lay the table before they arrive.** **~~You must lie the table before they arrive~~.**
Lie & lay	**He always lies down for a nap.** **~~He always lays down for a nap~~.**
Like	**I like Picasso because he's a Cubist painter.** **~~I'm liking Picasso because he's a Cubist painter~~.**
Like & as	**That product is very much like the one we developed.** **~~That product is very much as the one we developed~~.**
Listen to	**I always listen to my boss.** **~~I always listen my boss~~.**
Live on	**He lives on his brothers money.**
Live & alive	**NBC will broadcast the match live.** **~~NBC will broadcast the match alive~~.**
Load	**They'll load the elephant onto the lorry.** **~~They'll load the computer on the mains~~.**
Look at	**Look at this book.**
Look forward to	**We look forward to meeting your partner.**

	~~We look forward to meet your partner~~.
Love	I love him more and more every day. ~~I'm loving him more and more every day~~.
Make a mistake	Andrew wrote this list so he would make fewer mistakes. ~~Andrew wrote this list so he would do fewer mistakes~~.
Many & much	Many people came today. ~~Much people came today~~.
Marrid to	Angela was married to a rich man.
Media & medium revenue.	Most of the media live from advertising ~~Most of the medium live from advertising revenue~~.
Medium & media	I think you should try another medium. ~~I think you should try another media~~.
Most	Most managers have arrived. ~~Most of managers have arrived~~.
Much & many	Having much money is always better than having little money. ~~Having many money is always better than having little money~~.
Nothing	She understood nothing. ~~She didn't understand nothing~~.
Now & actually	He used to be a secretary. He's a manager now. ~~He used to be a secretary. He's a manager actually~~.
Officer & official	Could you please call a police officer? ~~Could you please call a police official~~?
Official & officer	This is an official statement. ~~This is an officer statement~~.
Opposite to	Their house is opposite to ours.

Parking	**I rarely leave my car at a parking lot because it's too expensive.** ~~**I rarely leave my car at a parking because it's too expensive**~~**.**
Pass by a place	**Will you pass by the post-office?**
People	**Most people are interested in their health.** ~~**Most people is interested in their health**~~**.**
Personal & personnel	**I have a personal trainer.** ~~**I have a personnel trainer**~~**.**
Personnel & personal	**Where's the personnel department?** ~~**Where's the personal department**~~**?**
Play for a team	**He plays for Ajax.**
Pleased with	**He was pleased with me.**
Price & prize	**The price of this shirt is twelve dollars.** ~~**The prize of this shirt is twelve dollars**~~**.**
Prize & price	**She's an excellent student and won the first prize.** ~~**She's an excellent student and won the first price**~~**.**
Popular with	**Mark's popular with his friends.**
Prefer to	**I prefer a blue pen to a red one.**
President/over	**Who presided at the last meeting.**
Proud of	**I am proud of you.**
Raise & rise	**Farmers raise cattle.** ~~**Farmers rise cattle**~~**.**
Rejoice at/in	**We rejoiced at (in) her success.**
Related to	**Are you related to Jack.**
Repent of	**He repented of his crime.**

Rise & raise	**Prices rise because of inflation.** **~~Prices raise because of inflation~~.**
Rob & steal	**He robbed me.** **~~He stole me~~.**
Safe & secure	**Is your neighbourhood safe? There are many robberies in mine.** **~~Is your neighbourhood secure? There are many robberies in mine~~.**
Salary & wage	**The manager collects her salary monthly.** **~~The manager collects her wage monthly~~.**
Satisfied with	**Are you satisfied with your marks?**
Say & tell	**He always says that India is a powerful country.** **~~He always tells that India is a powerful country~~.**
Secure & safe	**Is the rope secure? If it loosens the cargo might move.** **~~Is the rope safe? If it loosens the cargo might move~~.**
Sensible & sensitive	**She's a sensible woman so I trust she'll make the right decision.** **~~She's a sensitive woman so I trust she'll make the right decision~~.**
Sensitive & sensible	**She's a very sensitive child and will cry if you shout at her.** **~~She's a very sensible child and will cry if you shout at her~~.**
Series	**2, 4, l and 8 make a series of even numbers.** **~~2, 4, l and 8 make a serie of even numbers~~.**
Sew & sow	**They need to sew at least ten shirts a day.** **~~They need to sow at least ten shirts a day~~.**

Similar to	**your house is similar to mine.**
Since & from	**I've been waiting here since eleven this morning.** **~~I've been waiting here for eleven this morning~~.**
Sit at a desk	**The manger was sitting at his desk.**
Sow & sew	**We will sow corn in our farm.** **~~We will sew corn in our farm~~.**
Stairs & ladder	**Walk up the marble stairs to reach the hotel lobby.** **~~Walk up the marble ladder to reach the hotel lobby~~.**
Spend on	**I spend a lot of money on my computer.**
Stake & steak	**Our company owns a stake in Citibank.** **~~Our company owns a steak in Citibank~~.**
Stationary & stationery	**Stationary satellites remain at the same relative position.** **~~Stationery satellites remain at the same relative position~~.**
Stationery & stationary	**We need to purchase more stationery.** **~~We need to purchase more stationary~~.**
Steak & stake	**I always order my steaks well-done.** **~~I always order my stakes well-done~~.**
Steal & rob	**He stole the wallet from my bag and I never realized!** **~~He robbed the wallet from my bag and I never realized~~!**
Story & history	**Can you tell me the Cinderella story tonight?** **~~Can you tell me the Cinderella history tonight~~?**
Straight & strait	**Look straight ahead and you'll see the factory.**

	~~Look strait ahead and you'll see the factory~~.
Strait & straight	**The ship crossed the strait of Gibraltar.** **~~The ship crossed the straight of Gibraltar~~.**
Succeed in	**I hope he'll succeed in his work.**
Suit & suite	**All lawyers must wear suits at this office.** **~~All lawyers must wear suites at this office~~.**
Suite & suit	**She stayed at her suite all day.** **~~She stayed at her suit all day~~.**
Superior to	**This is superior to that.**
Tell & say	**She never tells me the truth.** **~~She never says me the truth~~.**
Sure of	**I am quite sure of her honesty.**
The reason why	**She couldn't explain the reason why she was here.** **~~She couldn't explain the reason because she was here~~.**
Surprised at/by	**He was surprised at/by the loud barg.**
Suspect of	**I suspect John of stealing the pen.**
Take by	**Robert took his brother by the hand.**
Tie to	**The girl tied the string to the kite.**
Tired of	**I am tired of this city.**
Think of	**I'm thinking of moving to Austrailia.** **~~I'm thinking to move to Australia~~.**
Times & per	**Two times three equals six.** **~~Two per three equals six~~.**
Two pounds' worth	**I'd like two pounds' worth of sweets.** **~~I'd like two ponds worth of sweets~~.**

Travel by train	**He travelled by train yesterday.**
Upload & download	**We must upload the page from our laptop to the server.** **~~We must download the page from our laptop to the server~~.**
Used to	**We used to run a small company.** **Now it's grown rather large!** **~~We used run a small company~~.** **~~Now it's grown rather large~~!**
Translate into	**He translated this book into English.**
Tremble with cold	**The man was trembling with cold.**
Wage & salary	**Their wages are between five and six dollar an hour though they should be much higher.** **~~Their salaries are between five and six dollars an hour though they should be much higher~~.**
Warn (a person) of danger	**The men was warned of the danger.**
Well & good.	**She dances, sings and draws quite well.** **~~She dances, sings and draws quite good~~.**
Who & whom	**Who is responsible for collections at this office?** **~~Whom is responsible for collections at this office~~?**
Whom & who	**I'll send this note to whom it may concern.** **~~I'll send this note to who it may concern.~~**
Work & job	**Writing the budget is hard work. I wish I didn't have to do it every year!** **~~Writing the budget is hard job. I wish I didn't have to do it every year!~~**
Write in ink	**I've written the letter in ink.**

پیوست ها

پیوست ۱ : نمونه نامه نگاری

Invitation to Dinner دعوت به صرف شام

Ridgeway House
Ridgeway Lane,
Reigate.
Sep. 6th, 2015

Dear Mrs. Lovelace,

Will you and Mr. Lovelace give us the pleasure of your company at dinner on Saturday next, Sep. 10th (6:30 p.m.)?

We are asking a few friends, all of whome you have met here previously. Afterwards, we expect to find some time for Bridge.

It will be very nice if you can come, and we very much hope that you will.

Yours sincerely,
Mary Hopkins.

A letter Accepting an Invitation نامه پذیرش دعوت

Dear Mrs. Hokins,

Very many thanks for your kind invitation. My husband and I will be delighted to accept to dinner on Sep, 10th.

I need hardly tell you that we are both looking forward to seeing you.

Yours sincerely,
Rose Lovelace.

Letter of Congratulation نامه تبریک

My dear Rose,

I must send you a line to tell you how glad I am to learn of your engagement to Williw Palmer. He is a great friend of my cousin Alex, and we all like him so much. Alex told my husband yesterday and I felt that I must write st once, because we are really so glad both for him and for you. Will you come and see me when you can and tell me all about it, and if any time is fixed yet? Of course, I want to know know everything at once. Give my love to your mother. God bless you, my dear, and with fondest love.

Yours ever,
Delia

Sample Letter of Application نامه درخواست کار

Your Street Address

City, State Zip Code

Telephone Number

Email Address

Month, Day, Year

Mr./Ms./Dr. FirstName LastName

Title

Name of Organization

Street or P. O. Box Address

City, State Zip Code

Dear Mr./Ms./Dr. LastName:

Opening paragraph: State what position or internship you are applying to; how you learned of the organization or position, and basic information or qualifications about yourself.

2nd paragraph: Tell why you are interested in the employer or type of work the employer does (Simply stating that you are interested does not tell why, and can sound like a form letter). Demonstrate that you know enough about the employer or position to relate your background to the employer or position. Mention specific qualifications which make you a good fit for the employer's needs. This is an opportunity to explain in more detail relevant items in your resume. Refer to the fact that your resume is enclosed. Mention other enclosures if such are required to apply for a position.

3rd paragraph: Indicate that you would like the opportunity to interview for a position or to talk with the employer to learn more about their opportunities or hiring plans. Restate briefly why you're so passionate about the opportunity you're applying for. State that you would be glad to provide the employer with any additional information needed. Thank the employer for her/his consideration.

Sincerely,

(Your handwritten signature)

Your name typed

(Note: the contents of your letter might best be arranged into four paragraphs. Consider what you need to say and use good writing style. See the following examples for variations in organization and layout.)

Absence of a child from schoolنامه غیبت بچه از مدرسه

The School House
School Lane
Schoolville
England

Parental Address
Family Home
Anytown
England

Date

Dear Mrs Teacher,

From Monday until Wednesday this week (25-27 April), Frank was very ill at home in bed. He was suffering from flu - I think it might have been going around his class as some of his friends also suffered - and hence was not able to attend school on these days.

Frank is very conscientious and feels concerned that he has missed two important days of school, as GCSEs draw close. I would appreciate it if you are able to let him know what he has missed and give him some work to enable him to catch up with missed assignments at home, to prevent him from falling behind.

If you have any concerns, you can contact me, Mother, on 0131 2343 9049 or 0723422342, or email me at mother@parents.com.

With thanks for your time and best wishes

[signature]

Mr and Mrs Smith, mother and father of Frank Smith

نامه های همدردی و تسلیت

Sample letter of sympathy #1

Dear_____,
I have no words to express how deeply sorry I am to hear about your _____. I'm in shock to here this news. My prayers and thoughts are with you all during this horrible time. I love you and please give_____ a big hug from us. I would love to fly/drive down and take care of your kids if you need me to. Just say the word.

Sample letter of sympathy #2

Dear_____,
We are so sorry to hear the news about your mother. My condolences. You are in our thoughts and prayers. We will be thinking of you and the rest of the family. Sending you lots of love.

Sample letter of sympathy #3

Dear_____,
Words can not express the heartache we feel for your family. You are both such lovely people and we adore you. _____ please know that we are praying for your mom. I've also asked my mom, a true prayer warrior, to give it all she has. We would love to see you in the near future.
all our hugs and good energy,

Letter to landlordنامه به صاحب خانه

[your name and address]

[Date]

[Your landlord's name and official address, as listed in the lease]

Re: Notice of intent to vacate

Dear [Landlord],

This letter will constitute written notice of my intention to vacate my apartment on [date], the end of my current lease. I am doing so because [explain the reason if you desire, such as a large increase in rent].

Please recall that I made a security deposit of $_____ on [date]. I expect to receive that deposit refunded in full, since the apartment is in good condition.

Very truly yours,

[Your name]

[Your name and new address]

[Date]

[Your landlord's name and official address, as listed in the lease]

Re: Final matters

Dear [Landlord],

Pursuant to [whatever applicable state statute], please forward my security deposit and accrued interest to my new address, [new address].

I hope it is your intention to return the whole of my security deposit and interest as required by law. If you feel that you are entitled to retain any portion of the deposit, you must provide me with an itemized statement of all charges. If you attempt retain any portion of my deposit without adequate reason, this letter is written notice of my intention to pursue my claims to the entirety of the deposit.

Very truly yours,

[Your name]

پیوست ۲ : افعال بی قاعده
irregular verbs

۱- افعالی که هر سه قسمت آنها یکی است:

معنی فعل	اسم مفعول(past participle)	گذشته(past)	مصدر
شرط بستن	bet	bet	bet
امر کردن، فرمودن	bid	bid	bid
ترکیدن، منفجر شدن	burst	burst	burst
انداختن	cast	cast	cast
ارزیدن	cost	cost	cost
پریدن	cut	cut	cut
زدن	hit	hit	hit
اذیت کردن، آزردن، صدمه زدن	hurt	hurt	hurt
یافتن	knit	knit	knit
اجازه دادن	let	let	let
گذاشتن	put	put	put
خواندن	read	read	read
قرار دادن، چیدن	set	set	set
ریختن	shed	shed	shed
بستن	shut	shut	shut
چاک دادن، شکافتن	slit	slit	slit
شکافتن، دو نیم کردن	split	split	split
پهن کردن، گستردن	spread	spread	spread

۲- افعالی که قسمت دوم و سوم آنها یکی است.

خم کردن، مطیع کردن	bent	bent	bend
قرض دادن	lent	lent	lend
پاره کردن	rent	rent	rend
فرستادن	sent	sent	send
خرج کردن، گذراندن	spent	spent	spent
بستن	bound	bound	bind

پیدا کردن	found	found	find
آسیاب کردن	ground	ground	grind
کوک کردن	wound	wound	wind
نگهداشتن	held	held	hold
گذاشتن	laid	laid	lay
یاد گرفتن	learnt/ed	learnt/ed	learn
روشن کردن	lit/lighted	lit/lighted	light
بار کردن	loaded/laden	loaded	load
ساختن	made	made	make
آب شدن، حل شدن	melted/molten	melted	melt
پرداختن	paid	paid	pay
پوسیدن	rotted/rotten	rotted	rot
گفتن	said	said	say
تراشیدن	shaved/shaven	shaved	shave
قیچی کردن	sheared/shorn	sheared	shear
درخشیدن	shone	shone	shine
تیراندازی کردن	shot	shot	shoot
لیز خوردن	slid	slid	slide
ریختن روی زمین	spilled/spilt	spilled/spilt	spill
ضایع کردن، خراب کردن	spoilt/spoiled	spoilt/spoiled	spoil
ایستادن	stood	stood	stand
فهمیدن	understood	understood	understand
ورم کردن، باد کردن	swelled/swollen	swelled	swell
ساکن شدن	abode	abode	abide
ساکن شدن	dwelt	dwelt	dwell
پوشاندن	clad/clothed	clad/clothed	clothe
بدست آوردن	got	got	get
داشتن، خوردن	had	had	have
شنیدن	heard	heard	hear
فروختن	sold	sold	sell
گفتن	told	told	tell
نشستن	sat	sat	sit
تف انداختن	spat	spat	spit
التماس کردن	besought	besought	beseech

آوردن	brought	brought	bring
خریدن	bought	bought	buy
جنگ کردن	fought	fought	fight
جستجو کردن	sought	sought	seek
فکر کردن	thought	thought	think
گرفتن	caught	caught	catch
درس دادن، یاد دادن	tought	tought	teach
محروم کردن	bereft/d	bereft/d	bereave
خون آمدن	bled	bled	bleed
پرورش دادن، تولید مثل کردن	bred	bred	breed
خزیدن	crept	crept	creep
خواب دیدن	dreamt/ed	dreamt/ed	dream
احساس کردن	felt	felt	feel
فرار کردن	fled	fled	flee
نگاه داشتن	kept	kept	keep
زانو زدن	knelt	knelt	kneel
بنا کردن	built	built	build
سوختن	burnt/ed	burnt/ed	burn
رهبری کردن، راهنمایی کردن	led	led	lead
جستن، پریدن	leapt	leapt	leap
ترک کردن	left	left	leave
معنی دادن	meant	meant	mean
ملاقات کردن	met	met	meet
خوابیدن	slept	slept	sleep
بوکشیدن، بوکردن	smelt/smelled	smelt/smelled	smell
هجی کردن	spelt/ed	spelt/ed	spell
همراهی کردن	sped	sped	speed
جارو کردن	swept	swept	sweep
گریه کردن	wept	wept	weep
چسبیدن	clung	clung	cling
کندن، حفر کردن	dug	dug	dig
پرت کردن، بزمین زدن	flung	flung	fling
آویزان کردن	hung	hung	hang
دار زدن	hanged	hanged	hang

پرتاب کردن، انداختن	slung	slung	sling
دزدانه رفتن	slunk	slunk	slink
بافتن، ریسیدن	spun	spun	spin
چسبیدن، فرورفتن	stuck	stuck	stick
تصادف کردن، اعتصاب کردن	struck/stricken	struck	strike
نیش زدن	stung	stung	sting
تاب خوردن	swung	swung	swing
بردن، پیروز شدن	won	won	win
فشردن، چلاندن	wrung	wrung	wring

۳– افعالی که هر سه قسمتشان متفاوت است

معنی	اسم مفعول(past participle)	گذشته(past)	مصدر
شروع کردن	begun	began	begin
نوشیدن	drunk(en)	drank	drink
زنگ زدن	rung	rang	ring
دویدن	run	ran	run
چروک کردن	shrunk	shrank	shrink
آواز خواندن	sung	sang	sing
غرق شدن	sunk	sank	sink
پریدن	sprung	sprang	spring
بو دادن	stunk	stank	stink
شنا کردن	swum	swam	swim
شکستن	broken	broke	break
انتخاب کردن	choosen	chose	choose
یخ بستن	frozen	froze	freeze
دزدیدن	stolen	stole	steal
صحبت کردن	spoken	spoke	speak
بیدار شدن	woke/wakened	woke	wake
بافتن	woven/ed	wove/ed	weave
زاییدن، آوردن	born(e)	bore	bear
سوگند خوردن	sworn	swore	swear
پاره کردن، اشک ریختن	torn	tore	tear
پوشیدن	worn	wore	wear
کشیدن	drawn	drew	draw

وزیدن	blown	blew	blow
روییدن	grown	grew	grow
دانستن، شناختن	known	knew	know
انداختن-پرت کردن	thrown	threw	throw
پرواز کردن- پریدن	flown	flew	fly
راندن	driven	drove	drive
سوار کردن، سوار شدن	ridden	rode	ride
بلند شدن، برخاستن	risen	rose	rise
اعتراف گرفتن	shriven	shrove	shrive
زدن، تنبیه کردن	smitten	smote	smite
کوشش کردن	striven	strove	strive
پیشرفت کردن	thriven/d	throve/d	thrive
نوشتن	written	wrote	write
گزیدن، دندان گرفتن	bitten	bit	bite
سرزنش کردن	chided	chided	chide
مخفی کردن	hidden	hid	hide
ترک کردن، ول کردن	forsaken	forsook	forsake
گرفتن، بردن، برداشتن	taken	took	take
منع کردن	forbidden	forbade	forbid
دادن	given	gave	give
چیدن	mown	mowed	mow
نشان دادن	shown	showed	show

پیوست ۳: اصطلاحات

هر را از بر تشخیص ندادن	not to know A from B
بسا مردانیکه	many a man…
مبانی و مقدمات موضوعی را دانستن	to know the ABC of a subject
مثل آب خوردن	as easy as ABC
پیدایش نیست	he is not about
و مهمتر از همه اینکه...	and above all
وقتش رسیده که هیچ خیلی هم دیر شده	it is about time!
گیج و هاج و واج بودن	to be all abroad
مرخصی بدن حقوق	leave of absence
سوء استفاده از قدرت	abuse of power
اصلاً، به هیچ وجه	on no account
حساب حسابه، کاکا برادر	short accounts make long friends
محشر می کند	he is an ace
فیلم پرهیجان (فیلم بزن بزن)	an action-packed film
دو صد گفتن چون نیم کردار نیست	action speaks louder than words
دیگر عرضی ندارم	I have nothing to add/that's all
ورودیه چند است؟	how much is the admission?
قبلاً، از پیش	in advance
تاریخ .... را جلو انداختن	to advance the date of
برایمان مقدور نیست، استطاعت آنرا نداریم	we can't afford it
باز هم!	What again!
توبه کردم که دیگر اینکار را نکنم!	Never again!
صغیر بودن	to be under age
کبیر بودن	to be over age
سن بلوغ	the age of consent
یا الله، بفرما	go ahead!

در هوای آزاد	**in the open air**
آب در هاون کوبیدن	**to beat the air**
همه اش همین است؟ تمام شد؟	**is that all?**
رویهمرفته	**all in all/all together**
نگران سلامت او هستم	**I am anxious about his health**
چنگی بدل نزد	**it made no appeal**
در خواست شغل کردن	**to apply for a job**
یکی بدو مکن!	**Don't argue**
فرض کنیم که...	**let's assume that**
در جلسه حضور داشتن	**to attend a meeting**
لطفاً توجه فرمایید!	**Attention please!**
مثل حمام زنانه بود	**it was an absolute babble**
اینقدر وراجی نکن	**stop babbling**
ببخشید پشتم بشماست	**excuse my back**
افسوس، حیف شد؟	**it is too bad/it's a pitty**
ببخشید متوجه نشدم، لطفاً حرفتان را تکرار کنید	**I beg your pardon**
از طرف (جانب)	**on behalf of…**
رعایت ادب را بکن!	**Behave yourself!**
ای شیطان! ای بدجنس!	**You lucky beggar!**
فعلاً	**for the time being**
شنیدن کی بود مانند دیدن	**seeing is believing**
اینجا جای شما نیست	**you don't belong here**
نهایت سعی خود را کردن	**to do one's best**
مرد دریا دلی است	**he has a big heart**
قهوه بدن شیر	**black coffee**
چک سفید	**a blank cheque**
عافیت باشد/سلامت باشید (پس از عطسه)	**bless you!**
اقوام تنی	**blood relatives**

خون جگر خوردن	to sweat blood
لعنت بر آن، لعنت بر او	blow it blow him
فیلمهای موهن، سکسی	blue films
هارت و پورت	bluff and bluster
سلامتی! (در نوشیدن مشروب)	bottoms up! Cheers!
فرار مغزها	brain drain
زیر گریه زدن	to break into tears
شکافی را پر کردن	to bridge a gap
مثل روز روشن	as bright as day
تاریخ جلسه ای را جلو اندختن	to bring forward a meeting
از نفس افتاده	out of breath
نفس تازه کردن	to take breath
دسته گل به آب دادن	to drop a brick
گذشته ها گذشته	let bygone be bygone
شمارا پای تلفن می خواهند	there is a call for you
دختر تلفنی	call-girl
حاضر غایب کردن	to call the roll
سر راه خود سر زدن	to call by
چه فکر بکری!	What a capital idea!
فارغ البال بودن	to be free from all care
چنین نیست (که می فرمایید)	that is not the case
زن بدجنسی است	she is a cat
او جا زد	he caved in
لطفاً بفرمایید بنشینید	please take a chair
سرپرست اینجا کیست؟	who is in charge here?
چه رویی!/ رو نیست سنگ پاست!	What cheek!
بچه نباش	don't be a child
هر طور که میل داری بکن	do as you choose

ناخن خشک بودن	to be close-fisted
زیره به کرمان بردن	to carry coals to Newcastle
سلام داداش!	Hello old cock
استقبال سرد	a cold welcome
هر چه باداباد	come what may
دست بردار!	Come of it!
یا الله بچه ها!	Come on, boys!
برعکس	on the contrary
آرام باش!	Cool it!
ساکت باش	be quiet!
کلمات ثقیل، کلمات دهن پرکن، کلمات دندان شکن	crack-jaw word
نقد یا نسیه	cash or on credit
خط زدن	to cross out
۵٪ حق الزحمه میگیرد	he gets a %5
با کسی قرار ملاقات داشتن (گذاشتن)	to have (make) a date
به کسی طعنه زدن	to dig at someone
مزاحم من نشو، حواسم را پرت نکن	don't disturb me.
مرحبا، آفرین	well done!
بمن نارو زد	he did me down
هر کس بفکر خودش است	it's dog at dog
چیزی که حال آدم را بهم میزند	dog's breakfast
کسی را تعقیب کردن	to dog someone
آس و پاس	down and out
کسی که ترک تحصیل کرده	a drop out
سرت را بدزد!	Duck your head!
دختر نازی است	she is a perfect duck
بازار تجارت بسیار کساد است	trade is very dull
غرق در (کار)	up to the ears

سخت نگیر	take it easy/easy does it
باد آورده را بادش برد	easy come easy go
پول باد آورده	easy money
اگر نکنی هر چه دیدی از چشم خودت دیدی!	Do it or else!
به چه طریق دیگری می توانم آنرا انجام دهم؟	how else can I do it?
نیک آنست که عاقبتش نیکو باشد.	All is well that ends well
فرد یا زوج	odd or even
چهار چشمی مراقب بودن	to be all eyes
در عشق و جنگ هر عملی رواست	all is fair in love and war
جنس لطیف	fair sex
عاشق کسی شدن (بودن)	to fall(be) in love with someone
آبستن بودن	to be in the family way/to be pregnant
در حق کسی لطفی کردن	to do someone a favour
میترسم کار از کار گذشته باشد	I fear the worst
من به تو دلبستگی دارم، بتو علاقه دارم	I am fond of you
میادا فراموش کنی	and don't you forget it!
آزاد و بی تکلف	free and easy
احساس طراوت و تازگی کردن	to feel fresh
رنگی نشوید!	fresh paint!
دوست شدن	to make friends
دوست آن بود که گیرد دست دوست در پریشان حالی و درماندگی	a friend in need is a friend indeed
به کسی اخم کردن	to froun at someone
شکمم جا ندارد و دیگر نمی توانم غدا بخورم	I am full; I can't eat anymore
مثل اینکه از دماغ فیل افتاده است	He is full of himself
انشاء الله که خوش بگذرد	have fun!
نا برده رنج گنج میسر نیم شود	no gains without pain
عدم تفاهم بین نسل جوان و پیر	the generation gap

موسیقی شاد	gay music
زنی که پالانش کج است	gay lady(woman)gay=homosexual
حالتان بهتر شد؟	did you get better?
برو بابا! برو پی کارت!	Get away with you/go along with you
به محلی رسیدن	to get to a place
به صفحه .... رسیدن	to get up to page
مایوس نشو!	Don't give up!
هر گردی گردو نیست	all is not gold that glitters.
خوشا به حال او!	Good for him!
پناه بر خدا!	Good gracious!
خدا کند	may god grant it
صدایم را می شنوی؟	can you hear me?
حاضر! (در جواب به حضور و غیاب)	here!
بفرما	here you are
به مقصد رسیدیم، بفرمایید	here we are
عزیزم	honey, dear, darling
حق السکوت	hush money
چه فکر باطلی!	What an idea!
اراده آهنین	an iron will
راه بندان	a traffic jam
در مخمصه بودن	to be in a jam
بزور، بگویی نگویی	only just
حرف سر همین است، ده همین!	That's just it
جلو نیا! عقب بایست!	Keep back!
به کار ادامه بده	keep on working
کت خود را از تن در نیاور	keep your coat on
بکسی مدام نق زدن	to keep on at someone
لطفاً در اینکار مداخله کنید!	You keep out of this, please.

از موضوع خارج نشوید!	Keep to the subject!
موضوع پیش خودت بماند!	Keep it to yourself.
شوخی می کنی؟	are you kidding?
خودت را گول نزن	don't you kid yourself
وقت کشی کردن	to kill time
او واقعاً خوشگل است	she is a knock out!
چه کسی می داند؟ خدا می داند	who knows!
والله چه عرض کنم	well I don't know
توانا بود هر که دانا بود	knowledge is power
مرخصی گرفتن	to take a leave
مرخصی رفتن	to go on a leave
مرخصی بودن	to be on a leave
شکم خود را صابون زدن	to lick one's lips
دنیا دو روز است	life is too short
خاویار بمن نمی سازد	caviar doesn't like me
با دم شیر بازی کردن	to twist the lion's tail
کاچی به از هیچی	half a loaf is better than no bread
به امید دیدار	so long
زنده باد مردم	long live people
مواظب باش! بپا!	Look out!
موفق باشید!	Good luck
عجله کار شیطان است	haste makes waste
کاری را خرابتر کردن	to make matters worse
ماهی را هر وقت بگیری تازه است	it is never too late to mend
اجتماعی نیست، دیر جوش است	he doesn't mix well
زود با مردم می جوشد	he is a good mixer
پول مشکل گشاست	money talks
دمدمی مزاج است	he is a man of moods

آنچه مقدر است خواهد شد	what must be, must be
از واجبات است	that is a must
پیر دختر	old maid
خرج این با من	this one is on me
افسوس	what a pity
آبکش به کفگیر می گوید سوراخی/دیگ به دیگ می گه روت سیاه	the pot calls the kettle black
حضور ذهن	presence of mind
از تو حرکت از خدا برکت	man proposes, God disposes
ساکت باش!	Be quiet!
راستی؟	oh, really?
محله بدنام	red-light district
سنگ غلطان خزه نمی گیرد	a rolling stone gathers no mess
آسیا به نوبت	first come, first served
شرم بر تو!	Shame on you!
خجالت دارد!	For shame!
خفه شو!	Shut up!
افاده فروختن	to put on side
احمق نشو!	Don't be silly
ولش کن! فراموشش کن!	Skip it!
خوب بگذریم	let's skip it
مرد چشم چران	a skirt chaser
در حد وسط، نه بد نه خوب	so so
فلانی	so and so
فلان (چیز)	such and such
در حدود ۱۰ نفر	some ten people
متاسفانه نمی توانم	sorry but I can't
با یک گل بهار نمی شود	one swallow doesn't make a summer

چرت زدن	to take a nap
استحمام کردن	to take a bath
پیاده روی کردن	to take a walk
مسافرت رفتن	to take a trip
سه ساعت طول می کشد تا به اینجا برسم	it takes me 3 hours to get here
در مسابقه سوم شد	he took third place in the race
یک هفته مرخصی گرفت	she took a week off
حرفهای خاله زنکی	old wives' talk
تو یکی دیگر چه می گویی!	Look who is talking!
به احتمال نود در صد	nine out of ten
بالاخره پیدایش شد، دارد می آید	there he comes
وقت گیر	time-consuming
غیر وقت گیر	time-saving
با آنجا که صدایش می رسید	at the top of his voice
شیر ترش شده است	the milk has turned
تمام شب بیدار بود	he was up all night
آقا بله چی	a yes man
آب از سرش گذشته است	he is done with
دهانم آب افتاد	my mouth watered
از دماغش آب می آید	his nose is running
آب باریک	a modest steady income
آب پس دادن	to leak
آب زیر کاه بودن	to be a sly
گلیم خود را از آب در آوردن	to get along
آبروی کسی را بردن	to disgrace someone
آبشار زدن(توپ)	to smash (the ball)
او آتشی مزاج است	he is hot tempered
یکی مانده به آخر	the last but one

شاهنامه آخرش خوش است	he laughs best who laughs last
قول داد آدم شود	he promised to mend his ways
کسی را آدم کردن	to teach someone manners
داخل آدم نیست	he is a nonentity
آرام ندارد	he is on edge
آرزوی چیزی را داشتن	to long for something
آشی برایت بپزم که خودت حظ کنی!	I'll cook your goose!
قاطی پاطی	hotch-potch
پارسال دوست امسال آشنا	hello stranger!/long time no see!
با آغوش باز	with open arms
در بازار آزاد	on the free market
انتخابات آزاد	free elections
در آغوش گرفتن	to embrace/to take into one's arms
کسی را آلت دست قرار دادن	to use someone as a tool
آب آلوده	polluted water
این لباس بشما می آید	this dress suits you
حالا آمدیم و نرفت	supposing he doesn't go
سختش آمد که	he found it difficult to
لطفاً برو آنرا بیاور	please feltch it
آه در بساط نداشتن	to be broken/to be penniless
لطفاً آهسته صحبت کنید(بلند صحبت نکنید)	please speak in a low voice
اختلاف سن	disparity of age
اختلال حواس	mental confusion
من در اختیار(در خدمت) شما هستم	I am at your disposal
رشوه گرفتن	to take bribes
عناصر اخلالگر	subversive elements
اخم کردن	to frown
ادا در آوردن	to make a face

ادای کسی را در آوردن	to mimic someone
حق مطلبی را ادا کردن	to do justice to something
ادبت کو؟	where are your manners?
ادعایش زیاد است	he is very pretantious
هر طور اراده فرمایید	as you wish
از خود اراده ای ندارد	he has no will of his own
ترک سیگار اراده می خواهد	it takes will power to give up smoking
به این دلیل، از این جهت	for this reason
از بر کردن	to memorize, to learn by heart
از ترس....	for fear of
از ماست که برماست	we have only ourselves to blame
بر چه اساس	on what basis?
شایعه بی اساس	on unfounded rumour
استثناء قایل شدن	to make an exception
اشتباه لفظی	slip of the tongue
اشکالی را رفع کردن	to remove a difficulty
اشک تمساح	crocodile tears
اعتصاب غذا	hunger strike
پر افاده بودن	to be stuck up, to be conceited
لطفاً به افتخارش کف بزنید	give him a hand please
اگر ارزانتر نباشد مسلماً گرانتر نیست	if anything, it's cheper
دیگر اگر و مگر ندارد	there are no ifs and buts
امروز و فردا کردن	to play for time
انحراف جنسی	sexual perversion
جاده انحرافی	a diversionary road
سایه انداختن	to cast a shadow
درست اندازه است (لباس و کفش)	it is a perfect fit
اندازه ام نیست	it doesn't fit me

کلاسهای زیبایی اندام	physical culture classes
به کسی انس گرفتن	to grow fond of someone
انگار نه انگار!	As if nothing has happened
حساب سر انگشتی	a rough estimate
انگل (اجتماع) بودن	to be a parasite
اهل همه چیز است	he is game for anything
میخواهم تنیس بازی کنم، اهلش هستی؟	I want to play tennis, are you on?
اهلش نیستم	not me!
شکم گرسنه ایمان ندارد	it is no use preaching to a hungry man.
ایمانم از او سلب شد	I lost faith in him
این کاره است	he is just the man for the job
نه بابا؟ (راست می گویی؟)	is that so?
نه بابا! (چشم بسته غیب می گی!)	you're telling me
باد در سر داشتن	to be swollen-headed
بادمجان بم آفت ندارد	a bad penny keeps turning up
شیر آب باز بود	the tap was turned on
سگ را باز کرده بودند	the dog was let loose
روزه اش باطل شد	his fast was broken
از بام تا شام	from dawn to dusk
بچه که نیستم!	I was not born yesterday
دخترهای دم بخت	marriageable girls
دل کسی را بردن	to win someone's heart
از کسی بریدن	to break off with someone
بزک نمیر بهار میاد	some hope! What a hope
بس کن، بس است	stop it! That'll do!
راه بسته بود	the road was blocked
زن نیست، بلاست!	She is a terror, she is!
بند انداختن (خانمها)	to depilate

باشد!	Let it be
بهانه گرفتن	to find fault
بهتر است اینجا بمانی	you had better stay here
چه بهتر	so much the better
بیدار ماندن	to set up
پارتی بازی کردن	to do some string pulling
پارتی داشتن	to have some influential backers
حسابمان پاک است، گاومان زاییده است	we are done for
پز دادن	to show off
از پس او بر می آیم	I can cope with him/I can handle him
دولت پوشالی	a buffer state
تا سه نشه بازی نشه	third time lucky
تازه اگر اینطور باشد	even if it were so
تنش می خارید	she is asking for it
اینقدر تند نرو! (آرام باش)	steady on!
این لباس برایم تنگ است	the suit is too light for me
دامن تنگ و چسبان	a tight fitting skirt
دلم برای بچه ها تنگ شده	I miss the children
مرا تنها بگذار/مرا بحال خود بگذار	leave me alone
شخص تو دار	a secretive person
شوهر پولداری به تور زد	she looked a rich husband
از این تیپ خوشم نمی آید	I don't like the type
مرد خوش تیپی است	he has style
با یک تیر دو نشان زدن	to kill two birds with one stone
پایم تیر می کشد	I have a cramp in my leg
لباس تیره رنگ	a darked colored dress
کسی را تیغ زدن	to touch someone for money
جا تر است و بچه نیست	the bird has flown

جان من؟	really?/is that so?
جان تو(شما)	I mean it
نه به جان تو (شما)	of course not
احساسات کسی را جریحه دار کردن	to hurt someone's feeling
همرنگ جماعت شدن	to follow the crowd
چنگ زرگری	a sham fight
جواهر است (نازنین است)	she(he) is a treasure(gem)
چهنم!	Hang it(all)
چمش چپ است	he is cross eyed
چند به چندیم؟	what is the score?
زاغ سیاه کسی را چوب زدن	to trail someone
چه نخواهی چه نخواهی	whether you like it or not
چت شد؟	what came over you?
حرامت باشد!	May you choke on it!
حرص زدن	to be greedy
حرص خوردن	to fume inside
حرفش حرف است	he is a man of his words
مرد کم حرفی است	he is a man of few words
با کسی تسویه حساب کردن (انتقام گرفتن)	to pay off someone
حقه اش نگرفت	his trick didn't work
خدا نکند!	God(heaven) forbid!
خربزه خوردی پای لرزش هم بنشین	you have made your bed, now lie in it.
دور من را خط بکش	count me out
خودتی!	The same to you
خیلی خودمانی است	his manners are free and easy
خوش اندام است	she is well built
خیط شدن	to draw blank
خیط کردن	to make a mess of it

کسی را خیط کردن	to let someone down
دزدکی نگاه کردن	to steal a glance
سرت را بدزد	duck your head!
دق کردن	to die of grief
از کسی دلجویی کردن	to comfort someone
کار کار دل است	love is blind
دل به دل راه دارد	the feeling is mutual
سوسیالیست دو آتشه	a red hot socialist
فروشندگان دوره گرد	street vendors
دولا دولا راه رفتن	to walk with a stop
حالا خواهی دید! (تهدید)	just you wait/I will show you
دیگه چه شده	what is it now?
رفیق نیمه راه	a fairweather friend
خشک و رسمی	frigidly polite
به آرزوی خود رسیدن	to get one's wish
می خواهد ناهار بخورد	he wants to eat lunch
هنوز از راه نرسیده	having hardly arrived
به پدرش رفته است	he has taken after his father
آدم بی رگی است	he is callous
رگ به رگ شدن	to sprain
رنگی نشوید	wet paint!
خیلی رو می خواهد!	What nerve!
ریگ به کفش دارد	he is up to no good
برای کسی زدن	to backbite someone
هر کجا جلوی ضرر را بگیری منفعت است	it is never too late to mend
بی عرضه است	he is incapable
کسی را سر کار گذاشتن	to set someone to work
میان کلامتان شکر	forgive my interrupting

بلانسبت شما	saving your presence
ولش!	Who cares?
هر کی هر کی بود!	It was a free for all
در هفت آسمان یک ستاره ندارد	he is down and out
شاید هم حق با تو باشد	you may be right at that
هوا پس است	the chips are down
هوایت را دارم	I'm right behing you/I'm standing by you
یاد آنروزها بخیر	good old days
یواش بیا (غلو نکن)	steady on!
یواش یواش (عجله نکن)	easy does it.
جاده خاکی	dirt road
وزن خالص	net weight
خال	mole

پیوست ۴: نمونه زبانزدهای انگلیسی و مترادف آن در فارسی

یک دست صدا ندارد	union is strenght
آب خوش از گلویش پایین نمی رود	he leads a dog's life
آب در هاون کوبیدن	he carries water in a sieve
آب زیر کاه است	he is a shrewd
آب که از سر گذشت چه یک من چه صد من	in for a penny, in for a pound
با شاخ گاو نمی شود در افتاد	a wise men avoids edged tools
دروغگو کم حافظه است	liars should have good memories
زرنگی بیش از حد باعث دردسر است	a good swimmer is often drowned
آدم گدا این همه ادا	poor and proud
آسمان پایین نمی آید	it won't make the sky fall
هر که بامش بیش برفش بیشتر	much coin, much care
ماما که دو تا شد سر بچه کج می شود.	Too many cooks spoil the broth
آش دهن سوزی هم نیست	you won't miss so much
آفتاب پشت ابر نمی ماند	truth will out
یارو را از رفیقش بشناس	a man is known by the company he keeps
آنچه شیران را کند روبه مزاج احتیاج است احتیاج است احتیاج	hunger will tame a lion
چیزی که عوض دارد گله ندارد	Fair exchange, no robbery
آنکه را که حسابش پاک است از محاسبه چه باک است	be truth, and fear not
شتر آهسته می رود شب و روز	slow but sure
احتیاج مادر اختراع است	necessity is the mother of invention
از آن نترس که های و هوی دارد	barking dogs do not bite
هر کسی را به کاری ساختند	every man to his trade
حلوا حلوا دهن شیرین نیم شود	wishes don't wash the dishes
از دماغ فیل افتاده	he is as proud as the peacock

سر و ته یک کرباسه	of the same leaven
میگویم نر است می گوید بدوش	you can't draw blood out of stone
از کوزه همان برون تراود که در اوست	every tree is known by its fruit
از چاله به چاه افتاد	he fell out of frying pan into the fire
اسب پیش کشی دندانش را نمی شمارند	One doesn't look into teeth of a gift horse
لقمه را وارونه تو دهن می گذاری	you put the cart before the horse
کچل گر طبیب بودی سر خود دوا نمودی	physician, heal himself
یک جو شانس می خواهد	it is better to be lucky
وقت گل نی	when two Sundays meet
کار نیکو کردن از پر کردن است	practice makes perfect
زبان سرخ سر سبز می دهد برباد	the tongue talks at the head's cost
مرغ همسایه غاز است	forbidden fruit is sweet
گر صبر کنی زغوره حلوا سازم	patience opens all doors
سخنی که از دل برآید لاجرم بر دل نشیند/دل به دل راه دارد	heart speaks to heart
قطره قطره جمع شود وانگهی دریا شود	many a little makes a mickle
اول اندیشه کن سپس گفتار	think twice before you speak
بشر جایز الخطا است	everybody makes mistake
این قضیه سر دراز دارد	it is an endless talk
بار کج به منزل نمی رسد	honesty is the best policy
با قضا کارزار نتوان کرد	no use striving against fate
شریک دزد و رفیق قافله/باخرگوش می دود باسگ شکارمی کند	he runs with the hare and hunts with the hounds
به در می گویم که دیوار بشنود	to beat you to frighten him
گذشت از بزرگتر است	to err is human, to forgive divine
چاخان و وعده پوچ	an empty promise
نوشدارو پس از مرگ سهراب	after death the doctor
هر قدر پول بدی همان قدر آش می خوری/به نی زن بپرداز و آواز را بخواه	pay the piper and call the tune
پایت را اندزه گلیم خودت دراز کن	cut your coat according to your cloth

Fox couldn't reach the grapes said it is sour
گربه دستش به گوشت نمی رسد می گوید بو می دهد.

you can't wash blackmoor white	**زنگی بشستن سفید نیم شه**
It is not worth a damn	**به لعنت خدا نمی ارزد.**
he is the vicar of bray	**هر طرف باد می آید همان طرف می رود**
Two of a trade never agree	**همکار چشم دیدن همکار را ندارد.**
throw out the mask	**حقیقت را بگو**
great boast little toast	**پز عالی، جیب خالی**
he is two-faced	**آدم دورویی است**
ill got ill used	**پول حرام خرج حکیم و دوا می شود**
draw it mile	**پیاده شو با هم بریم**
strike the iron while it is hot	**تا تنور داغ است نون را بپز**
the cat dreams of mice	**شتر در خواب بیند پنبه دانه**
he is itching for trouble	**تنش می خارد (دنبال درد سر می گردد)**
a word spoken is an arrow let fly	**آب رفته بجوی باز نگردد**
we missed you	**جای شما خالی بود**
touch wood	**بزنم به تخته**
there is no place like home	**وطن از همه جا بهتر است**
the baby is the king of the house	**بچه فرمانروای خانه است**
the blind can not lead the blind	**کوری عصا کش کور دیگر**
when in rome, do as romans do	**خواهی نشوی رسوا همرنگ جماعت شو**
live not to eat, eat to live	**خوردن بهر زیستن است، نه زیستن بهر خوردن**
two wrongs do not make a right	**من بد کنم و تو بد مکافات دهی**
to build castles in the air	**خیالات خام**

better to say here it is than here it was
داشتم داشتم ولش کن، دارم دارم حساب است.

fast bind, fast find	**پای مرغت را ببند، همسایه ات را دزد نکن**
He is leaping for joy	**با دمش گردو می شکند.**

در دروازه را می توان بست ولی دهن مردم را نمی توان
a jar's mouth may be stopped, a man's con not
در همیشه روی یک پاشته نمی چرخد.(جاده پهنی است که همزادی ندارد)
it is a long lane that has no twinin
خدا گر به حکمت ببندد دری، به رحمت گشاید در دیگری
where one door shuts, another opens

دل به دریا می زنم	**I take a leap in the dark**
تا دنده اش نرم شود	**That serves him right**
دنیا پس از مرگ ما چه دریا چه شراب	**when we are gone let happen what may**
زندگی جای آزمایش است نه آسایش	**life is a battle not a feast**
دنیا همیشه یک جور نمی ماند (آینده بی ثبات است)	**fortune is fickle**
دوری و دوستی	**friends agree but at a distance**
در صد گفته چون نیم کردار نیست	**action speaks louder than words**
دهنش بوی شیر می دهد.	**He smells of mothers mild**
دهنش چاک و بست ندارد	**he has a loose tongue**
دیوار موش داره موش هم گوش داره	**walls have ears**
همه کاره هیچ کاره	**jack of all trades and master of none**
عروس نمی تواند برقصد می گوید اطاق کج است	**a bad workman quarrels with his tool**
آسمان جل	**he is sky-dad**
جنگ با اژدها از جنگ با زن بهتر است	**better dwell with a dragon than with a woman**
سگ در خانه خودش شیر است	**every dog is lion at home**
سلیقه ها مختلف است	**every one to his taste**
سنگ سنگ می شکند الماس الماس را.	**Diamond cut diamond**
شنیدن کی بود مانند دیدن	**seeing is believing**
کار امروز را بفردا میفکن.	**Never put off until tomarrow**
فواره بلند شود سر نگون شود	**when the pot boils over it cools itself**
کار را که کرد، هر که تمام کرد.(پایان بانگ می زند)	**the end crows all**
کبک سرش را زیر برف می کند	**the cat shuts its eyes while stealing cream**
گاو پیشانی سفید	**he is well-known as a village pump**
مشک آنست که خود ببوید	**A good wine needs no bush**

نونش تو روغنه his bread is buttered on both rides

تفرقه بیانداز و حکومت کن divide and rule

نه قم خوبه نه کاشون لعنت به هر دو تاشون

Tringhum Gimminghum Knapton are all of a bunch

کوزه گر از کوزه شکسته آب می خورد. The tailor's wife goes the worst-clad

گرهی که با دست باز می شود چرا با دندان باز کنم.gentle means are the best

من را همینطور که هستم بخواه love me, love my dog

مرگ با شرف بهتر از زندگی با ذلت Either die, or live with honour

نه آنکه صورت نکوست سیرت نکوست The handsomest flower is not the sweetest

یا نیاموز یا کامل بیاموز a little learing is a dangerous thing

کجاشو دیدی there is more behind

هر چندی که خار آید، یک روز به کار آیدLay things by, they may come to use

هر چه رشتم پنبه شد My cake is dough

هر حرف راستی را که نباید گفت All truths will not bear telling

هر روز که عید نیست شیرینی بخوری Christmas comes, but once a year

هر سر بالایی سرازیری هم دارد every light has its shadow

هر که ریش داشت بابات نیست all are not thieves that dogs bark at

همان آش و همان کاسه it is the same old story in the same old day

همسایه خوب نعمت است. (همسایه خوب فردی خوب)a good neighbor, good morrow

یک روده راست نداره He lies as fast as a dog

یک گوش در، دیگری دروازه in at one ear and out at the other

نونت نبود، آبت نبود، زن گرفتن چه بود.what possessed you to get married

آدم مارگزیده از ریسمان سفید و سیاه می ترسد.a burnt child dreads the fire

پیوست ۵ : واژه ها و و عبارات خارجی در زبان انگلیسی

Foreign Words and Phrases

ab·eunt stu·dia in mo·res \'äb-e-ˌünt-'stüd-ē-ˌä-ˌin-'mō-ˌrās\ [L] : practices zealously pursued pass into habits
à bien·tôt \ȧ-bya^{n}-tō\ [F] : so long
ab in·cu·na·bu·lis \ˌäb-ˌiŋ-kə-'näb-ə-ˌlēs\ [L] : from the cradle : from infancy
à bon chat, bon rat \ȧ-bō^{n}-'shȧ bō^{n}-'rȧ\ [F] : to a good cat, a good rat : retaliation in kind
à bouche ou·verte \ȧ-bü-shü-vert\ [F] : with open mouth : eagerly : uncritically
ab ovo us·que ad ma·la \äb-'ō-vō-ˌús-kwe-ˌäd-'mäl-ä\ [L] : from egg to apples : from soup to nuts : from beginning to end
à bras ou·verts \ȧ-brȧ-zü-ver\ [F] : with open arms : cordially
ab·sit in·vi·dia \'äb-ˌsit-in-'wid-ē-ˌä\ [L] : let there be no envy or ill will
ab uno dis·ce om·nes \äb-'ü-nō-ˌdis-ke-'ȯm-ˌnās\ [L] : from one learn to know all
ab ur·be con·di·ta \äb-'ůr-be-'kȯn-də-ˌtä\ [L] : from the founding of the city (Rome, founded 753 B.C.) — used by the Romans in reckoning dates
ab·usus non tol·lit usum \'äb-ˌü-səs-ˌnōn-ˌtȯ-lət-'ü-səm\ [L] : abuse does not take away use, i.e., is not an argument against proper use
à compte \ȧ-'kō^{n}t\ [F] : on account
à coup sûr \ȧ-kü-sūr\ [F] : with sure stroke : surely
acte gra·tuit \ȧk-tə-grȧ-tw^{y}ē\ [F] : gratuitous impulsive act
ad ar·bi·tri·um \ˌad-är-'bit-rē-əm\ [L] : at will : arbitrarily
ad as·tra per as·pe·ra \ad-'as-trə-ˌpər-'as-pə-rə\ [L] : to the stars by hard ways — motto of Kansas
ad ex·tre·mum \ˌad-ik-'strē-məm\ [L] : to the extreme : at last
ad ka·len·das Grae·cas \ˌäd-kə-'len-dəs-'grī-ˌkäs\ [L] : at the Greek calends : never (since the Greeks had no calends)

\ə\ abut \$^{ə}$\ kitten, F table \ər\ further \a\ ash \ā\ ace \ä\ cot, cart \aů\ out \ch\ chin \e\ bet \ē\ easy \g\ go \i\ hit \ī\ ice \j\ job \ŋ\ sing \ō\ go \ȯ\ law \ȯi\ boy \th\ thin \t̲h̲\ the \ü\ loot \ů\ foot \y\ yet \zh\ vision \ȧ, k̲, ^{n}, œ, œ̄, ue, ue̅, ^{y}\ *see* Guide to Pronunciation

ad ma·jo·rem Dei glo·ri·am \äd-mä-ˈyōr-ˌem-ˈde-ˌē-ˈglōr-ē-ˌäm, -ˈyȯr-, -ˈglȯr-\ [L] : to the greater glory of God — motto of the Society of Jesus
ad pa·tres \äd-ˈpä-ˌtrās\ [L] : (gathered) to his fathers : deceased
ad re·fe·ren·dum \ˌäd-ˌref-ə-ˈren-dəm\ [L] : for reference : for further consideration by one having the authority to make a final decision
à droite \ȧ-drwät\ [F] : to or on the right hand
ad un·guem \äd-ˈùŋ-ˌgwem\ [L] : to the fingernail : to a nicety : exactly (from the use of the fingernail to test the smoothness of marble)
ad utrum·que pa·ra·tus \ˌäd-ù-ˈtrùm-kwe-pə-ˈrät-əs\ [L] : prepared for either (event)
ad vi·vum \äd-ˈwē-ˌwùm\ [L] : to the life
ae·gri som·nia \ˌī-grē-ˈsȯm-nē-ˌä\ [L] : a sick man's dreams
ae·quam ser·va·re men·tem \ˈī-ˌkwäm-sər-ˌwä-rē-ˈmen-ˌtem\ [L] : to preserve a calm mind
ae·quo ani·mo \ˌī-ˌkwō-ˈän-ə-ˌmō\ [L] : with even mind : calmly
ae·re per·en·ni·us \ˈī-rā-pə-ˈren-ē-ˌùs\ [L] : more lasting than bronze
à gauche \ȧ-gōsh\ [F] : to or on the left hand
age quod agis \ˈäg-e-ˌkwȯd-ˈäg-ˌis\ [L] : do what you are doing : to the business at hand
à grands frais \ȧ-grän-fre\ [F] : at great expense
à huis clos \ȧ-wʸē-klō\ [F] : with closed doors
aide–toi, le ciel t'ai·dera \ed-twȧ lə-ˈsyel-te-drȧ\ [F] : help yourself (and) heaven will help you
aî·né \e-nā\ [F] : elder : senior (masc.)
aî·née \e-nā\ [F] : elder : senior (fem.)
à l'aban·don \ȧ-lȧ-bän-dōⁿ\ [F] : carelessly : in disorder
à la belle étoile \ȧ-lȧ-bel-ā-twȧl\ [F] : under the beautiful star : in the open air at night
à la bonne heure \ȧ-lȧ-bȯ-nœr\ [F] : at a good time : well and good : all right
à la fran·çaise \ȧ-lȧ-frän-sez\ [F] : in the French style
à l'an·glaise \ȧ-läⁿ-glez\ [F] : in the English style
alea jac·ta est \ˈäl-ē-ˌä-ˌyäk-tə-ˈest\ [L] : the die is cast
à l'im·pro·viste \ȧ-laⁿ-prȯ-vēst\ [F] : unexpectedly
ali·quan·do bo·nus dor·mi·tat Ho·me·rus \ˌäl-ə-ˌkwän-dō-ˈbȯ-nəs-dȯr-ˈmē-ˌtät-hō-ˈmer-əs\ [L] : sometimes (even) good Homer nods
alis vo·lat pro·pri·is \ˈäl-ˌēs-ˈwȯ-ˌlät-ˈprō-prē-ˌēs\ [L] : she flies with her own wings — motto of Oregon
al–ki \ˈal-ˌkī, -kē\ [Chinook Jargon] : by and by — motto of Washington
alo·ha oe \ä-ˌlō-hä-ˈȯi, -ˈō-ē\ [Hawaiian] : love to you : greetings : farewell
al·ter idem \ˌȯl-tər-ˈī-ˌdem, ˌäl-tər-ˈē-\ [L] : second self
a max·i·mis ad mi·ni·ma \ä-ˈmäk-sə-ˌmēs-ˌäd-ˈmin-ə-ˌmä\ [L] : from the greatest to the least
à mer·veille \ȧ-mer-vey\ [F] : marvelously
ami·cus hu·ma·ni ge·ne·ris \ä-ˈmē-kəs-hü-ˌmän-ē-ˈgen-ə-rəs\ [L] : friend of the human race
ami·cus us·que ad aras \-ˌùs-kwe-ˌäd-ˈär-ˌäs\ [L] : a friend as far as to the altars, i.e., except in what is contrary to one's religion; *also* : a friend to the last extremity
ami de cour \ȧ-ˌmēd-ə-ˈkùr\ [F] : court friend : insincere friend
amor pa·tri·ae \ˌäm-ˌȯr-ˈpä-trē-ˌī\ [L] : love of one's country
amor vin·cit om·nia \ˈä-ˌmȯr-ˌwiŋ-kət-ˈȯm-nē-ə\ [L] : love conquers all

things
an·cienne no·blesse \ä^{n}-syen-nȯ-bles\ [F] : old-time nobility : the French nobility before the Revolution of 1789
an·guis in her·ba \ˌäŋ-gwəs-in-ˈher-ˌbä\ [L] : snake in the grass
ani·mal bi·pes im·plu·me \ˈän-i-ˌmäl-ˌbīp-ˌās-im-ˈplü-me\ [L] : two-legged animal without feathers (i.e., man)
ani·mis opi·bus·que pa·ra·ti \ˈän-ə-ˌmēs-ˌȯ-pə-ˈbůs-kwe-pə-ˈrät-ē\ [L] : prepared in mind and resources — one of the mottoes of South Carolina
an·no ae·ta·tis su·ae \ˈän-ō-ī-ˌtät-əs-ˈsü-ˌī\ [L] : in the (specified) year of his (or her) age
an·no mun·di \ˌän-ō-ˈmůn-dē\ [L] : in the year of the world — used in reckoning dates from the supposed period of the creation of the world, esp. as fixed by James Ussher at 4004 B.C. or by the Jews at 3761 B.C.
an·no ur·bis con·di·tae \ˌän-ō-ˌůr-bəs-ˈkȯn-də-ˌtī\ [L] : in the year of the founded city (Rome, founded 753 B.C.)
an·nu·it coep·tis \ˌän-ə-ˌwit-ˈkȯip-ˌtēs\ [L] : He (God) has smiled on our undertakings — motto on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States
à peu près \ȧ-pœ-pre\ [F] : nearly : approximately
à pied \ȧ-pyā\ [F] : on foot
après moi le dé·luge \ȧ-pre-mwȧ-lə-dā-lüēzh\ [F] : after me the deluge (attributed to Louis XV)
à pro·pos de bottes \ȧ-prə-pōd-ə-bȯt\ [F] : apropos of boots — used to change the subject
à pro·pos de rien \-rya^{n}\ [F] : apropos of nothing
aqua et ig·ni in·ter·dic·tus \ˌäk-wä-et-ˈig-nē-ˌint-ər-ˈdik-təs\ [L] : forbidden to be furnished with water and fire : outlawed
Ar·ca·des am·bo \ˌär-kə-ˌdes-ˈäm-bō\ [L] : both Arcadians : two persons of like occupations or tastes; *also* : two rascals
ar·rec·tis au·ri·bus \ä-ˈrek-ˌtēs-ˈaů-ri-ˌbůs\ [L] : with ears pricked up : attentively
ar·ri·ve·der·ci \ˌär-ē-vā-ˈder-chē\ [It] : till we meet again : farewell
ars est ce·la·re ar·tem \ˌärs-ˌest-kä-ˌlär-ē-ˈär-ˌtem\ [L] : it is (true) art to conceal art
ars lon·ga, vi·ta bre·vis \ärs-ˈlȯŋ-ˌgä ˌwē-ˌtä-ˈbre-wəs\ [L] : art is long, life is short
a ter·go \ä-ˈter-(ˌ)gō\ [L] : from behind
à tort et à tra·vers \ȧ-tȯr-tā-ȧ-trȧ-ver\ [F] : wrong and crosswise : at random : without rhyme or reason
au bout de son la·tin \ō-büd-(ə-)sō^{n}-lȧ-ta^{n}\ [F] : at the end of one's Latin : at the end of one's mental resources
au con·traire \ō-kō^{n}-trer\ [F] : on the contrary
au·de·mus ju·ra nos·tra de·fen·de·re \aů-ˈdā-məs-ˌyůr-ə-ˈnȯ-strə-dā-ˈfen-də-rē\ [L] : we dare defend our rights — motto of Alabama
au·den·tes for·tu·na ju·vat \aů-ˈden-ˌtās-fȯr-ˌtü-nə-ˈyů-ˌwät\ [L] : fortune favors the bold
au·di al·te·ram par·tem \ˈaů-ˌdē-ˌäl-tə-ˌräm-ˈpär-ˌtem\ [L] : hear the other side
au fait \ō-fet, -fe\ [F] : to the point : fully competent : fully informed : socially correct
au fond \ō-fō^{n}\ [F] : at bottom : fundamentally
au grand sé·rieux \ō-grä^{n}-sā-ryœ\ [F] : in all seriousness
au mieux \ō-myœ\ [F] : on the best terms : on intimate terms

au pays des aveugles les borgnes sont rois \ō-pā-ē-dā-zȧ-vœgl[ə]-lā-bȯrn[y]-ə-sō[n]-rwȧ, -rwä\ [F] : in the country of the blind the one-eyed men are kings
au·rea me·di·o·cri·tas \ˈaù-rē-ə-ˌmed-ē-ˈȯ-krə-ˌtäs\ [L] : the golden mean
au reste \ō-rest\ [F] : for the rest : besides
au sé·rieux \ō-sā-ryœ̄\ [F] : seriously
au·spi·ci·um me·li·o·ris ae·vi \aù-ˈspik-ē-ˌùm-ˌmel-ē-ˌōr-əs-ˈī-ˌwē\ [L] : an omen of a better age — motto of the Order of St. Michael and St. George
aus·si·tôt dit, aus·si·tôt fait \ō-sē-tō-dē ō-sē-tō-fe\ [F] : no sooner said than done
aut Cae·sar aut ni·hil \aùt-ˈkī-särˌaùt-ˈni-ˌhil\ [L] : either a Caesar or nothing
aut Caesar aut nul·lus \-ˈnùl-əs\ [L] : either a Caesar or a nobody
au·tres temps, au·tres mœurs \ō-trə-tä[n] ō-trə-mœrs\ [F] : other times, other customs
aut vin·ce·re aut mo·ri \aùt-ˈwiŋ-kə-rē-ˌaùt-ˈmȯ-ˌrē\ [L] : either to conquer or to die
aux armes \ō-zȧrm\ [F] : to arms
avant–pro·pos \ȧv-ä[n]-prȯ-pō\ [F] : preface
ave at·que va·le \ˈä-ˌwät-kwe-ˈwä-ˌlā\ [L] : hail and farewell
à vo·tre san·té \ȧ-vȯt-sä[n]-tā, -vȯ-trə-\ [F] : to your health — used as a toast
beaux yeux \bō-zyœ̄\ [F] : beautiful eyes : beauty of face
bien en·ten·du \bya[n]-nä[n]-tä[n]-dœ̄\ [F] : well understood : of course
bien–pen·sant \bya[n]-pä[n]-sä[n]\ [F] : right-minded : one who holds orthodox views
bien·sé·ance \bya[n]-sā-ä[n]s\ [F] : propriety
bis dat qui ci·to dat \ˌbis-ˌdät-kwē-ˈki-tō-ˌdät\ [L] : he gives twice who gives promptly
bon ap·pé·tit \bȯ-nȧ-pā-tē\ [F] : good appetite : enjoy your meal
bon gré, mal gré \ˈbō[n]-ˌgrā-ˈmȧl-ˌgrā\ [F] : whether with good grace or bad : willy-nilly
bo·nis avi·bus \ˌbȯ-ˌnēs-ˈä-wi-ˌbùs\ [L] : under good auspices
bon jour \bō[n]-zhür\ [F] : good day : good morning
bonne foi \bȯn-fwä\ [F] : good faith
bon soir \bō[n]-swȧr\ [F] : good evening
bru·tum ful·men \ˌbrüt-əm-ˈfùl-mən\ [L] : insensible thunderbolt : a futile threat or display of force
ca·dit quae·stio \ˌkäd-ət-ˈkwī-stē-ˌō\ [L] : the question drops : the argument collapses
carte d'iden·ti·té \kȧrt-dē-dä[n]-tē-tā\ [F] : identity card
cau·sa si·ne qua non \ˈkaù-ˌsä-ˌsin-ē-kwä-ˈnōn\ [L] : an indispensable cause or condition
ca·ve·at lec·tor \ˈkäv-ē-ˌät-ˈlek-ˌtȯr, ˈkav-\ [L] : let the reader beware
ca·ve ca·nem \ˌkä-wā-ˈkän-ˌem\ [L] : beware the dog
ce·dant ar·ma to·gae \ˈkā-ˌdänt-ˌär-mə-ˈtō-ˌgī\ [L] : let arms yield to the toga : let military power give way to civil power — motto of Wyoming
ce n'est que le pre·mier pas qui coûte \snek-lə-prə-myā-pä-kē-küt\ [F] : it is only the first step that costs
c'est a dire \se-tȧ-dēr\ [F] : that is to say : namely
c'est au·tre chose \se-tōt-shōz, -tō-trə-\ [F] : that's a different thing
c'est la guerre \se-lȧ-ger\ [F] : that's war : it cannot be helped
c'est la vie \se-lȧ-vē\ [F] : that's life : that's how things happen
c'est plus qu'un crime, c'est une faute \se-plœ̄-kœ[n]-krēm se-tœ̄n-fōt\

[F] : it is worse than a crime, it is a blunder
ce·te·ra de·sunt \ˌkāt-ə-ˌrä-ˈdā-ˌsu̇nt\ [L] : the rest is missing
cha·cun à son goût \shȧ-kœⁿ-nȧ-sōⁿ-gü\ [F] : everyone to his taste
châ·teau en Es·pagne \shä-tō-äⁿ-nes-pȧnʸ\ [F] : castle in Spain : a visionary project
cher·chez la femme \sher-shā-lȧ-fȧm\ [F] : look for the woman
che sa·rà, sa·rà \ˌkā-sä-ˌrä-sä-ˈrä\ [It] : what will be, will be
che·val de ba·taille \shə-vȧl-də-bȧ-täʸ\ [F] : war-horse : argument constantly relied on : favorite subject
ci–gît \sē-zhē\ [F] : here lies — used preceding a name on a tombstone
co·gi·to, er·go sum \ˈkō-gə-ˌtō-ˌer-gō-ˈsu̇m\ [L] : I think, therefore I exist
co·mé·die hu·maine \kȯ-mā-dē-ǖe-men\ [F] : human comedy : the whole variety of human life
comédie lar·moy·ante \-lȧr-mwȧ-yäⁿt\ [F] : tearful comedy : sentimental comedy
comme ci, comme ça \kȯm-sē-kȯm-sȧ\ [F] : so-so
com·pa·gnon de voy·age \kōⁿ-pȧ-nʸōⁿ-də-vwȧ-yȧzh\ [F] : traveling companion
compte ren·du \kōⁿt-räⁿ-dǖe\ [F] : report (as of proceedings in an investigation)
con·cor·dia dis·cors \kän-ˈkȯrd-ē-ä-ˈdis-ˌkōrs\ [L] : discordant harmony
con·fes·sio fi·dei \kən-ˈfes-ē-ō-ˈfid-ē-ˌē\ [L] : confession of faith
con·temp·tus mun·di \kən-ˈtem(p)-tə-ˈsmu̇nd-ē\ [L] : contempt for the world
cor·rup·tio op·ti·mi pes·si·ma \kə-ˈru̇p-tē-ˌō-ˈäp-tə-ˌmē-ˈpes-ə-ˌmä\ [L] : the corruption of the best is the worst of all
coup de maî·tre \küd-(ə-)metrᵊ\ [F] : masterstroke
coup d'es·sai \kü-dā-se\ [F] : experiment : trial
coûte que coûte \küt-kə-küt\ [F] : cost what it may
cre·do quia ab·sur·dum est \ˌkrād-ō-ˈkwē-ä-äp-ˌsu̇rd-əm-ˈest\ [L] : I believe it because it is absurd
cre·do ut in·tel·li·gam \ˌkrād-ō-ˌu̇t-in-ˈtel-ē-ˌgäm\ [L] : I believe so that I may understand
cres·cit eun·do \ˌkres-kət-ˈeu̇n-dō\ [L] : it grows as it goes — motto of New Mexico
crise de conscience \krēz-də-kōⁿ-syäⁿs\ [F] : crisis of conscience : agonizing period of moral uncertainty
crise de nerfs *or* **crise des nerfs** \krēz-də-ner\ [F] : crisis of nerves : nervous collapse : hysterical fit
crux cri·ti·co·rum \ˈkru̇ks-ˌkrit-ə-ˈkōr-əm\ [L] : crux of critics
cum gra·no sa·lis \ku̇m-ˌgrän-ō-ˈsäl-əs\ [L] : with a grain of salt
cus·tos mo·rum \ˌku̇s-tōs-ˈmōr-əm\ [L] : guardian of manners or morals : censor
d'ac·cord \dȧ-kȯr\ [F] : in accord : agreed
dame d'hon·neur \dȧm-dȯ-nœr\ [F] : lady-in-waiting
dam·nant quod non in·tel·li·gunt \ˈdäm-ˌnänt-ˌkwȯd-ˌnōn-in-ˈtel-ə-ˌgu̇nt\ [L] : they condemn what they do not understand
de bonne grâce \də-bȯn-grȧs\ [F] : with good grace : willingly
de gus·ti·bus non est dis·pu·tan·dum \dā-ˈgu̇s-tə-ˌbu̇s-ˌnōn-ˌest-ˌdis-pu̇-ˈtän-ˌdu̇m\ [L] : there is no disputing about tastes
Dei gra·tia \ˌde-ˌē-ˈgrät-ē-ˌä\ [L] : by the grace of God
de in·te·gro \dā-ˈint-ə-ˌgrō\ [L] : anew : afresh
de l'au·dace, en·core de l'au·dace, et tou·jours de l'au·dace \də-lō-ˈdȧs äⁿ-ˈkȯr-də-lō-dȧs ā-tü-ˈzhür-də-lō-dȧs\ [F] : audacity, more audacity, and ever more audacity
de·len·da est Car·tha·go \dā-ˈlen-dä-ˌest-kär-ˈtäg-ō\ [L] : Carthage must

be destroyed
de·li·ne·a·vit \dā-ˌlē-nā-ˈä-wit\ [L] : he (or she) drew it
de mal en pis \də-mȧ-läⁿ-pē\ [F] : from bad to worse
de mi·ni·mis non cu·rat lex \dā-ˈmin-ə-ˌmēs-ˌnōn-ˌkü-ˌrät-ˈleks\ [L] : the law takes no account of trifles
de mor·tu·is nil ni·si bo·num \dā-ˈmȯrt-ə-ˌwēs-ˌnēl-ˌnis-ē-ˈbȯ-ˌnu̇m\ [L] : of the dead (say) nothing but good
de nos jours \də-nō-zhür\ [F] : of our time : contemporary — used postpositively esp. after a proper name
Deo fa·ven·te \ˌdā-ō-fə-ˈvent-ē\ [L] : with God's favor
Deo gra·ti·as \ˌdā-ō-ˈgrät-ē-ˌäs\ [L] : thanks (be) to God
de pro·fun·dis \ˌdā-prō-ˈfu̇n-dēs, -ˈfən-\ [L] : out of the depths
der Geist der stets ver·neint \dər-ˈgīst-dər-ˌshtäts-fer-ˈnīnt\ [G] : the spirit that ever denies — applied originally to Mephistopheles
de·si·pe·re in lo·co \dā-ˈsip-ə-rē-in-ˈlō-kō\ [L] : to indulge in trifling at the proper time
De·us vult \ˌdā-əs-ˈwu̇lt\ [L] : God wills it — rallying cry of the First Crusade
di·es fau·stus \ˌdē-ˌās-ˈfau̇-stəs\ [L] : lucky day
dies in·fau·stus \-ˈin-ˌfau̇-stəs\ [L] : unlucky day
dies irae \-ˈē-ˌrī, -ˌrā\ [L] : day of wrath — used of the Judgment Day
Dieu et mon droit \dyœ̄-ā-mȯⁿ-drwä\ [F] : God and my right — motto on the British royal arms
Dieu vous garde \dyœ̄-vü-gȧrd\ [F] : God keep you
di·ri·go \ˈdē-ri-ˌgō\ [L] : I direct — motto of Maine
dis ali·ter vi·sum \ˌdēs-ˌäl-ə-ˌter-ˈwē-ˌsu̇m\ [L] : the Gods decreed otherwise
di·tat De·us \ˌdē-ˌtät-ˈdā-ˌu̇s\ [L] : God enriches — motto of Arizona
di·vi·de et im·pe·ra \ˈdē-wi-ˌde-ˌet-ˈim-pə-ˌrä\ [L] : divide and rule
do·cen·do dis·ci·mus \dȯ-ˌken-dō-ˈdis-ki-ˌmu̇s\ [L] : we learn by teaching
dol·ce stil nuo·vo \ˈdȯl-chā-stēl-ˈnwȯ-vō\ [It] : sweet new style
Do·mi·ne, di·ri·ge nos \ˈdȯ-mi-ˌne-ˌdē-ri-ˌge-ˈnōs\ [L] : Lord, direct us — motto of the City of London
Do·mi·nus vo·bis·cum \ˌdȯ-mi-ˌnu̇s-wō-ˈbēs-ˌku̇m\ [L] : the Lord be with you
dul·ce et de·co·rum est pro pa·tria mo·ri \ˌdu̇l-ˌket-de-ˈkōr-ˌest-prō-ˌpä-trē-ˌä-ˈmȯ-ˌrē\ [L] : it is sweet and seemly to die for one's country
dum spi·ro, spe·ro \du̇m-ˈspē-rō-ˈspā-rō\ [L] : while I breathe I hope — one of the mottoes of South Carolina
dum vi·vi·mus vi·va·mus \du̇m-ˈwē-wē-ˌmu̇s-wē-ˈwäm-u̇s\ [L] : while we live, let us live
dux fe·mi·na fac·ti \ˌdu̇ks-ˌfā-mi-nä-ˈfäk-ˌtē\ [L] : a woman was leader of the exploit
ec·ce sig·num \ˌek-e-ˈsig-ˌnu̇m\ [L] : behold the sign : look at the proof
e con·tra·rio \ˌā-kȯn-ˈträr-ē-ˌō\ [L] : on the contrary
écra·sez l'in·fâme \ā-krä-zā-laⁿ-fȧm\ [F] : crush the infamous thing
eheu fu·ga·ces la·bun·tur an·ni \ˌā-ˌheu̇-fu̇-ˈgä-ˌkās-lä-ˌbu̇n-ˌtu̇r-ˈän-ˌē\ [L] : alas! the fleeting years glide on
ein' fes·te Burg ist un·ser Gott \īn-ˌfes-tə-ˈbu̇rk-ist-ˌu̇n-zər-ˈgȯt\ [G] : a mighty fortress is our God
em·bar·ras de ri·chesses \äⁿ-bȧ-räd-(ə-)rē-shes\ [F] : embarrassing surplus of riches : confusing abundance
em·bar·ras du choix \äⁿ-bȧ-rä-dœ̄-shwȧ\ [F] : embarrassing variety of choice

en ami \än-nȧ-mē\ [F] : as a friend
en ef·fet \än-nā-fe\ [F] : in fact : indeed
en fa·mille \än-fȧ-mēy\ [F] : in or with one's family : at home : informally
en·fant ché·ri \än-fän-shā-rē\ [F] : loved or pampered child : one that is highly favored
en·fant gâ·té \än-fän-gä-tā\ [F] : spoiled child
en·fants per·dus \än-fän-per-dǖ\ [F] : lost children : soldiers sent to a dangerous post
en·fin \än-fan\ [F] : in conclusion : in a word
en gar·çon \än-gȧr-sōn\ [F] : as or like a bachelor
en garde \än-gȧrd\ [F] : on guard
en pan·tou·fles \än-pän-tüfl\ [F] : in slippers : at ease : informally
en plein air \än-plen-er\ [F] : in the open air
en plein jour \än-plan-zhu̇r\ [F] : in broad day
en poste \än-pȯst\ [F] : in a diplomatic post
en règle \än-regl\ [F] : in order : in due form
en re·tard \änr-(ə-)tȧr\ [F] : behind time : late
en re·traite \än-rə-tret\ [F] : in retreat : in retirement
en re·vanche \änr-(ə-)vänsh\ [F] : in return : in compensation
en se·condes noces \äns-(ə-)gōnd-nȯs\ [F] : in a second marriage
en·se pe·tit pla·ci·dam sub li·ber·ta·te qui·e·tem \ˌen-se-ˌpet-ət-ˈpläk-i-ˌdäm-sȧb-ˌlē-ber-ˌtä-te-kwē-ˈā-ˌtem\ [L] : with the sword she seeks calm repose under liberty — motto of Massachusetts
eo ip·so \ā-ō-ˈip-(ˌ)sō\ [L] : by that itself : by that fact
épa·ter les bour·geois \ā-pȧ-tā-lā-bür-zhwȧ\ [F] : to shock the middle classes
e plu·ri·bus unum \ˌē-ˌplu̇r-ə-bəs-ˈ(y)ü-nəm, ˌā-ˌplu̇r-\ [L] : one out of many — used on the Great Seal of the U.S. and on several U.S. coins
ep·pur si muo·ve \āp-ˌpür-sē-ˈmwȯ-vā\ [It] : and yet it does move — attributed to Galileo after recanting his assertion of the earth's motion
Erin go bragh \ˌer-ən-gə-ˈbrȯ, -gō-ˈbrä\ [IrGael *go brāth*, lit., till doomsday] : Ireland forever
er·ra·re hu·ma·num est \e-ˈrär-e-hü-ˌmän-əm-ˈest\ [L] : to err is human
es·prit de l'es·ca·lier \es-prēd-les-kȧ-lyā\ *or* **es·prit d'es·ca·lier** \-prē-des-\ [F] : spirit of the staircase : repartee thought of only too late, on the way home
es·se quam vi·de·ri \ˈes-ē-ˌkwäm-wi-ˈdā-rē\ [L] : to be rather than to seem — motto of North Carolina
est mo·dus in re·bus \est-ˈmȯ-ˌdu̇s-in-ˈrā-ˌbu̇s\ [L] : there is a proper measure in things, i.e., the golden mean should always be observed
es·to per·pe·tua \ˈes-ˌto-pər-ˈpet-ə-ˌwä\ [L] : may she endure forever — motto of Idaho
et hoc ge·nus om·ne \et-ˌhōk-ˌgen-əs-ˈȯm-ne\ *or* **et id genus omne** \et-ˌid-\ [L] : and everything of this kind
et in Ar·ca·dia ego \ˌet-in-är-ˌkäd-ē-ə-ˈeg-ō\ [L] : I too (lived) in Arcadia
et sic de si·mi·li·bus \et-ˌsēk-dā-sə-ˈmil-ə-ˌbu̇s\ [L] : and so of like things
et tu Bru·te \et-ˈtü-ˈbrü-te\ [L] : thou too, Brutus — exclamation attributed to Julius Caesar on seeing his friend Brutus among his assassins
eu·re·ka \yu̇-ˈrē-kə\ [Gk] : I have found it — motto of California
Ewig–Weib·li·che \ˌā-vik-ˈvīp-li-kə\ [G] : eternal feminine
ex ani·mo \ek-ˈsän-ə-ˌmō\ [L] : from the heart : sincerely
ex·cel·si·or \ik-ˈsel-sē-ər, eks-ˈkel-sē-ˌȯr\ [L] : still higher — motto of New York
ex·cep·tio pro·bat re·gu·lam de re·bus non ex·cep·tis \eks-ˈkep-tē-ˌō-ˌprō-

bät-'rā-gə-ˌläm-dā-'rā-ˌbůs-ˌnōn-eks-'kep-ˌtēs\ [L] : an exception establishes the rule as to things not excepted
ex·cep·tis ex·ci·pi·en·dis \eks-'kep-ˌtēs-eks-ˌkip-ē-'en-ˌdēs\ [L] : with the proper or necessary exceptions
ex·i·tus ac·ta pro·bat \'ek-sə-ˌtůs-ˌäk-tə-'prȯ-ˌbät\ [L] : the event justifies the deed
ex li·bris \eks-'lē-brəs\ [L] : from the books of — used on bookplates
ex me·ro mo·tu \ˌeks-ˌmer-ō-'mō-tü\ [L] : out of mere impulse : of one's own accord
ex ne·ces·si·ta·te rei \ˌeks-nə-ˌkes-ə-'tä-te-'rā(-ˌē)\ [L] : from the necessity of the case
ex ni·hi·lo ni·hil fit \eks-'ni-hi-ˌlō-ˌni-ˌhil-'fit\ [L] : from nothing nothing is produced
ex pe·de Her·cu·lem \eks-ˌped-e-'her-kə-ˌlem\ [L] : from the foot (we may judge of the size of) Hercules : from a part we may judge of the whole
ex·per·to cre·di·te \eks-ˌpert-ō-'krād-ə-ˌte\ [L] : believe one who has had experience
ex un·gue le·o·nem \eks-'ůŋ-gwe-le-'ō-ˌnem\ [L] : from the claw (we may judge of) the lion : from a part we may judge of the whole
ex vi ter·mi·ni \eks-ˌwē-'ter-mə-ˌnē\ [L] : from the force of the term
fa·ci·le prin·ceps \ˌfäk-i-le-'priŋ-ˌkeps\ [L] : easily first
fa·ci·lis de·scen·sus Aver·no \'fäk-i-ˌlis-dā-ˌskän-ˌsůs-ä-'wer-nō\ *or* **facilis descensus Aver·ni** \-(ˌ)nē\ [L] : the descent to Avernus is easy : the road to evil is easy
fa·çon de par·ler \fȧ-sōⁿ-də-pȧr-lā\ [F] : manner of speaking : figurative or conventional expression
faire suivre \fer-swʸēvrᵊ\ [F] : have forwarded : please forward
fas est et ab ho·ste do·ce·ri \fäs-'est-et-äb-'hȯ-ste-dȯ-'kā-(ˌ)rē\ [L] : it is right to learn even from an enemy
Fa·ta vi·am in·ve·ni·ent \ˌfä-tä-'wē-ˌäm-in-'wen-ē-ˌent\ [L] : the Fates will find a way
fat·ti mas·chii, pa·ro·le fe·mi·ne \ˌfȧt-tē-'mäs-ˌkē pä-ˌrȯ-lā-'fā-mē-ˌnā\ [It] : deeds are males, words are females : deeds are more effective than words — motto of Maryland, where it is generally interpreted as meaning "manly deeds, womanly words"
faux bon·homme \fō-bȯ-nȯm\ [F] : pretended good fellow
faux–naïf \fō-nȧ-ēf\ [F] : pretending to be childlike
femme de cham·bre \fȧm-də-shäⁿbrᵊ\ [F] : chambermaid : lady's maid
fe·sti·na len·te \fe-ˌstē-nə-'len-ˌtā\ [L] : make haste slowly
feux d'ar·ti·fice \fœ-dȧr-tē-fēs\ [F] : fireworks : display of wit
fi·at ex·pe·ri·men·tum in cor·po·re vi·li \'fē-ˌät-ek-ˌsper-ē-'men-ˌtům-in-ˌkȯr-pə-re-'wē-lē\ [L] : let experiment be made on a worthless body
fi·at ju·sti·tia, ru·at cae·lum \ˌfē-ˌät-yůs-'tit-ē-ä ˌrů-ˌät-'kī-ˌlům\ [L] : let justice be done though the heavens fall
fi·at lux \ˌfē-ˌät-'lůks\ [L] : let there be light
Fi·dei De·fen·sor \ˌfid-e-ˌē-dā-'fān-ˌsȯr\ [L] : Defender of the Faith — a title of the sovereigns of England
fi·dus Acha·tes \ˌfēd-əs-ä-'kä-ˌtās\ [L] : faithful Achates : trusty friend
fille de cham·bre \fēy-də-shäⁿbrᵊ\ [F] : lady's maid
fille d'hon·neur \fēy-dȯ-nœr\ [F] : maid of honor
fils \fēs\ [F] : son — used after French proper names to distinguish a son from his father
fi·nem re·spi·ce \ˌfē-ˌnem-'rā-spi-ˌke\ [L] : consider the end
fi·nis co·ro·nat opus \ˌfē-nəs-kə-ˌrō-ˌnät-'ō-ˌpůs\ [L] : the end crowns the

work
fluc·tu·at nec mer·gi·tur \'flu̇k-tə-ˌwät-ˌnek-'mer-gə-ˌtu̇r\ [L] : it is tossed by the waves but does not sink — motto of Paris
fo·lie de gran·deur *or* **fo·lie des gran·deurs** \fȯ-lē-də-grän-dœr\ [F] : delusion of greatness : megalomania
fors·an et haec olim me·mi·nis·se ju·va·bit \ˌfȯr-ˌsän-ˌet-'hīk-ˌō-lim-ˌmem-ə-'nis-e-yu̇-'wä-bit\ [L] : perhaps this too will be a pleasure to look back on one day
for·tes for·tu·na ju·vat \'fȯr-ˌtās-fȯr-ˌtü-nə-'yu̇-ˌwät\ [L] : fortune favors the brave
fron·ti nul·la fi·des \'frȯn-ˌtē-ˌnu̇l-ə-'fid-ˌās\ [L] : no reliance can be placed on appearance
fu·it Ili·um \'fu̇-ət-'il-ē-əm\ [L] : Troy has been (i.e., is no more)
fu·ror lo·quen·di \ˌfu̇r-ˌȯr-lȯ-'kwen-(ˌ)dē\ [L] : rage for speaking
furor po·e·ti·cus \-pȯ-'ät-i-ku̇s\ [L] : poetic frenzy
furor scri·ben·di \-skrē-'ben-(ˌ)dē\ [L] : rage for writing
Gal·gen·hu·mor \ˌgäl-gən-hü-'mōr\ [G] : gallows humor
Gal·li·ce \'gäl-ə-ˌke\ [L] : in French : after the French manner
gar·çon d'hon·neur \gȧr-sȯⁿ-dȯ-nœr\ [F] : bridegroom's attendant
garde du corps \gȧrd-dǖ-kȯr\ [F] : bodyguard
gar·dez la foi \gȧr-dā-lȧ-fwä\ [F] : keep faith
gau·de·a·mus igi·tur \ˌgau̇d-ē-'ȧm-əs-'ig-ə-ˌtu̇r\ [L] : let us then be merry
gens d'é·glise \zhäⁿ-dā-glēz\ [F] : church people : clergy
gens de guerre \zhäⁿ-də-ger\ [F] : military people : soldiery
gens du monde \zhäⁿ-dǖ-mōⁿd\ [F] : people of the world : fashionable people
gno·thi se·au·ton \gə-'nō-thē-ˌse-au̇-'tȯn\ [Gk] : know thyself
goût de ter·roir \gü-də-te-rwȧr\ [F] : taste of the earth
grand monde \gräⁿ-mōⁿd\ [F] : great world : high society
guerre à ou·trance \ger-ȧ-ü-träⁿs\ [F] : war to the uttermost
gu·ten Tag \ˌgüt-ᵊn-'täk\ [G] : good day
has·ta la vis·ta \ˌäs-tə-lä-'vēs-tə\ [Sp] : good-bye
haute vul·ga·ri·sa·tion \ōt-vu̇l-gȧ-rē-zȧ-syōⁿ\ [F] : high popularization : effective presentation of a difficult subject to a general audience
haut goût \ō-gü\ [F] : high flavor : slight taint of decay
hic et ubi·que \ˌhēk-et-u̇-'bē-kwe\ [L] : here and everywhere
hic ja·cet \hik-'jā-sət, hēk-'yäk-ət\ [L] : here lies — used preceding a name on a tombstone
hinc il·lae la·cri·mae \ˌhiŋk-ˌil-ˌī-'läk-ri-ˌmī\ [L] : hence those tears
hoc age \hōk-'äg-e\ [L] : do this : apply yourself to what you are about
hoc opus, hic la·bor est \hōk-'ȯ-ˌpu̇s-ˌhēk-ˌlä-ˌbȯr-'est\ [L] : this is the hard work, this is the toil
homme d'af·faires \ȯm-dȧ-fer\ [F] : man of business : business agent
homme d'es·prit \-des-prē\ [F] : man of wit
homme moyen sen·suel \ȯm-mwȧ-yaⁿ-säⁿ-swʸel\ [F] : the average nonintellectual man
ho·mo sum: hu·ma·ni nil a me ali·e·num pu·to \'hȯ-mō-ˌsu̇m hü-ˌmän-ē-'nēl-ä-ˌmā-ˌäl-ē-'ā-nəm-'pu̇-tō\ [L] : I am a man: I regard nothing that concerns man as foreign to my interests
ho·ni soit qui mal y pense \ȯ-nē-swȧ-kē-mȧl-ē-päⁿs\ [F] : shamed be he who thinks evil of it — motto of the Order of the Garter
hon·nête homme \ȯ-net-ȯm\ [F] : honest man : respectable and honorable citizen of the middle class
hors com·merce \ȯr-kȯ-mers\ [F] : outside the trade : not offered through regular commercial channels
hu·ma·num est er·ra·re \hü-ˌmän-əm-ˌest-e-'rär-e\ [L] : to err is human

ich dien \iḱ-ˈdēn\ [G] : I serve — motto of the Prince of Wales
ici on parle fran•çais \ē-sē-ōⁿ-pȧrl(-ə)-frȧⁿ-se\ [F] : French is spoken here
id est \id-ˈest\ [L] : that is
ig•no•ran•tia ju•ris ne•mi•nem ex•cu•sat \ˌig-nə-ˌrȧnt-ē-ȧ-ˈyu̇r-əs-ˈnā-mə-ˌnem-eks-ˈku̇-ˌsȧt\ [L] : ignorance of the law excuses no one
ig•no•tum per ig•no•ti•us \ig-ˈnōt-əm-ˌper-ig-ˈnōt-ē-ˌu̇s\ [L] : (explaining) the unknown by means of the more unknown
il faut cul•ti•ver no•tre jar•din \ēl-fō-kǖel-tē-vā-nȯt-zhȧr-daⁿ, -nȯ-trə-zhȧr-\ [F] : we must cultivate our garden : we must tend to our own affairs
ils ne pas•se•ront pas \ēl-nə-pȧs(-ə)-rōⁿ-pä\ [F] : they shall not get past
in ae•ter•num \ˌin-ī-ˈter-ˌnu̇m\ [L] : forever
in du•bio \in-ˈdu̇b-ē-ˌō\ [L] : in doubt : undetermined
in fu•tu•ro \ˌin-fə-ˈtu̇r-ō\ [L] : in the future
in hoc sig•no vin•ces \in-hōk-ˈsig-nō-ˈwiŋ-ˌkās\ [L] : by this sign (the Cross) you will conquer
in li•mi•ne \in-ˈlē-mə-ˌne\ [L] : on the threshold : at the beginning
in om•nia pa•ra•tus \in-ˈȯm-nē-ə-pə-ˈrä-ˌtu̇s\ [L] : ready for all things
in par•ti•bus in•fi•de•li•um \in-ˈpȧrt-ə-ˌbu̇s-ˌin-fə-ˈdā-lē-ˌu̇m\ [L] : in the regions of the infidels — used of a titular bishop having no diocesan jurisdiction, usu. in non-Christian countries
in prae•sen•ti \ˌin-prī-ˈsen-ˌtē\ [L] : at the present time
in sae•cu•la sae•cu•lo•rum \in-ˈsī-ku̇-ˌlä-ˌsī-kə-ˈlōr-əm, -ˈsā-ku̇-ˌlä-ˌsā-\ [L] : for ages of ages : forever and ever
insh•al•lah \ˌin-shä-ˈlä\ [Ar] : if Allah wills : God willing
in sta•tu quo an•te bel•lum \in-ˈstä-ˌtü-kwō-ˌänt-ē-ˈbel-əm\ [L] : in the same state as before the war
in•te•ger vi•tae sce•le•ris•que pu•rus \ˌin-tə-ˌger-ˈwē-ˌtī-ˌskel-ə-ˈris-kwe-ˈpü-rəs\ [L] : upright of life and free from wickedness
in•ter nos \ˌint-ər-ˈnōs\ [L] : between ourselves
in•tra mu•ros \ˌin-trä-ˈmü-ˌrōs\ [L] : within the walls
in usum Del•phi•ni \in-ˈü-səm-del-ˈfē-nē\ [L] : for the use of the Dauphin : expurgated
in utrum•que pa•ra•tus \ˌin-ü-ˈtru̇m-kwe-pə-ˈrä-ˌtu̇s\ [L] : prepared for either (event)
in•ve•nit \in-ˈwā-nit\ [L] : he (or she) devised it
in vi•no ve•ri•tas \in-wē-nō-ˈwā-rə-ˌtȧs\ [L] : there is truth in wine
in•vi•ta Mi•ner•va \in-ˈwē-ˌtä-mi-ˈner-ˌwä\ [L] : Minerva being unwilling : without natural talent or inspiration
ip•sis•si•ma ver•ba \ip-ˌsis-ə-ˌmä-ˈwer-ˌbä\ [L] : the very words
ira fu•ror bre•vis est \ˌē-rä-ˈfu̇r-ˌȯr-ˈbre-wəs-ˌest\ [L] : anger is a brief madness
j'ac•cuse \zhȧ-kǖz\ [F] : I accuse : bitter denunciation
jac•ta alea est \ˈyäk-ˌtä-ˌä-lē-ˌä-ˈest\ [L] : the die is cast
j'adoube \zhȧ-dǖb\ [F] : I adjust — used in chess when touching a piece without intending to move it
ja•nu•is clau•sis \ˌyän-ə-ˌwēs-ˈklau̇-ˌsēs\ [L] : behind closed doors
je main•tien•drai \zhə-maⁿ-tyaⁿ-drā\ [F] : I will maintain — motto of the Netherlands
jeu de mots \zhœ̄d-(ə-)mō\ [F] : play on words : pun
Jo•an•nes est no•men eius \yō-ˈän-ās-est-ˌnō-men-ˈā-yu̇s\ [L] : John is his name — motto of Puerto Rico
jo•lie laide \zhȯ-lē-led\ [F] : good-looking ugly woman : woman who is attractive though not conventionally pretty

jour·nal in·time \zhür-nȧl-aⁿ-tēm\ [F] : intimate journal : private diary
jus di·vi·num \ˌyüs-di-ˈwē-ˌnu̇m\ [L] : divine law
jus·ti·tia om·ni·bus \yu̇s-ˌtit-ē-ˌä-ˈȯm-ni-ˌbu̇s\ [L] : justice for all — motto of the District of Columbia
j'y suis, j'y reste \zhē-swʸē-zhē-rest\ [F] : here I am, here I remain
Kin·der, Kir·che, Küche \ˈkin-dər ˈkir-kə ˈkue̱k-ə\ [G] : children, church, kitchen
kte·ma es aei \(kə-)ˈtā-ˌmä-ˌes-ä-ˈā\ [Gk] : a possession for ever — applied to a work of art or literature of enduring significance
la belle dame sans mer·ci \lȧ-bel-dȧm-sänⁿ-mer-sē\ [F] : the beautiful lady without mercy
la·bo·ra·re est ora·re \ˈläb-ō-ˌrär-e-ˌest-ˈō-ˌrär-e\ [L] : to work is to pray
la·bor om·nia vin·cit \ˈlä-ˌbȯr-ˌȯm-nē-ˌä-ˈwiŋ-kit\ [L] : labor conquers all things — motto of Oklahoma
la·cri·mae re·rum \ˌläk-ri-ˌmī-ˈrā-ˌru̇m\ [L] : tears for things : pity for misfortune; *also* : tears in things : tragedy of life
lais·sez–al·ler *or* **lais·ser–al·ler** \le-sā-ȧ-lā\ [F] : letting go : lack of restraint
lap·sus ca·la·mi \ˌläp-su̇s-ˈkäl-ə-ˌmē, ˌlap-səs-ˈkal-ə-ˌmī\ [L] : slip of the pen
lap·sus lin·guae \ˌlap-səs-ˈliŋ-ˌgwī, ˌläp-ˌsu̇s-\ [L] : slip of the tongue
la reine le veut \lȧ-ren-lə-vœ̄\ [F] : the queen wills it
la·scia·te ogni spe·ran·za, voi ch'en·tra·te \läsh-ˈshä-tā-ˌō-nʸē-spā-ˈrän-tsä-ˌvō-ē-kän-ˈträ-tā\ [It] : abandon all hope, ye who enter
lau·da·tor tem·po·ris ac·ti \lau̇-ˈdä-ˌtȯr-ˌtem-pə-ris-ˈäk-ˌtē\ [L] : one who praises past times
laus Deo \lau̇s-ˈdā-ō\ [L] : praise (be) to God
le cœur a ses rai·sons que la rai·son ne con·naît point \lə-kœr-ȧ-sā-re-zōⁿk-la-re-zōⁿn-(ə-)kȯ-ne-pwaⁿ\ [F] : the heart has its reasons that reason knows nothing of
le roi est mort, vive le roi \lə-rwä-e-mȯr vēv-lə-rwä\ [F] : the king is dead, long live the king
le roi le veut \-lə-vœ̄\ [F] : the king wills it
le roi s'avi·se·ra \-sȧ-vēz-rȧ\ [F] : the king will consider
le style, c'est l'homme \lə-stēl-se-lȯm\ [F] : the style is the man
l'état, c'est moi \lā-tȧ-se-mwȧ\ [F] : the state, it is I
l'étoile du nord \lā-twȧl-dœ̄-nȯr\ [F] : the star of the north — motto of Minnesota
Lie·der·kranz \ˈlēd-ər-ˌkräns\ [G] : wreath of songs : German singing society
lit·tera scrip·ta ma·net \ˌlit-ə-ˌrä-ˌskrip-tə-ˈmän-et\ [L] : the written letter abides
lo·cus in quo \ˌlȯ-kəs-in-ˈkwō\ [L] : place in which
l'union fait la force \lœ̄-nyōⁿ-fe-lȧ-fȯrs\ [F] : union makes strength — motto of Belgium
lu·sus na·tu·rae \ˌlü-səs-nə-ˈtu̇r-ē, -ˈtu̇r-ˌī\ [L] : freak of nature
ma foi \mȧ-fwä\ [F] : my faith! : indeed
mag·na est ve·ri·tas et prae·va·le·bit \ˌmäg-nä-ˌest-ˈwā-ri-ˌtäs-et-ˌprī-wä-ˈlā-bit\ [L] : truth is mighty and will prevail
mag·ni no·mi·nis um·bra \ˌmäg-nē-ˌnō-mə-nis-ˈu̇m-brä\ [L] : the shadow of a great name
mai·son de san·té \mā-zōⁿd-(ə-)säⁿ-tā\ [F] : private hospital : asylum
ma·lade ima·gi·naire \mȧ-lȧd-ē-mȧ-zhē-ner\ [F] : imaginary invalid : hypochondriac
ma·lis avi·bus \ˌmäl-ˌēs-ˈä-wi-ˌbu̇s\ [L] : under evil auspices
mal vu \mȧl-vœ̄\ [F] : badly regarded : disapproved of

ma·no a ma·no \ˌmän-ō-ä-ˈmän-ō\ [Sp] : hand to hand : in direct competition or confrontation
man spricht Deutsch \män-shpriḵt-ˈdȯich\ [G] : German spoken
ma·riage de con·ve·nance \mȧ-ryȧzh-də-kōⁿv-näⁿs\ [F] : marriage of convenience
ma·ri com·plai·sant \mȧ-rē-kōⁿ-ple-zäⁿ\ [F] : complaisant husband : cuckold who accepts his wife's infidelity
mau·vaise honte \mȯ-vez-ōⁿt\ [F] : bad shame : bashfulness
mau·vais quart d'heure \mȯ-ve-kȧr-dœr\ [F] : bad quarter hour : an uncomfortable though brief experience
me·den agan \(ˌ)mā-ˌden-ˈäg-ˌän\ [Gk] : nothing in excess
me·dio tu·tis·si·mus ibis \ˈmed-ē-ˌō-tü-ˌtis-ə-mus-ˈē-bəs\ [L] : you will go most safely by the middle course
me ju·di·ce \mā-ˈyüd-ə-ke\ [L] : I being judge : in my judgment
mens sa·na in cor·po·re sa·no \mäns-ˈsän-ə-in-ˌkȯr-pə-re-ˈsän-ō\ [L] : a sound mind in a sound body
met·teur en scène \me-tœr-äⁿ-sen\ [F] : one who puts on the stage : director of a play or film
me·um et tu·um \ˌmē-əm-ˌet-ˈtü-əm, ˌme-əm-\ [L] : mine and thine : distinction of private property
mi·ra·bi·le vi·su \mə-ˌräb-ə-lē-ˈwē-sü\ [L] : wonderful to behold
mi·ra·bi·lia \ˌmir-ə-ˈbil-ē-ə\ [L] : wonders : miracles
mœurs \mœr(s)\ [F] : mores : attitudes, customs, and manners of a society
mo·le ru·it sua \ˈmō-le-ˌrü-it-ˌsü-ä\ [L] : it collapses from its own bigness
monde \mōⁿd\ [F] : world : fashionable world : society
mon·ta·ni sem·per li·be·ri \mȯn-ˈtän-ē-ˌsem-pər-ˈlē-bə-ˌrē\ [L] : mountaineers are always free men — motto of West Virginia
mo·nu·men·tum ae·re per·en·ni·us \ˌmȯ-nə-ˈmen-tum-ˌī-re-pə-ˈren-ē-üs\ [L] : a monument more lasting than bronze — used of an immortal work of art or literature
mo·re suo \ˌmȯr-ā-ˈsü-ō\ [L] : in his (or her) own manner
mo·ri·tu·ri te sa·lu·ta·mus \ˌmȯr-ə-ˈtur-ē-ˌtā-ˌsäl-ə-ˈtäm-üs\ *or* **morituri te sa·lu·tant** \-ˈsäl-ə-ˌtänt\ [L] : we (or those) who are about to die salute thee
mul·tum in par·vo \ˌmul-təm-in-ˈpär-vō, -ˈpär-wō\ [L] : much in little
mu·sée ima·gi·naire \mǖ-zā-ē-mȧ-zhē-ner\ [F] : imaginary museum
mu·ta·to no·mi·ne de te fa·bu·la nar·ra·tur \mü-ˌtät-ō-ˈnō-mə-ne-dā-ˈtā-ˌfäb-ə-lä-nä-ˈrä-ˌtur\ [L] : with the name changed the story applies to you
na·tu·ram ex·pel·las fur·ca, ta·men us·que re·cur·ret \nä-ˈtü-ˌräm-ek-ˌspel-äs-ˈfur-ˌkä ˌtä-mən-ˈüs-kwe-re-ˈkur-et\ [L] : you may drive nature out with a pitchfork, but she will keep coming back
na·tu·ra non fa·cit sal·tum \nä-ˈtü-rä-ˌnōn-ˌfäk-ət-ˈsäl-ˌtum\ [L] : nature makes no leap
ne ce·de ma·lis \nā-ˌkā-de-ˈmäl-ˌēs\ [L] : yield not to misfortunes
ne·mo me im·pu·ne la·ces·sit \ˈnā-mō-ˈmā-im-ˌpü-nā-lä-ˈkes-ət\ [L] : no one attacks me with impunity — motto of Scotland and of the Order of the Thistle
ne quid ni·mis \ˌnā-ˌkwid-ˈnim-əs\ [L] : not anything in excess
n'est–ce pas? \nes-pä\ [F] : isn't it so?
nicht wahr? \nik̲t-ˈvär\ [G] : not true? : isn't it so?
nil ad·mi·ra·ri \ˈnēl-ˌäd-mə-ˈrär-ē\ [L] : to be excited by nothing : equanimity
nil de·spe·ran·dum \ˈnēl-ˌdā-spā-ˈrän-dum\ [L] : never despair

nil si·ne nu·mi·ne \ˈnēl-ˌsin-e-ˈnü-mə-ne\ [L] : nothing without the divine will — motto of Colorado
n'im·porte \naⁿ-pȯrt\ [F] : it's no matter
no·lens vo·lens \ˌnō-ˌlenz-ˈvō-ˌlenz\ [L] : unwilling (or) willing : willy-nilly
non om·nia pos·su·mus om·nes \nōn-ˈȯm-nē-ä-ˌpȯ-sə-mu̇s-ˈȯm-ˌnās\ [L] : we can't all (do) all things
non om·nis mo·ri·ar \nōn-ˈȯm-nəs-ˌmȯr-ē-ˌär\ [L] : I shall not wholly die
non sans droict \nōⁿ-säⁿ-drwä\ [OF] : not without right — motto on Shakespeare's coat of arms
non sum qua·lis eram \ˌnōn-ˌsu̇m-ˌkwäl-əs-ˈer-ˌäm\ [L] : I am not what I used to be
nos·ce te ip·sum \ˌnȯs-ke-ˌtā-ˈip-ˌsu̇m\ [L] : know thyself
nos·tal·gie de la boue \nȯs-tȧl-zhēd-(ə-)lȧ-bü\ [F] : nostalgia for the mud : homesickness for the gutter
nous avons chan·gé tout ce·la \nü-zȧ-vōⁿ-shäⁿ-zhā-tü-s(l)ȧ\ [F] : we have changed all that
nous ver·rons ce que nous ver·rons \nü-ve-rōⁿs-(ə-)kə-nü-ve-rōⁿ\ [F] : we shall see what we shall see
no·vus ho·mo \ˌnȯ-wəs-ˈhȯ-mō\ [L] : new man : man newly ennobled : upstart
no·vus or·do se·clo·rum \-ˈȯr-ˌdō-sā-ˈklōr-əm\ [L] : a new cycle of the ages — motto on the reverse of the Great Seal of the United States
nu·gae \ˈnü-ˌgī\ [L] : trifles
nuit blanche \nwʸē-bläⁿsh\ [F] : white night : a sleepless night
nyet \ˈnyet\ [Russ] : no
ob·iit \ˈȯ-bē-ˌit\ [L] : he (or she) died
ob·scu·rum per ob·scu·ri·us \əb-ˈskyu̇r-əm-ˌper-əb-ˈskyu̇r-ē-əs\ [L] : (explaining) the obscure by means of the more obscure
ode·rint dum me·tu·ant \ˈōd-ə-ˌrint-ˌdu̇m-met-ə-ˌwänt\ [L] : let them hate, so long as they fear
odi et amo \ˈō-ˌdē-et-ˈäm-(ˌ)ō\ [L] : I hate and I love
omer·tà \ȯ-ˈmer-tä\ [It] : submission : code chiefly among members of the criminal underworld that enjoins private vengeance and the refusal to give information to outsiders (as the police)
om·ne ig·no·tum pro mag·ni·fi·co \ˌȯm-ne-ig-ˈnō-ˌtu̇m-prō-mäg-ˈnif-i-ˌkō\ [L] : everything unknown (is taken) as grand : the unknown tends to be exaggerated in importance or difficulty
om·nia mu·tan·tur, nos et mu·ta·mur in il·lis \ˌȯm-nē-ä-mü-ˈtän-ˌtu̇r ˌnōs-ˌet-mü-ˌtäm-ər-in-ˈil-ˌēs\ [L] : all things are changing, and we are changing with them
om·nia vin·cit amor \ˈȯm-nē-ä-ˈwiŋ-kət-ˈäm-ˌȯr\ [L] : love conquers all
onus pro·ban·di \ˌō-nəs-prō-ˈban-ˌdī, -dē\ [L] : burden of proof
ora pro no·bis \ˌō-rä-prō-ˈnō-ˌbēs\ [L] : pray for us
ore ro·tun·do \ˌōr-ē-rō-ˈtən-dō\ [L] : with round mouth : eloquently
oro y pla·ta \ˌōr-ō-ē-ˈplät-ə\ [Sp] : gold and silver — motto of Montana
o tem·po·ra! o mo·res! \ō-ˈtem-pə-rä-ō-ˈmō-ˌrās\ [L] : oh the times! oh the manners!
oti·um cum dig·ni·ta·te \ˈōt-ē-ˌu̇m-ku̇m-ˌdig-nə-ˈtä-te\ [L] : leisure with dignity
où sont les neiges d'an·tan? \ü-sōⁿ-lā-nezh-däⁿ-täⁿ\ [F] : where are the snows of yesteryear?
pal·li·da Mors \ˌpal-əd-ə-ˈmȯrz\ [L] : pale Death
pa·nem et cir·cen·ses \ˈpän-ˌem-et-kir-ˈkān-ˌsās\ [L] : bread and circuses : provision of the means of life and recreation by government to ap-

pease discontent
pan·ta rhei \ˌpän-ˌtä-ˈ(h)rā, ˌpant-ə-ˈrā\ [Gk] : all things are in flux
par avance \pȧr-ȧ-vä^{n}s\ [F] : in advance : by anticipation
par avion \pȧr-ȧ-vyō^{n}\ [F] : by airplane — used on airmail
par ex·em·ple \pȧr-āg-zä^{n}pl^{ə}\ [F] : for example
par·tu·ri·unt mon·tes, nas·ce·tur ri·di·cu·lus mus \pär-ˌtu̇r-ē-ˌu̇nt-ˈmȯn-ˌtās näs-ˈkā-ˌtu̇r-ri-ˌdik-ə-lu̇s-ˈmüs\ [L] : the mountains are in labor, and a ridiculous mouse will be brought forth
pa·ter pa·tri·ae \ˈpä-ˌter-ˈpä-trē-ˌī\ [L] : father of his country
pau·cis ver·bis \ˌpau̇-ˌkēs-ˈwer-ˌbēs\ [L] : in a few words
pax vo·bis·cum \ˌpäks-vō-ˈbēs-ˌku̇m\ [L] : peace (be) with you
peine forte et dure \pen-fȯr-tā-dūər\ [F] : strong and hard punishment : torture
per an·gus·ta ad au·gus·ta \per-ˈän-ˌgu̇s-tə-äd-ˈau̇-ˌgu̇s-tə, per-ˈäŋ-\ [L] : through difficulties to honors
père \per\ [F] : father — used after French proper names to distinguish a father from his son
per·eant qui an·te nos nos·tra dix·e·runt \ˈper-e-ˌänt-kwē-ˌän-te-ˈnōs-ˈnȯs-trä-dēk-ˈsā-ˌru̇nt\ [L] : may they perish who have expressed our bright ideas before us
per·eunt et im·pu·tan·tur \ˈper-e-ˌu̇nt-et-ˌim-pə-ˈtän-ˌtu̇r\ [L] : they (the hours) pass away and are reckoned on (our) account
per·fide Al·bion \per-fēd-ȧl-byō^{n}\ [F] : perfidious Albion (England)
peu à peu \pœ-ȧ-pœ\ [F] : little by little
peu de chose \pœd-(ə-)shōz\ [F] : a trifle
pièce d'oc·ca·sion \pyes-dȯ-kȧ-zyō^{n}\ [F] : piece for a special occasion
pièce jus·ti·fi·ca·tive \pyes-zhüēs-tē-fē-kȧ-tēv\ [F] : justificatory paper : document serving as evidence
pièce mon·tée \pyes-mō^{n}-tā\ [F] : set piece : food that has been decoratively shaped or arranged
pinx·it \ˈpiŋk-sət\ [L] : he (or she) painted it
place aux dames \plȧs-ō-dȧm\ [F] : (make) room for the ladies
ple·no ju·re \ˌplā-nō-ˈyu̇r-e\ [L] : with full right
plus ça change, plus c'est la même chose \plüē-sȧ-shä^{n}zh plüē-se-lȧ-mem-shōz\ [F] : the more that changes, the more it's the same thing
plus roy·a·liste que le roi \plüē-rwȧ-yȧ-lēst-kəl-rwȧ\ [F] : more royalist than the king
po·cas pa·la·bras \ˌpō-käs-pä-ˈläv-räs\ [Sp] : few words
po·eta nas·ci·tur, non fit \pȯ-ˌā-tä-ˈnäs-kə-ˌtu̇r nōn-ˈfit\ [L] : a poet is born, not made
point de re·père \pwa^{n}-də-rā-per\ [F] : point of reference
pol·li·ce ver·so \ˌpȯ-li-ke-ˈwer-sō\ [L] : with thumb turned : with a gesture or expression of condemnation
post hoc, er·go prop·ter hoc \ˈpȯst-ˌhōk ˌer-gō-ˈprȯp-ter-ˌhōk\ [L] : after this, therefore on account of it (a fallacy of argument)
post ob·itum \pȯst-ˈȯ-bə-ˌtu̇m\ [L] : after death
pour ac·quit \pür-ȧ-kē\ [F] : received payment
pour le mé·rite \pür-lə-mā-rēt\ [F] : for merit
pour rire \pür-rēr\ [F] : for laughing : not to be taken seriously
pro aris et fo·cis \prō-ˌä-ˌrēs-et-ˈfȯ-ˌkēs\ [L] : for altars and firesides
pro bo·no pu·bli·co \prō-ˌbȯ-nō-ˈpü-bli-ˌkō\ [L] : for the public good
pro hac vi·ce \prō-ˌhäk-ˈwik-e\ [L] : for this occasion
pro pa·tria \prō-ˈpä-trē-ˌä\ [L] : for one's country
pro re·ge, le·ge, et gre·ge \prō-ˈrā-ˌge-ˈlā-ˌge-et-ˈgreg-ˌe\ [L] : for the king, the law, and the people
pro re na·ta \ˌprō-ˌrā-ˈnät-ə\ [L] : for an occasion that has arisen : as

needed — used in medical prescriptions
quand même \kä^{n}-mem\ [F] : even though : whatever may happen
quan·tum mu·ta·tus ab il·lo \ˌkwänt-əm-mü-ˈtät-əs-äb-ˈil-ō\ [L] : how changed from what he once was
quan·tum suf·fi·cit \ˌkwänt-əm-ˈsəf-ə-ˌkit\ [L] : as much as suffices : a sufficient quantity — used in medical prescriptions
¿quién sa·be? \kyān-ˈsä-vā\ [Sp] : who knows?
qui fa·cit per ali·um fa·cit per se \kwē-ˌfäk-it-ˌper-ˈäl-ē-ˌùm-ˌfäk-it-ˌper-ˈsā\ [L] : he who does (anything) through another does it through himself
quis cus·to·di·et ip·sos cus·to·des? \ˌkwis-kùs-ˈtōd-ē-ˌet-ˌip-ˌsōs-kùs-ˈtō-ˌdās\ [L] : who will keep the keepers themselves?
qui s'ex·cuse s'ac·cuse \kē-ˈsek-ˌskūz-ˈsȧ-ˌkūz\ [F] : he who excuses himself accuses himself
quis se·pa·ra·bit? \ˌkwis-ˌsā-pə-ˈräb-it\ [L] : who shall separate (us)? — motto of the Order of St. Patrick
qui trans·tu·lit sus·ti·net \kwē-ˈträns-tə-ˌlit-ˈsùs-tə-ˌnet\ [L] : He who transplanted sustains (us) — motto of Connecticut
qui va là? \kē-vȧ-lȧ\ [F] : who goes there?
quo·ad hoc \ˌkwȯ-ˌäd-ˈhōk\ [L] : as far as this : to this extent
quod erat de·mon·stran·dum \ˌkwȯd-ˈer-ˌät-ˌdem-ən-ˈstran-dəm, -ˌdā-ˌmȯn-ˈsträn-ˌdùm\ [L] : which was to be proved
quod erat fa·ci·en·dum \-ˌfäk-ē-ˈen-ˌdùm\ [L] : which was to be done
quod sem·per, quod ubi·que, quod ab om·ni·bus \kwȯd-ˈsem-ˌper kwȯd-ˈùb-i-ˌkwā ˌkwȯd-äb-ˈȯm-ni-ˌbùs, -ˌkwȯd-ù-ˈbē-(ˌ)kwā-\ [L] : what (has been held) always, everywhere, by everybody
quod vi·de \kwȯd-ˈwid-ˌe\ [L] : which see
quo·rum pars mag·na fui \ˈkwōr-əm-ˌpärs-ˌmäg-nə-ˈfù-ē\ [L] : in which I played a great part
quos de·us vult per·de·re pri·us de·men·tat \kwōs-ˈde-ùs-ˌwùlt-ˈperd-ə-ˌre-ˌpri-ùs-dā-ˈmen-ˌtät\ [L] : those whom a god wishes to destroy he first drives mad
quot ho·mi·nes, tot sen·ten·ti·ae \kwȯt-ˈhȯ-mə-ˌnās-ˌtȯt-sen-ˈten-tē-ˌī\ [L] : there are as many opinions as there are men
quo va·dis? \kwō-ˈwäd-əs, -ˈväd-\ [L] : whither are you going?
rai·son d'état \re-zō^{n}-dā-tȧ\ [F] : reason of state
re·cu·ler pour mieux sau·ter \rə-kūē-lā-pür-myœ-sō-tā\ [F] : to draw back in order to make a better jump
reg·nat po·pu·lus \ˌreg-ˌnät-ˈpȯ-pə-ˌlùs\ [L] : the people rule — motto of Arkansas
re in·fec·ta \ˌrā-in-ˈfek-ˌtä\ [L] : the business being unfinished : without accomplishing one's purpose
re·li·gio lo·ci \re-ˌlig-ē-ˌō-ˈlȯ-ˌkē\ [L] : religious sanctity of a place
rem acu te·ti·gis·ti \rem-ˈä-ˌkü-ˌtet-ə-ˈgis-tē\ [L] : you have touched the point with a needle : you have hit the nail on the head
ré·pon·dez s'il vous plaît \rā-pō^{n}-dā-sēl-vü-ple\ [F] : reply, if you please
re·qui·es·cat in pa·ce \ˌrek-wē-ˈes-ˌkät-in-ˈpäk-ˌe, ˌrā-kwē-ˈes-ˌkät-in-ˈpäch-ˌā\ [L] : may he (or she) rest in peace — used on tombstones
re·spi·ce fi·nem \ˌrā-spi-ˌke-ˈfē-ˌnem\ [L] : look to the end : consider the outcome
re·sur·gam \re-ˈsùr-ˌgäm\ [L] : I shall rise again
re·te·nue \rət-nūē\ [F] : self-restraint : reserve
re·ve·nons à nos mou·tons \rəv-nō^{n}-ȧ-nō-mü-tō^{n}\ [F] : let us return to our sheep : let us get back to the subject
ruse de guerre \rūēz-də-ger\ [F] : war stratagem
rus in ur·be \ˌrüs-in-ˈùr-ˌbe\ [L] : country in the city

sae•va in•dig•na•tio \ˌsī-wä-ˌin-dig-ˈnät-ē-ō\ [L] : fierce indignation
sal At•ti•cum \sal-ˈat-i-kəm\ [L] : Attic salt : wit
salle à man•ger \sȧl-ȧ-mäⁿ-zhā\ [F] : dining room
sal•to mor•ta•le \ˌsäl-tō-mȯr-ˈtäl-ā\ [It] : deadly jump : full somersault : dangerous or crucial undertaking
sa•lus po•pu•li su•pre•ma lex es•to \ˌsäl-ˌüs-ˈpȯ-pə-ˌlē-sȧ-ˌprā-mə-ˌleks-ˈes-tō\ [L] : let the welfare of the people be the supreme law — motto of Missouri
sans doute \säⁿ-düt\ [F] : without doubt
sans gêne \säⁿ-zhen\ [F] : without embarrassment or constraint
sans peur et sans re•proche \säⁿ-pœr-ā-säⁿ-rə-ˈprȯsh\ [F] : without fear and without reproach
sans sou•ci \säⁿ-sü-sē\ [F] : without worry
scène à faire \sen-ȧ-fer\ [F] : obligatory scene
sculp•sit \ˈskəlp-sət, ˈskȧlp-\ [L] : he (or she) carved it
scu•to bo•nae vo•lun•ta•tis tu•ae co•ro•nas•ti nos \ˈskü-ˌtō-ˈbȯ-ˌnī-ˌvȯ-lȧn-ˌtät-əs-ˈtȧ-ˌī-ˌkȯr-ə-ˌnäs-tē-ˈnōs\ [L] : Thou hast crowned us with the shield of Thy good will — a motto on the Great Seal of Maryland
se•cun•dum ar•tem \se-ˌkȧn-dəm-ˈär-ˌtem\ [L] : according to the art : according to the accepted practice of a profession or trade
secundum na•tu•ram \-nȧ-ˈtü-ˌräm\ [L] : according to nature : naturally
se de•fen•den•do \ˈsā-ˌdā-ˌfen-ˈden-dō\ [L] : in self-defense
se ha•bla es•pa•ñol \sā-ˌäv-lä-ˌās-pä-ˈnyȯl\ [Sp] : Spanish spoken
sem•per ea•dem \ˌsem-ˌper-ˈe-ä-ˌdem\ [L] : always the same (fem.) — motto of Queen Elizabeth I
sem•per fi•de•lis \ˌsem-pər-fə-ˈdā-ləs\ [L] : always faithful — motto of the U.S. Marine Corps
sem•per idem \ˌsem-ˌper-ˈē-ˌdem\ [L] : always the same (masc.)
sem•per pa•ra•tus \ˌsem-pər-pə-ˈrät-əs\ [L] : always prepared — motto of the U.S. Coast Guard
se non è ve•ro, è ben tro•va•to \sā-ˌnōn-e-ˈvā-rō-e-ˌben-trō-ˈvä-tō\ [It] : even if it is not true, it is well conceived
sic itur ad as•tra \sēk-ˈi-ˌtu̇r-ˌäd-ˈäs-trə\ [L] : thus one goes to the stars : such is the way to immortality
sic sem•per ty•ran•nis \ˌsik-ˌsem-pər-tə-ˈran-əs\ [L] : thus ever to tyrants — motto of Virginia
sic trans•it glo•ria mun•di \sēk-ˈträn-sət-ˌglōr-ē-ä-ˈmu̇n-dē\ [L] : so passes away the glory of the world
sic•ut pa•tri•bus sit De•us no•bis \ˌsē-ˌku̇t-ˈpä-tri-ˌbu̇s-sit-ˌde-u̇s-ˈnō-ˌbēs\ [L] : as to our fathers may God be to us — motto of Boston
si jeu•nesse sa•vait, si vieil•lesse pou•vait! \sē-ˈzhœ-nes-ˈsȧ-ve sē-ˈvye-yes-ˈpü-ve\ [F] : if youth only knew, if age only could!
si•lent le•ges in•ter ar•ma \ˌsil-ˌent-ˈlā-ˌgās-ˌint-ər-ˈär-mä\ [L] : the laws are silent in the midst of arms
s'il vous plaît \sēl-vü-ple\ [F] : if you please
si•mi•lia si•mi•li•bus cu•ran•tur \sim-ˈil-ē-ä-sim-ˈil-ə-bu̇s-kü-ˈrän-ˌtu̇r\ [L] : like is cured by like
si•mi•lis si•mi•li gau•det \ˈsim-ə-ləs-ˈsim-ə-lē-ˈgau̇-ˌdet\ [L] : like takes pleasure in like
si mo•nu•men•tum re•qui•ris, cir•cum•spi•ce \ˌsē-ˌmȯ-nə-ˌment-əm-re-ˈkwē-rəs kir-ˈku̇m-spi-ke\ [L] : if you seek his monument, look around — epitaph of Sir Christopher Wren in St. Paul's, London, of which he was architect
si quae•ris pen•in•su•lam amoe•nam, cir•cum•spi•ce \sē-ˌkwī-rəs-pā-ˌnin-sə-ˌläm-ə-ˈmȯi-ˌnäm kir-ˈku̇m-spi-ke\ [L] : if you seek a beautiful peninsula, look around — motto of Michigan

sis·te vi·a·tor \ˌsis-te-wē-ˈä-ˌtȯr\ [L] : stop, traveler — used on Roman roadside tombs
si vis pa·cem, pa·ra bel·lum \sē-ˌwēs-ˈpä-ˌkem ˌpä-rä-ˈbel-ˌu̇m\ [L] : if you wish peace, prepare for war
sol·vi·tur am·bu·lan·do \ˈsȯl-wə-ˌtu̇r-ˌäm-bə-ˈlän-dō\ [L] : it is solved by walking : the problem is solved by a practical experiment
splen·di·de men·dax \ˌsplen-də-ˌdā-ˈmen-ˌdäks\ [L] : nobly untruthful
spo·lia opi·ma \ˌspȯ-lē-ə-ō-ˈpē-mə\ [L] : rich spoils : the arms taken by the victorious from the vanquished general
sta·tus in quo \ˌstät-əs-ˌin-ˈkwō\ [L] : state in which : the existing state
sta·tus quo an·te bel·lum \ˈstät-əs-kwō-ˌänt-e-ˈbel-u̇m\ [L] : the state existing before the war
Stim·mung \shtim-u̇ŋ\ [G] : tone : mood : atmosphere
sua·vi·ter in mo·do, for·ti·ter in re \ˈswä-wə-ˌter-in-ˈmȯd-ō ˈfȯrt-ə-ˌter-in-ˈrā\ [L] : gently in manner, strongly in deed
sub ver·bo \sub-ˈwer-bō, ˌsəb-ˈvər-bō\ *or* **sub vo·ce** \sub-ˈwō-ke, ˌsəb-ˈvō-sē\ [L] : under the word — introducing a cross-reference in a dictionary or index
sunt la·cri·mae re·rum \su̇nt-ˌläk-ri-ˌmī-ˈrā-ru̇m\ [L] : there are tears for things : tears attend trials
suo ju·re \ˌsu̇-ō-ˈyu̇r-e\ [L] : in his (or her) own right
suo lo·co \-ˈlȯ-kō\ [L] : in its proper place
suo Mar·te \-ˈmär-te\ [L] : by one's own exertions
sur place \su̇r-plȧs\ [F] : in place : on the spot
su·um cui·que \ˌsu̇-əm-ˈkwik-we\ [L] : to each his own
tant mieux \tän-myœ\ [F] : so much the better
tant pis \-pē\ [F] : so much the worse
tem·po·ra mu·tan·tur, nos et mu·ta·mur in il·lis \ˌtem-pə-rä-mü-ˈtän-ˌtu̇r ˌnōs-ˌet-mü-ˌtäm-ər-in-ˈil-ˌēs\ [L] : the times are changing, and we are changing with them
tem·pus edax re·rum \ˈtem-pu̇s-ˌed-ˌäks-ˈrā-ru̇m\ [L] : time, that devours all things
tem·pus fu·git \ˌtem-pəs-ˈfyü-jət, -ˈfü-git\ [L] : time flies
ti·meo Da·na·os et do·na fe·ren·tes \ˌtim-ē-ˌō-ˈdän-ä-ˌōs-ˌet-ˌdō-nä-fe-ˈren-ˌtās\ [L] : I fear the Greeks even when they bring gifts
to·ti·dem ver·bis \ˌtȯt-ə-ˌdem-ˈwer-ˌbēs\ [L] : in so many words
to·tis vi·ri·bus \ˌtō-ˌtēs-ˈwē-ri-ˌbu̇s\ [L] : with all one's might
to·to cae·lo \ˌtō-tō-ˈkī-lō\ *or* **toto coe·lo** \-ˈkȯi-lō\ [L] : by the whole extent of the heavens : diametrically
tou·jours per·drix \tü-zhür-per-drē\ [F] : always partridge : too much of a good thing
tour d'ho·ri·zon \tür-dȯ-rē-zōⁿ\ [F] : circuit of the horizon : general survey
tous frais faits \tü-fre-fe\ [F] : all expenses defrayed
tout à fait \tü-tȧ-fe\ [F] : altogether : quite
tout au con·traire \tü-tō-kōⁿ-trer\ [F] : quite the contrary
tout à vous \tü-tȧ-vü\ [F] : wholly yours : at your service
tout bien ou rien \tü-ˈbyaⁿ-nü-ˈryaⁿ\ [F] : everything well (done) or nothing (attempted)
tout com·pren·dre c'est tout par·don·ner \ˈtü-kōⁿ-prän-drə se-ˈtü-pȧr-dȯ-nā\ [F] : to understand all is to forgive all
tout court \tü-kür\ [F] : quite short : simply; *also* : brusquely
tout de même \tüt-mem\ [F] : all the same : nevertheless
tout de suite \tüt-swʸēt\ [F] : immediately; *also* : all at once : consecutively
tout en·sem·ble \tü-täⁿ-säⁿbl\ [F] : all together : general effect

tout est per·du fors l'hon·neur \tü-te-per-dü̅e̅-fȯr-lȯ-nœr\ *or* **tout est perdu hors l'honneur** \-dü̅e̅-ȯr-\ [F] : all is lost save honor
tout le monde \tül-mō^{n}d\ [F] : all the world : everybody
tranche de vie \trä^{n}sh-də-'vē\ [F] : slice of life
tria junc·ta in uno \ˌtri-ä-'yu̇ŋk-tä-in-'ü-nō\ [L] : three joined in one — motto of the Order of the Bath
trist·esse \trē-stes\ [F] : melancholy
tru·di·tur di·es die \'trüd-ə-ˌtu̇r-ˌdi-ˌās-'di-ˌā\ [L] : day is pushed forth by day : one day hurries on another
tu·e·bor \tu̇-'ā-ˌbȯr\ [L] : I will defend — a motto on the Great Seal of Michigan
ua mau ke ea o ka ai·na i ka po·no \ˌu̇-ä-'mä-u̇-ke-'e-ä-ō-kä-'ä-ē-nä-ˌē-kä-'pō-nō\ [Hawaiian] : the life of the land is established in righteousness — motto of Hawaii
ue·ber·mensch \'ü̅e̅-bər-ˌmench\ [G] : superman
ul·ti·ma ra·tio re·gum \'u̇l-ti-mä-ˌrät-ē-ō-'rä-gu̇m\ [L] : the final argument of kings, i.e., war
und so wei·ter \u̇nt-zō-'vī-tər\ [G] : and so on
uno ani·mo \ˌü-nō-'än-ə-ˌmō\ [L] : with one mind : unanimously
ur·bi et or·bi \ˌu̇r-bē-ˌet-'ȯr-bē\ [L] : to the city (Rome) and the world
uti·le dul·ci \ˌüt-ᵊl-e-'du̇l-ˌkē\ [L] : the useful with the agreeable
ut in·fra \u̇t-'in-frä\ [L] : as below
ut su·pra \u̇t-'sü-prä\ [L] : as above
va·de re·tro me, Sa·ta·na \ˌwä-de-'rā-trō-ˌmā-'sä-tə-ˌnä\ [L] : get thee behind me, Satan
va et vient \vȧ-ā-vyä^{n}\ [F] : coming and going : active movement : traffic
vae vic·tis \wī-'wik-ˌtēs\ [L] : woe to the vanquished
va·ria lec·tio \ˌwär-ē-ä-'lek-tē-ˌō\ *pl* **va·ri·ae lec·ti·o·nes** \'wär-ē-ˌī-ˌlek-tē-'ō-ˌnās\ [L] : variant reading
va·ri·um et mu·ta·bi·le sem·per fe·mi·na \ˌwär-ē-ˌet-ˌmü-'tä-bə-le-ˌsem-ˌper-'fā-mə-nä\ [L] : woman is ever a fickle and changeable thing
ve·di Na·po·li e poi mo·ri \ˌvā-dē-'nä-pō-lē-ā-ˌpȯ-ē-'mȯ-rē\ [It] : see Naples, and then die
ve·ni, vi·di, vi·ci \ˌwā-nē-ˌwēd-ē-'wē-kē\ [L] : I came, I saw, I conquered
ven·tre à terre \vä^{n}-trȧ-ter\ [F] : belly to the ground : at very great speed
ver·ba·tim ac lit·te·ra·tim \wer-'bä-tim-ˌäk-ˌlit-ə-'rä-tim\ [L] : word for word and letter for letter
ver·bum sat sa·pi·en·ti est \ˌwer-bu̇m-'sät-ˌsäp-ē-'ent-ē-ˌest\ [L] : a word to the wise is sufficient
vin·cit om·nia ve·ri·tas \ˌwiŋ-kət-'ȯm-nē-ä-'wā-rə-ˌtäs\ [L] : truth conquers all things
vin·cu·lum ma·tri·mo·nii \ˌwiŋ-kə-lu̇m-ˌmä-trə-'mō-nē-ˌē\ [L] : bond of marriage
vir·gi·ni·bus pu·e·ris·que \wir-'gin-ə-bu̇s-ˌpu̇-ə-'rēs-kwe\ [L] : for girls and boys
vir·tu·te et ar·mis \wir-'tü-te-ˌet-'är-mēs\ [L] : by valor and arms — motto of Mississippi
vis me·di·ca·trix na·tu·rae \'wēs-ˌmed-i-'kä-triks-nä-'tü-ˌrī\ [L] : the healing power of nature
vi·ta nuo·va \ˌvē-tä-'nwȯ-vä\ [It] : new life
vive la dif·fé·rence \vēv(-ə)-lȧ-dē-fā-rä^{n}s\ [F] : long live the difference (between the sexes)
vive la reine \vēv-lȧ-ren\ [F] : long live the queen

vive le roi \vēv-lə-rwä\ [F] : long live the king
vix·e·re for·tes an·te Aga·mem·no·na \wik-ˌsā-re-ˈfȯr-ˌtās-ˌänt-ˌäg-ə-ˈmem-nə-ˌnä\ [L] : brave men lived before Agamemnon
vogue la ga·lère \vȯg-lȧ-gȧ-ler\ [F] : let the galley be kept rowing : keep on, whatever may happen
voi·là tout \vwȧ-lȧ-tü\ [F] : that's all
vo·lup·té \vȯ-lüēp-tā\ [F] : pleasure : sensuality
vou·lu \vü-lüē\ [F] : willed : contrived or forced
vox et prae·te·rea ni·hil \ˈwōks-et-prī-ˌter-e-ä-ˈni-ˌhil\ [L] : voice and nothing more
vox po·pu·li vox Dei \wōks-ˈpȯ-pə-ˌlē-ˌwōks-ˈde-ē\ [L] : the voice of the people is the voice of God
Wan·der·jahr \ˈvän-dər-ˌyär\ [G] : year of wandering
Welt·bild \ˈvelt-ˌbilt\ [G] : conception of the world
Wert·frei·heit \ˈvert-ˌfrī-ˌhīt\ [G] : freedom from value judgments : ethical neutrality
wie geht's? \vē-ˈgāts\ [G] : how goes it?
Wis·sen·schaft \ˈvis-ən-ˌshäft\ [G] : learning : science
wun·der·bar \ˈvu̇n-dər-ˌbär\ [G] : wonderful

پیوست ۶: فهرست اختصارات

COMMONLY USED ABBREVIATIONS

A

a *ante* (L.), before.
a. about; accepted; acre; active; adjective; afternoon; aged, alto; ampere; *annus* (L.), year; answer; *ante* (L.), before; (Metric System) are; (Sports) assists; at.
A (Chem.) argon.
A. Academician; Academy; Alberta (Canada); America; American; Artillery.
a.a. author's alteration.
A.A. Antiaircraft Artillery; Associate in Accounting; Associate in, or of, Arts; Alcoholics Anonymous.
A.A.A. Agricultural Adjustment Administration; Amateur Athletic Association; American Automobile Association.
A.A.A.L. American Academy of Arts and Letters.
A.A.A.S. American Association for the Advancement of Science.
A.A.C. *anno ante Christum* (L.), in the year before Christ.
A.A.G. Assistant Adjutant General.
A.A.P.S.S. American Academy of Political and Social Science.
a.a.r. against all risks.
A.A.S. *Academiae Americanae Socius* (L.), Fellow of the American Academy (of Arts and Sciences); Associate in Applied Science.
A.A.U. Amateur Athletic Union.
ab. about (times); (Baseball) at bat.
Ab (Chem.) alabamine.
A.B. able-bodied seaman; *Artium Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Arts.
A.B.A. American Bar Association; American Booksellers Association; Associate in Business Administration.
abbr. or abbrev. abbreviation; abbreviated.
ABC atomic, biologic and chemical (warfare); American Bowling Congress; American Broadcasting Co.; Australian Broadcasting Co.
A.B.C. Alcoholic Beverage Control; Argentina, Brazil, and Chile; (usually in reference to their mediation between the United States and Mexico in 1914.)
abd. abdicated.
A.B.F.M. American Board of Foreign Missions.
ab init *ab initio* (L.), from the beginning.
abl. ablative.
ABM Anti-ballistic missile.
Abp. Archbishop.
abr. abridged; abridgement.
abs. absent; absolute; abstract.
A.B.S. American Bible Society; American Bureau of Shipping.
abs. re. *absente reo* (L.), the defendant being absent.
abt. about.
Abyss. Abyssinia; Abyssinian.
ac. account; acre.
a.c. account current; alternating current; *ante cibum* (L.), before meals (in prescriptions).
Ac (Chem.) actinium; acetate; acetyl.
A.C. *ante Christum* (L.), before Christ; Army Corps; Athletic Club; Automobile Club.
ACAA Agricultural Conservation and Adjustment Administration.
acad. academic; academy.
acc. accelerate; acceptance; accompanied; according; account; accusative.
accel. *accelerando* (It.), increasing in speed; (music) accelerate.
acct. account.
AC/DC alternating current or direct current.
ack. acknowledge.
A.C.L.U. American Civil Liberties Union.
A.C.P. American College of Physicians.
A.C.S. American Cancer Society; American Chemical Society.
act. active.
actg. acting.
ACW (Radio) alternating continuous waves.
ad. (pl. **ads.**) adapted; advertisement.
a.d. after date; *ante diem* (L.), before the day; average deviation.
AD (Mil.) Active Duty.
A.D. *anno Domini* (L.), in the year of our Lord.
A.D.A. American Dairy Association; American Dental Association; Americans for Democratic Action.
A.D.C. Aide-de-Camp; Aid to Dependent Children.
ad eund. *ad eundem gradum* (L.), to the same degree.
ad fin. *ad finem* (L.), to, or at, the end.
ad inf. *ad infinitum* (L.), to infinity.
ad init. *ad initium* (L.), to, or at, the beginning.
ad int. *ad interim* (L.), in the meantime.
adj. adjacent; adjective; adjourned; (Banking) adjustment.
Adj. or Adjt. Adjutant.
Adj.Gen. or Adjt. Gen. Adjutant General.
ad lib. *ad libitum* (L.), at pleasure, as one wishes, to the amount desired.
ad loc. *ad locum* (L.), to, or at, the place.
ad val. *ad valorem* (L.), according to value.
adm. administration; administrator; admission.
Adm. Admiral; Admiralty.
admr. administrator.
adv. *ad valorem* (L.), according to value; adverb; adverbial; *ad versus* (L.) against; advertisement; advertising; advise; advocate.
Adv. Advent.
advt. advertisement.
ae. *aetatis* (L.), of age; aged.
A.E. Aeronautical Engineer; Agricultural Engineer; Associate in Education; Associate in Engineering.
A.E.A. Actor's Equity Association.
A. E. & P. Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary.
A.E.F. American Expeditionary Forces.
aeron. aeronautics.
aet. or **aetat.** *aetatis* (L.), of age; aged.
a.f. audio frequency.
AF. or A.F. Anglo-French; Air-Force.
A.F.A.M. or **A.F. & A.M.** Ancient Free and Accepted Masons.
AFB air force base.
AFC automatic flight control; automatic frequency control.
aff. affectionate; affirmative; affirmatively.
afft. affidavit.
Afg. or **Afgh.** Afghanistan.
A.F.L. or **A.F. of L.** American Federation of Labor.
AFL-CIO American Federation of Labor-Congress of Industrial Organizations.
AFM American Federation of Musicians.
A.F.M. Air Force Medal (Brit.).
A.F. of L. See A.F.L.
Afr. Africa; African.
A. Fr. Anglo-French.
aft. afternoon.
A.F.T. American Federation of Teachers.
AFTRA American Federation of Television and Radio Artists.
Ag *argentum* (L.), (Chem.) silver.
Ag. August.
A.G. Adjutant General; Agent General; Attorney General.
AGCT Army General Classification Test.
agcy. agency.
agric. agricultural; agriculture.

agt. agent.
Ah or **a.h.** ampere
A.H. *anno Hejirae.* (L.), in the year of, or from, the Hejirae A.D. 622.
A.H.A. American Historical Association; American Hospital Association.
AHQ air headquarters; army headquarters.
A.I. artificial insemination.
A.I.A. American Institute of Architects.
AID Agency for International Development; American Institute of Decorators; artificial insemination by donor (Brit.).
A.I.E.E.E. American Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers.
A.I.M.E. American Institute of Mining Engineers.
AJ Associate Justice.
A.K.C. American Kennel Club.
Al (Chem.) aluminum.
Al. *alia* (L.), other things; *alii* (L.), other people.
A.L. (Baseball) American League; American Legion; Anglo-Latin.
Ala. Alabama.
A.L.A. American Library Association; Author's League of America; Association of Liberal Arts; Automobile Legal Association.
Alas. Alaska.
Alb. Albania; Albany; Albert.
Alba. Alberta (Canada).
ALBM air-launched ballistic missile.
alchem. alchemy.
ald. alderman.
alg. algebra.
Alg. Algeria; Algiers.
A.L.P. American Labor Party.
alt. alteration; alternate; altitude; alto.
Alta. Alberta (Canada).
a.m. *ante meridiem* (L.), before noon.
Am (Chem.) americium.
Am. America; American.
A.M. amplitude modulation; *anno mundi* (L.), in the year of the world; *ante meridiem* (L.), before noon; *Artium Magister* (L.), Master of Arts; *Ave Maria* (L.), Hail Mary.
A.M.A. American Management Association; American Medical Association
Amb. Ambassador.
A.M.D.G. *ad majorem Dei gloriam* (L.), for the greater glory of God.
A.M.E. African Methodist Episcopal.
Amer. America; American.
AMORC Ancient Mystic Order Rosae Crucis.
amp. ampere.
AMPAS Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences.
A.M.S. Army Medical Staff.
amt. amount.
amu atomic mass unit.
an. *anno* (L.), in the year; anonymous.
An (Chem.) actinon.
A.N. Anglo-Norman; Associate in Nursing.
anal. analogous; analogy; analysis; analytic; analytical; analyze.
anat. anatomical; anatomy.
anc. ancient.
ANC Army Nurse Corps.
Angl. Anglican; Anglicized.
ANG Air National Guard.
ann. *anni* (L.), years; annual; annuity.
annot. annotated; annotation; annotator.
anon. anonymous.
ANPA American Newspaper Publishers Association.
ans. answer.
ant. antiquary; antiquities; antonym.
anth. anthology.
anthro. or **anthrop.** or **anthropol.** anthropological; anthropology.
antiq. antiquary; antiquities; antiquity.
a/o account of.
AOL absent over leave.
aor. aorist; aoristic.
ap. *apud* (L.), in the writings of; as quoted by.
Ap. Apostle; apothecaries; April.
a/p account paid; account payable; authority to pay or purchase.
a.p. additional premium; author's proof.
A.P. Associated Press.
A.P.A. American Pharmaceutical Association; American Philological Association; American Protective Association; American Protestant Association; American Psychological Association; American Psychiatric Association; Associate in Public Administration.
apo. apogee.
APO Army Post Office.
Apoc. Apocalypse; Apocrypha.
app. apparatus; apparent; apparently; appeal; appendix; applied; appointed; apprentice; approximate.
appar. apparent; apparently.
approx. approximately.
appx. appendix.
Apr. April.
A.P.S. American Peace Society; American Philatelic Society; American Philosophical Society; American Protestant Society.
A.P.S.A. American Political Science Association.
apt. (pl. **apts.**) apartment.
apx. appendix.
aq. *aqua* (L.), water
aq. dest. *aqua destillata* (L.), distilled water.
ar. arrival; arrived; arrives.
Ar (Chem.) argon.
a.r. (Insurance) all risks; analytical reagent.
Ar. Arabic; Aramaic.
A.R. *anno regni* (L.), in the year of the reign; annual return; Army Registration.
A.R.A. American Railway Association; Associate of the Royal Academy.
Arab. Arabia; Arabian; Arabic.
Aram. Aramaic.
A.R.A.M. Associate of the Royal Academy of Music.
A.R.C. American Red Cross.
arch. archaic; archaism; archery; archipelago; architect; architectural; architecture; archives.
Arch. Archbishop.
archaeol. archaeological; archaeology.
Archd. Archdeacon; Archduke.
A.R.C.M. Associate of the Royal College of Music.
A.R.C.S. Associate of the Royal College of Science; Associate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
Arg. Argentina.
A.R.I.B.A. Associate of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
arith. arithmetic; arithmetical.
Ariz. Arizona.
Ark. Arkansas.
Arm. Armenian; Armoric.
arr. arranged; arrival; arrived; arrives.
A.R.R. *anno regni Regis* or *Reginae* (L.), in the year of the reign of the King or Queen.
ars. arsenal.
A.R.S.A. Associate of the Royal Scottish Academy.
a.s. at sight.
As (Chem.) arsenic.
As. or **A.S.** Anglo-Saxon.
A.S. *anno salutis* (L.), in the year of salvation.
A.S.A. American Standards Association; American Statistical Association.
ASCAP American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers.
A.S.C.E. American Society of Civil Engineers.
A.S.M.E. American Society of Mechanical Engineers.
A.S.P.C.A. American Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
ass. assistant; association; assorted.
assd. assessed; assigned; assured.
assn. association.
assoc. associate; associated; association.
ASSR Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic.

asst. assistant.
astr. astronomer; astronomical; astronomy.
astrol. astrologer; astrological; astrology.
at. airtight; atmosphere; atomic; attorney.
At (Chem.) astatine.
ATC Air Traffic Control; Air Transport Command.
Atl. Atlantic.
at. no. atomic number.
att. attaché; attention; attorney.
attrib. attribute; attributive; attributively.
atty. attorney.
Atty. Gen. Attorney General.
at. wt. atomic weight.
Au *aurum* (L.), (Chem.) gold.
AU astronomical unit.
A.U.A. American Unitarian Association.
A.U.C. *ab urbe condita* or *anno urbis conditae* (L.), in the year since the founding of the city (Rome, 735 B.C.).
aud. auditor.
Aufl. *Auflage* (G.), edition.
aug. augmentative; augmented.
Aug. August; Augustus.
Aus. Austria; Austrian.
Ausg. *Ausgabe* (G.), edition.
Aust. Austria; Austrian.
Austral. Australasia; Australasian; Australia; Australian.
auth. author; authorized.
Auth. Ver. Authorized Version (of the Bible).
auto. automatic, automobile; automotive.
aux. or **auxil.** auxiliary.
av. avenue; average; avoirdupois.
a.v. *ad valorem* (L.), at the value; *annos vixit* (L.) he or she lived so many years; audio visual.
A.V. Authorized Version (of the Bible).
avdp. avoirdupois.
ave. avenue.
avg. average.
avn. aviation.
avoir. avoirdupois.
AW article of war.
A.W.L. absent with leave.
A.W.O.L. absent without leave.
ax. axiom.
A.Y.H. American Youth Hostels.
az. azimuth; azure.

B

b. base; (Sports) base or baseman; bass; book; born; brother.
B (Chem.) boron; (Chess) bishop.
B. Baron; Bay; Bible; British; brotherhood.
Ba (Chem.) barium.
B.A. Bachelor of Arts; British America.
B.A.A. Bachelor of Applied Arts.
bact. bacteriology.
B.A.E. Bachelor of Aeronautical Engineering; Bachelor of Agricultural Engineering; Bachelor of Architectural Engineering; Bachelor of Art Education; Bachelor of Arts in Education.
B. Ag. or **B. Agr.** Bachelor of Agriculture.
Bah. Bahamas.
bal. balance.
Bal. Baluchistan.
Balt. Baltic.
bap. baptized.
Bapt. Baptist.
bar. barometer; barometric; barrel; barrister.
Bar. Baruch (Apocrypha).
BAR Browning Automatic rifle.
Barb. Barbados.
barr. barrister.
Bart. Baronet.
B.A.S. Bachelor of Agricultural Sciences; Bachelor of Applied Science.
batt. battalion; battery.
Bav. Bavaria; Bavarian.
bb (Baseball) base on balls.
b.b. bill book.
B.B. bail bond; Blue Book; B'nai B'rith; Bureau of the Budget; ball bearing; best of breed.
B.B.C. British Broadcasting Corporation.
bbl. (pl. **bbls.**) barrel.
BBT basal body temperature.
B.C. Bachelor of Chemistry; before Christ; British Columbia.
BCD (Mil.) bad conduct discharge; (Computer Technology) binary-coded decimal.
B.C.E. Bachelor of Christian Education; Bachelor of Civil Engineering.
B. Ch. Bachelor of Chemistry; *Baccalaureus Chirurgiae* (L.), Bachelor of Surgery.
B.C.L. Bachelor of Civil Law.
B.C.M. Bachelor of Church Music.
B.C.P. Bachelor of City Planning.
B.C.S. Bachelor of Chemical Science.
bd. board; bond; bound.
B.D. Bachelor of Divinity; bills discounted.
B/D bank draft; (Accounting) brought down.
bd. or **bdl.** (pl. **bdls.**) bundle.
bdry. boundary.
Be (Chem.) beryllium.
b.e. bill of entry; bill of exchange.
B.E. Bachelor of Education; Bachelor of Engineering; Bank of England; Board of Education; Buddhist Era.
Bech. Bechuanaland.
Beds. Bedfordshire.
B.E.E. Bachelor of Electrical Engineering.
bef. before.
B.E.F. British Expeditionary Forces.
Belg. Belgian; Belgium.
B.E.M. Bachelor of Engineering of Mines.
Beng. Bengal; Bengali.
B.E.P. Bachelor of Engineering Physics.
Berks. Berkshire.
B.E.S. Bachelor of Engineering Science.
bet. between.
bf. (Legal) brief.
b.f. (Printing) bold-face.
B/F (Accounting) brought forward.
B.F. Bachelor of Finance; Bachelor of Forestry.
B.F.A. Bachelor of Fine Arts.
B.F.S. Bachelor of Foreign Service.
B.F.T. Bachelor of Foreign Trade.
bg. (pl. **bgs.**) background; bag; being.
B.G. bonded goods.
B.G.E. Bachelor of Geological Engineering.
B. Gen. Ed. Bachelor of General Education.
bh. (Baseball) base hits.
B.H. base hospital; bill of health.
bhp brake horse power.
Bi (Chem.) bismuth.
B.I. British India.
Bib. Bible; Biblical.
bibliog. bibliographical; bibliography.
b.i.d. *bis in die* (L.), twice a day (in prescriptions).
B.I.D. Bachelor of Industrial Design.
B.I.E. Bachelor of Industrial Engineering.
biochem. biochemistry.
biog. biographer; biographical; biography.
biol. biological; biologist; biology.
B.I.S. Bank for International Settlements; British Information Service.
bk. (pl. **bks.**) bank; bark; black; block; book; brake.
BK (Chem.) berkelium.
bkcy. (Legal) bankruptcy.
bkg. banking.
Bklyn. Brooklyn.
bkpr. bookkeeper.
bkry. bakery.
bkt. (pl. **bkts.**) basket; bracket; bucket.
bl. (pl. **bls.**) bale; barrel; block; blue.
B/L bill of lading.
B.L. Bachelor of Laws; Bachelor of Letters.
B.L.A. Bachelor of Landscape Architecture; Bachelor of Liberal Arts.
bldg. (pl. **bldgs.**) building.
bldr. builder.
B. Lit. or **B. Litt.** *Baccalaureus Lit(t)erarum* (L.), Bachelor of Letters or Literature.
blk. black; block; bulk.

B.Ll. *Baccalaureus Legum* (L.), Bachelor of Laws.
BLR breech-loading rifle.
bls. bales; barrels.
BLS Bureau of Labor Statistics.
B.L.S. Bachelor of Library Science.
blvd. boulevard.
BM basal metabolism; *Beatae Memoriae* (L.), of blessed memory; bench mark.
B.M. Bachelor of Medicine; Bachelor of Music; British Museum.
B.M.A. British Medical Association.
B. Mar. E. Bachelor of Marine Engineering.
B.M.E. Bachelor of Mechanical Engineering; Bachelor of Mining Engineering; Bachelor of Music Education.
B. Met. Bachelor of Metallurgy.
BMEWS (Mil.) ballistic missile early warning system.
B. Mgt. E. Bachelor of Management Engineering.
B. Min. E. Bachelor of Mining Engineering.
B.M.R. basal metabolic rate.
B.M.S. Bachelor of Marine Science.
B.M.T. Bachelor of Medical Technology.
B. Mus. Bachelor of Music.
B.M.V. *Beata Maria Virgo* (L.), Blessed Mary the Virgin.
B.N. Bachelor of Nursing.
B.N.S. Bachelor of Naval Science.
b.o. back order; branch office; broker's order; buyer's option.
B/O (accounting) brought over.
B.O. Board of Ordinance; (Informal) body odor; (Theatre) box office.
B.O.D. biochemical oxygen demand.
B. of E. Board of Education.
B. of H. Board of Health.
B. of T. Board of Trade.
Boh. or **Bohem.** Bohemia; Bohemian.
Bol. Bolivia.
bor. borough.
bot. botanical; botanist; botany; bought.
B.O.T. Board of Trade.
boul. boulevard.
bp. baptized; birthplace.
Bp. Bishop.
b.p. (Com.) bills payable; (Phys., Chem.) boiling point; *Ebonum publicum* (L.), the public good.
B.P. Bachelor of Pharmacy; Bachelor of Philosophy; blood pressure.
B.P.A. Bachelor of Professional Arts.
B.P.E. Bachelor of Physical Education.
B. Pet. E. Bachelor of Petroleum Engineering.
B.P.H. Bachelor of Public Health.
B. Pharm. Bachelor of Pharmacy.
B. Phil. Bachelor of Philosphy.
b.p.d. barrels per day.
bpl. birthplace.
B.P.O.E. Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks.
Br (Chem.) bromine.
br. branch; brig; brother.
b.r. (Com.) bills receivable.
Br. Britain; British.
Braz. Brazil; Brazilian.
brev. brevet; brevetted.
brig. brigade; brigadier.
Brig. Gen. Brigadier General.
Brit. Britain; British.
Brit. Mus. British Museum.
bro. (pl. **bros.**) brother.
b.s. (Com.) balance-sheet; bill of sale.
B.S. Bachelor of Science; Bachelor of Surgery; British Standard.
B.S.A. Bachelor of Science in Agriculture; Boy Scouts of America.
B.S.A.A. Bachelor of Science in Applied Arts.
B.S. Adv. Bachelor of Science in Advertising.
B.S.A.E. Bachelor of Science in Aeronautical Engineering; Bachelor of Science in Agricultural Engineering; Bachelor or Science in Architectural Engineering.
B.S. Arch. Bachelor of Science in Architecture.
B.S. Art Ed. Bachelor of Science in Art Education.
B.S.B.A. Bachelor of Science in Business Administration.
B.S. Bus. Bachelor of Science in Business.
B. Sc. Bachelor of Science.
B.S.C. Bachelor of Science in Commerce.
B.S.C.E. Bachelor of Science in Civil Engineering.
B.S. Ch. Bachelor of Science in Chemistry.
B.S. Ch. E. Bachelor of Science in Chemical Engineering.
B.S.D. Bachelor of Science in Design.
B.S.E. Bachelor of Science in Education; Bachelor of Science in Engineering.
B.S. Ec. Bachelor of Science in Economics.
B.S.E.M. Bachelor of Science in Engineering of Mines.
B.S.E.P. Bachelor of Science in Engineering Physics.
B.S.F. Bachelor of Science in Forestry.
bsh. bushel
B.S.H.A. Bachelor of Science in Hospital Administration.
B.S.H.E. Bachelor of Science in Home Economics.
B.S.I.E. Bachelor of Science in Industrial Education; Bachelor of Science in Industrial Engineering.
B.S.I.R. Bachelor of Science in Industrial Management.
B.S.J. Bachelor of Science in Journalism.
bskt. basket.
B.S.L. Bachelor of Science in Law.
B.S.L.S. Bachelor of Science in Library Science.
B.S.M. Bachelor of Science in Sacred Music; Bachelor of Science in Music.
B.S. Met. E. Bachelor of Science in Metallurgical Engineering.
B.S. Min. Bachelor of Science in Minerology.
bsmt. basement.
B.S.M.T. Bachelor of Science in Medical Technology.
B.S.N. Bachelor of Science in Nursing.
B.S.O.T. Bachelor of Science in Occupational Therapy.
B.S.P. Bachelor of Science in Pharmacy.
B.S.P.A. Bachelor of Science in Public Administration.
B.S.P.E. Bachelor of Science in Physical Education.
B.S.P.H. Bachelor of Science in Public Health.
B.S.P.H.N. Bachelor of Science in Public Health Nursing.
B.S.P.T. Bachelor of Science in Physical Therapy.
B.S.R.T. Bachelor of Science in Radiological Technology.
B.S.S.S. Bachelor of Science in Social Science.
bt. bought.
Bt. Baronet.
B. Th. Bachelor of Thelogy.
B.T.U. British thermal unit.
btwn. between.
bty. battery.
bu. bureau; bushel; bushels.
Bucks. Buckinghamshire.
bul. bulletin.
Bulg. Bulgaria; Bulgarian.
bull. bulletin.
bus. bushel; bushels; business; busmen.
b.v. book value.
B.V. *Beata Virgo* (L.), Blessed Virgin; *bene vale* (L.), farewell.
B.V.E. Bachelor of Vocational Education.
B.V.M. *Beata Virgo Maria* (L.), Blessed Virgin Mary.
bvt. brevet.
BW bacteriological warfare; biological warfare; bonded warehouse.
B.W.I. British West Indies.
bx. (pl. **bxs.**) box.

C

c *circa, circiter,* or *circum* (L.), about; cycle; cycles.
c. carat; case; (Baseball) catcher; cathode; cent; (Football) center; centime; centimeter; century; chapter; child; *circa, circiter, circum* (L.), about; copyright; cost;

coupon; cubic; current; cycle.
C calorie; carbon; Roman numeral for 100.
C. Cape; Catholic; Celsius; Centigrade; Chairman; Chancellor; Chancery; Church; Code; Commission; Congress; Conservative; Consult; Court.
ca. case; cathode; centiare; *circa* (L.), about.
Ca (Chem.) calcium.
CA chronological age.
C/A (Banking) capital account; cash account; credit account; current account.
C.A. Central America; Chartered Accountant; Chief Accountant; Commercial Agent; Consular Agent; Controller of Accounts; Court of Appeals.
CAA Civil Aeronautics Administration.
CAB Civil Aeronautics Board.
C.A.F. cost and freight; cost assurance and freight.
cal. calendar; calends; caliber; calorie.
Cal. California.
calc. calculate.
Calif. California.
c & sc (Printing) capitals and small capitals.
Camb. Cambridge.
can. canceled; cannon; canto.
Can. Canada; Canadian.
c. & f. cost and freight
Cant. Canterbury; Canticles.
Cantab. *Cantabrigiensis* (L.), of Cambridge.
C.A.O. Civil Administrative Officer.
cap. (pl. **caps.**) capital; capital letter; capitalize; *capitulum* or *caput* (L.), chapter or section.
C.A.P. Civil Air Patrol.
caps. capital letters.
Capt. Captain.
car. carat.
Card. Cardinal.
Carib. Caribbean.
carp. carpenter; carpentry.
C.A.S. Certificate of Advanced Studies.
cash. cashier.
cat. catalogue; catechism.
Cat. Catalan.
cath. cathedral.
Cath. Catholic.
caus. causative.
cav. cavalry; caveat; cavity.
CAVU (Aeron.) ceiling and visibility unlimited.
c.b. cash book; (Mil.) confined to barracks; (Com.) currency bond.
Cb (Chem.) columbium.
C.B. *Chirurgiae Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Surgery; Common Bench; Companion of the Bath (Brit.).
C.B.C. contraband control; Canadian Broadcasting Corporation.
C.B.D. Central Business District.
C.B.E. Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
cc. cubic centimeter; chapters.
c.c. carbon copy; cash credit; cubic centimeter.
C.C. cashier's check; chief clerk; Chamber of Commerce; Circuit Court; City Councilor; Civil Code; Civil Court; Common Councilman; Country Club; County Clerk; County Commissioner; County Court.
C.C.A. Chief Clerk of the Admiralty; Circuit Court of Appeals; County Court of Appeals.
C.C.P. Code of Civil Procedure; Court of Common Pleas.
CCR Commission on Civil Rights.
cd. cord; could.
Cd (Chem.) cadmium.
C/D (Banking) certificate of deposit.
C.D. Civil Defense; Coast Defense; *corps diplomatique* (F.), diplomatic corps.
C.D.S.O. Companion of the Distinguished Service Order (Brit.).
c.e. *caveat emptor* (L.), buyer's risk; compass error.
Ce (Chem.) cerium.
C.E. Chief Engineer; Church of England; Civil Engineer; Common Era; customs and excise.
CEA Council of Economic Advisors; County Education Authority.
CED Committee for Economic Development.
C.E.F. Canadian Expeditionary Forces.
Celt. Celtic.
cen. central; century.
cent. centigrade; central; century.
CENTO Central Treaty Organization.
cert. certificate; certify.
certif. certificate; certificated.
cet. par. *ceteris paribus* (L.), other things being equal.
Cf (Chem.) californium.
cf. (Baseball) center fielder; *confer* (L.), compare.
C/F (Accounting) carried forward.
C.F. cost and freight.
c.f.i. cost, freight and insurance.
cg. centigram.
C.G. Captain of the Guard; Center of Gravity; Coast Guard; Consul-General.
cge. carriage.
C.G.H. Cape of Good Hope.
C.G.M. Conspicuous Gallantry Medal (Brit.).
c.g.s. (Scale of Units) centimeter-gram-second.
ch. chain; chapter; chief; child; church.
Ch. Champion; Chancery; Church; China.
C.B. Clearing House; Courthouse; Customs House; Companions of Honour (Brit.).
Chal. or **Chald.** Chaldaic; Chaldee.
Chanc. Chancellor; Chancery.
chap. chapel; chapter.
Chap. Chaplain.
Ch. H. *Chirurgiae Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Surgery.
Ch. E. Chemical Engineer.
chem. chemical; chemist; chemistry.
Ches. or **Chesh.** Cheshire.
Chev. Chevalier; Chevron.
chg. change.
chf. chief.
Chi. or **Chic.** Chicago.
Chin. China; Chinese.
Ch. J. Chief Justice.
Chmn. or **Chn.** Chairman.
CHQ Corps Headquarters.
Chr. Christian.
chron. chronological; chronology.
Chron. Chronicles.
CI cast iron; cephalic index; certificate of insurance; cast and insurance.
C.I. Channel Islands; Chief Inspector; Counter Intelligence; Imperial Order of the Crown of India (Brit.).
Cia. *Compañia* (Sp.), Company.
C.I.A. Central Intelligence Agency.
CIC Counter Intelligence Corps.
C.I.D. Criminal Investigation Department (Brit.).
Cie. *Compagñie* (Fr.), Company.
C.I.E. Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire (Brit.).
c.i.f. cost, insurance, and freight.
c.i.f. & c. cost, insurance, freight and commission.
c.i.f.c. & i. cost, insurance, freight, commission, and interest.
c.i.f.i. & e. cost, insurance, freight, interest, and exchange.
Cin. Cincinnati.
C. in C. Commander-in-Chief.
C.I.O. Congress of Industrial Organizations.
cir. *circa, circiter,* or *circum* (L.), about; circle.
circ. *circa, circiter,* or *circum* (L.), about; circuit, circulation, circumference.
cit. citation; cited; citizen; citrate.
C.J. Chief Justice.
ck. cask; check.
cl. carload; centiliter; class; clause; clergyman; cloth.
Cl (Chem.) chlorine.
class. classic; classical; classification; classified.
cld. called; canceled; cleared; colored; cooled.
C.L.I. cost of living index.
clk. clerk, clock.
CLU Civil Liberties Union.
cm. centimeter.
Cm (Chem.) curium.
C.M. Certificated Master; Certifi-

cate of Merit; *Chirurgiae Magister* (L.), Master of Surgery; Church Missionary; Corresponding Member; court martial.
C.M.G. Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George, (Brit.).
cml. commercial.
C.M.S. Church Missionary Society (Brit.).
CNO Chief of Naval Operations.
CNS central nervous system.
c/o care of; carried over.
Co (Chem.) cobalt.
Co. Company, county.
C.O. Colonial Office; Commanding Officer; conscientious objector.
coch. *cochlear* or *cochleare* (L.), spoonful (in prescriptions).
C.O.D. cash, or collect, on delivery.
C. of C. Chamber of Commerce.
C. of M. certificate of merit.
C. of S. Chief of Staff.
cog. or **cogn.** cognate.
col. colonial; colony; color; column.
Col. Colonel; Colorado; Colossians; Colombia.
C.O.L. cost of living.
coll. collated; collateral; colleague; collected; collection; collective; collector; college; collegiate; colloquial.
collat. collateral.
colloq. colloquial; colloquialism; colloquially.
Colo. Colorado.
com. comedy; commentary; commerce; common; commonly; communication.
Com. commander; commission: commissioner; committee; commodore.
comb. combination; combined.
comdg. commanding.
Comdr. Commander.
Comdt. Commandant.
Com.-in-Chf. Commander-in-Chief.
comp. comparative; compiler; composer; composition; compositor; compound; comprising.
compar. comparative.
Compy. company.
Comr. commissioner.
Com. Ver. Common Version (of the Bible).
con. concerto; consolidated; continued; *contra* (L.), against.
Con. conformist; consul.
cong. *congius* (L.), gallon; congregation.
Cong. Congregational; Congress; Congressional.
conj. conjugation; conjunction; conjunctive.
conn. connected; connotation.
Conn. Connecticut.
consgt. consignment.
consol. consolidated.
const. constable; constant; constituent; constitution; constitutional; construction.
constr. construction; construed.
cont. containing; contents; continent; continental; continued.
Cont. continental.
contd. continued.
contemp. contemporary.
contr. contracted; contraction; contractor; contralto; contrary; control.
conv. convalescent; convene; convenient; convention; convert; convertible; convocation.
coop. cooperation; cooperative.
cor. corner; corpus; corrected; correction; correlative; correspondent; corresponding.
Cor. Corinthians; coroner.
Corn. Cornish; Cornwall.
coroll. corollary.
corp. corporal; corporation.
corr. corrected; correspond; corrupt; corruption.
correl. correlative.
Cors. Corsica.
cor. sec. corresponding secretary.
cos cosine.
cosec cosecant.
cot cotangent.
covers. coversed sine.
cox. coxswain.
cp. compare; coupon.
c.p. candle power; carriage paid; cerebal palsy; charter party; chemically pure.
C.P. Chief Patriarch; Common Pleas; Common Prayer; Communist Party; Court of Probate.
C.P.A. Certified Public Accountant.
CPI Consumer Price Index.
Cpl. Corporal.
C.P.O. Chief Petty Officer.
cps cycles per second.
CQ (Radio) a signal sent at the beginning of radiograms, or sent by an amateur as an invitation for another amateur to reply.
cr. center; circular; created; credit; creditor; creek; crown; crowned.
Cr (Chem.) chromium.
CR conditioned reflex; critical ratio.
C.R. Costa Rica
craniol. craniology.
craniom. craniometry.
cres. or **cresc.** *crescendo* (It.), (Music) increasing in volume.
crit. critical; criticism.
CRT cathode ray tube.
cryst. or **crystal.** crystalline; crystallography.
cs. case; census; consciousness.
c.s. capital stock; current series.
Cs (Chem.) caesium.
C.S. Chief of Staff; Christian Science; Civil Service; Clerk of Session; Confederate States; court of sessions.
C.S.A. Confederate States of America; Confederate States Army.
csc cosecant.
CSC Civil Service Commission.
C.S.C. Conspicuous Service Cross (Brit.).
csk. cask.
C.S.O. Chief Signal Officer; Chief Staff Officer.
CST Central Standard Time.
ct. (pl. **cts.**) carat; cent; certificate; court; current.
c.t. cable transfer.
Ct. Connecticut; Count.
C.T. Central Time.
ctf. certificate.
ctge. cartage.
ctl. central.
cts. centimes; cents; certificates.
cu. cubic; cumulus.
Cu *cuprum* (L.), (Chem.) copper.
cur. currency; current (the current month).
C.V. Common Version (of the Bible).
C.V.O. Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (Brit.).
C.W. chemical warfare; child welfare; churchwarden; continuous wave.
C.W.A. Civil Works Administration.
c.w.o. cash with order.
C.W.O. Chief Warrant Officer.
cwt. hundredweight (for L. *centum*, and E. *weight*).
cy. capacity; currency; cycle.
cyc. cycle; cyclopedia; cyclorama.
C.Z. Canal Zone.
Czech. Czechoslovakia.

D

d. date; daughter; day; dead; degree; *denarius* or *denarii* (L.), penny or pence; deputy; died; dime dividend; dollar; dose.
D Roman numeral for 500; (Chem.) deuterium.
D. Deacon; Democrat; *Deus* (L.), God; *Dominus* (L.), *Dom.* (Pg.), *Don*, (Sp.), Lord; Dowager; Duchess; Duke; Dutch.
d.a. days after acceptance; deposit account.
D.A. District Attorney.
DAB Dictionary of American Biography.
Dan. Daniel; Danish.
D.A.R. Daughters of the American Revolution.
dat. dative.
DATA Defense Air Transportation Administration.
dau. daughter.
DAV Disabled American Veterans.
db decibel.
d.b. day book.
D.B. Bachelor of Divinity; Doomsday Book.
D&B Dun and Bradstreet.
DBA doing business as.
D.B.E. Dame Commander of the

Order of the British Empire.
D. Bib. Douay Bible.
dbk. drawback.
dbl. double.
d.c. direct current.
D.C. (Music) *da capo* (It.), repeat from the beginning; Dental Corps; Deputy Consul; District Court; District of Columbia.
D.C.L. Doctor of Civil Law.
D.C.M. Distinguished Conduct Medal (Brit.).
D. Cn. L. Doctor of Canon Law.
D.C.S. Deputy Clerk of Session; Doctor of Christian Science.
dd. delivered.
d.d. days after date; days after delivery; delayed delivery; demand draft.
DD dishonorable discharge.
D.D. Doctor of Divinity.
D.D.S. Doctor of Dental Surgery.
DE destroyer escort.
D.E. Doctor of Engineering.
Dea. Deacon.
deb. debenture; debutante.
dec. deceased; declension; (Music) *decrescendo* (It.), decrease.
Dec. December.
decd. deceased; declared; decreased.
decl. declension.
decres. or **decresc.** (Music) *decrescendo* (It.), decreasing in volume.
ded. dedicated; dedication.
def. defective; defendant; deferred; definite; definition.
deft. defendant.
deg. degree.
del. delegate; delete; *delineavite* (L.), he or she drew (it); deliver.
Del. Delaware.
Dem. Democrat; Democratic.
Den. Denmark.
D. Eng. Doctor of Engineering.
dent. dental; dentist; dentistry.
dep. departed; department; departs; deponent; depot; deputy.
dept. department.
der. derivation; derivative; derived.
deriv. derivation; derivative.
D. és L. *Docteur es Lettres* (Fr.), Doctor of Letters.
D. és S. *Docteur es Sciences* (Fr.), Doctor of Sciences.
det. detachment.
Deut. Deuteronomy.
Dev. Devonshire.
DEW Distant Early Warning.
DF (Telecom.) direction finding.
D.F. Dean of Faculty; *Defensor Fidei* (L.), Defender of the Faith; *Distrito Federal* (Sp.), Federal District, (Mexico); Doctor of Forestry.
D.F.A. Doctor of Fine Arts.
D.F.C. Distinguished Flying Cross (Brit.).
dft. defendant; draft.
dg decigram.
D.G. *Dei gratia* (L.), by the grace of God; *Deo gratias* (L.), thanks to God; Director-General.
d.h. *das heisst* (G.), that is to say.
D.H. Doctor of Humanities.
D.H.L. Doctor of Hebrew Letters.
d.i. *das ist* (G.), that is.
Di (Chem.) didymium.
dial. dialect; dialectical.
diam. diameter.
dict. dictator; dictation; dictionary.
diff. difference; different.
dig. digest.
dim. (Music) *diminuendo* (It.), decreasing in volume; diminutive.
dioc. diocesan; diocese.
dipl diploma; diplomatic.
dir. direction; director.
dis. discount; distance; distant; distribute.
disc. discount; discovered.
disp. dispatch; dispensary; dispensatory; dispenser.
diss. dissertation.
dist. distance; distinguish; district.
Dist. Atty. District Attorney.
Dist. Ct. district court.
div. divide; divided; dividend; divine; divinity: division; divisor; divorced.
D.J. (Colloq.) disc jockey; District Judge; *Doctor Juris* (L.), Doctor of Law.
dk. deck; dock.
dl deciliter.
D. Lit. or **D. Litt** *Doctor Lit(t)erarum* (L.), Doctor of Letters or Literature.
D.L.O. dead letter office.
dlr. dealer.
D.L.S. Doctor of Library Science.
dly. daily; delivery.
dm decimeter.
D.M. *destra mano* (It.), right hand; Deutsche mark.
D.M.D. *Dentariae Medecinae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Dental Medicine.
D.M.S. Doctor of Medical Science.
D. Mus. Doctor of Music.
DMZ demilitarized zone.
DNA deoxyribonucleic acid.
D.N.B. Dictionary of National Biography (Brit.).
do. ditto.
d.o. delivery order.
D.O. district officer; Doctor of Optometry; Doctor of Osteopathy; duty officer.
D.O.A. dead on arrival.
doc. (pl. **docs.**) document.
dol. (pl. **dols.**) dollars; (Music) *dolce* (It.), soft, sweet.
dom. domestic; dominion.
D.O.M. *Deo Optimo Maximo* (L.), to God, the Best, the Greatest.
dom. econ. domestic economy.
Dor. Dorian; Doric.
D.O.R.A. Defense of the Realm Act (Brit.).
Dow. dowager.
doz. dozen; dozens.
D.P. displaced person.
D.P.A. Doctor of Public Administration.
D. Ph. Doctor of Philosophy.
D.P.H. Doctor of Public Health.
dpt. department; deponent.
D.P.W. Department of Public Works.
dr. debtor; drachma; dram; draw; drawer.
d.r. dead reckoning; deposit receipt; differential rate.
Dr. Doctor; Drive (in street names).
D.R. Daughters of the (American) Revolution; District Registry; Dutch Reformed (Church).
dram. pers. *dramatis personae* (L.), the persons (characters) in the drama.
d.s. daylight saving; (Com.) days after sight.
D.S. (Music) *dal segno* (It.), repeat from the sign; Doctor of Science.
D. Sc. Doctor of Science.
D.S.C. Distinguished Service Cross (Brit.); Doctor of Surgical Chiropody.
D.S.M. Distinguished Service Medal (Brit.); Doctor of Sacred Music.
D.S.O. Distinguished Service Order (Brit.).
d.s.p. *decessit sine prole* (L.), died without issue.
D.S.T. Daylight Saving Time.
d.t. (usu. pl. **d.t.'s**) (Colloq.) delirium tremens.
D.T. or **D. Th.** Doctor of Theology.
Du. Duke; Dutch.
duo. duodecimo.
D.V. *Deo volente* (L.), God willing; Douay Version (of the Bible).
D.V.M. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
D.V.M.S. Doctor of Veterinary Medicine and Surgery.
d.v.p. *decessit vita patris* (L.), died in his, or her, father's lifetime.
dwt. pennyweight (from L. *denarius*, penny and E. *weight*).
d.w.t. deadweight tonnage.
DX (Radio) distance.
Dy (Chem.) dysprosium.
dyn. or **dynam.** dynamics.
dz. dozen; dozens.

E

e. eldest; entrance; (Baseball) errors.
E. Earl; earth; east; eastern; English; excellent.
ea. each.
e.a. educational age; enemy aircraft.
e. & o.e. errors and omissions excepted.
E.C. East Central (postal district of London); Engineering Corps; Es-

tablished Church.
E.C.A. Economic Commission for Africa; Economic Cooperation Administration.
ECAFE Economic Commission for Africa and the Far East.
eccl. or **eccles.** ecclesiastical.
Eccl. or **Eccles.** Ecclesiastes.
Ecclus. Ecclesiasticus (Apocrypha).
ECG electrocardiogram.
econ. economic; economics; economy.
ECOSOC Economic and Social Council (of UN).
ECT electroconvulsive therapy.
E.C.U. English Church Union.
Ecua. Ecuador.
ed. (pl. **eds.**) edited; edition; editor; educated.
E.D. election district; ex dividend.
Ed. B. Bachelor of Education.
Ed. D. Doctor of Education.
edit. edited; edition; editor.
Ed. M. Master of Education.
EDP electronic data processing.
eds. editors.
EDT. Eastern Daylight Time.
educ. educated; educational.
e.e. errors excepted.
E.E. early English; Electrical Engineer.
E.E. & M.P. Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary.
EEC European Economic Community.
EEG electroencephalogram.
e.g. *exempli gratia* (L.), for example.
Eg. Egypt.
Egyptol. Egyptology.
E.I. East India; East Indies.
EKG (Med.) electrocardiogram.
elec. or **elect.** electric; electrical; electricity.
elem. element; elements; elementary.
Eliz. Elizabethan.
E. long. east longitude.
Em. (Physical Chem.) emanation.
EM electromagnetic; enlisted man.
E.M. Earl Marshall; Engineer of Mines.
embryol. embryology.
e.m.f. electromotive force.
e.m.h. educable mentally handicapped.
Emp. Emperor; Empire; Empress.
EMR electro magnetic response.
EMU electro magnetic unit.
ency. or **encyc.** encyclopedia.
E.N.E. east-northeast.
eng. engineer; engineering; engraver; engraving.
Eng. England; English.
enl. enlarged; enlisted.
Ens. Ensign.
entom. entomology.
E.O. errors and ommissions; executive officer; ex officio.
e.o.m. end of the month.
Ep. epistle.
Eph. Ephesians.
epil. epilogue.
Epiph. Epiphany.
Epis. or **Episc.** Episcopal; Episcopalian.
epit. epitaph; epitome.
EPNS electroplated nickel silver.
eq. equal; equation; equivalent.
EQ educational quotient.
equiv. equivalent.
Er (Chem.) erbium.
E.R. East Riding (Yorkshire); East River (New York); *Eduardus Rex* (L.), King Edward; *Elizabeth Regina* (L.), Queen Elizabeth.
ERA (Baseball) earned run average.
erron. erroneous; erroneously.
E.R.V. English Revised Version (of the Bible).
Es (Chem.) einsteinium.
Esd. Esdras (Apocrypha).
E.S.E. east-southeast.
esp. especially.
e.s.p. extrasensory perception.
espec. especially.
est. established; estate; estimated; estuary.
E.S.T. Eastern Standard Time.
estab. established.
Esth. Esther; Esthonia.
Et (Chem.) ethyl.
E.T. Eastern Time; English Translation.
ETA estimated time of arrival.
et al. *et alibi* (L.), and elsewhere; *et alii* (L.), and others.
etc. *et cetera* (L.), and others; and so forth.
Eth. Ethiopia.
ethnog. ethnography.
ethnol. ethnological; ethnology.
et. seq. (pl. **et seqq.** or **et sqq.**) *et sequens* (L.), and the following.
etym. or **etymol.** etymological; etymology.
Eu (Chem.) europium.
E.U. (Thermodynamics) entropy unit.
Eur. Europe; European.
E.V. English Version (of the Bible).
Evang. Evangelical.
evg. evening.
ex. examination; examined; example; except; exception; exchange; excursion; executed; executive; *exit* (L.), he or she goes out; *exeunt* (L.), they go out; export; extra; extract.
Ex. Exodus.
exam. examination; examined.
exc. excellent; except; exception; *excuit* (L.), he or she struck out, fashioned, or engraved (it); excursion.
Exc. Excellency.
exch. exchange; exchecquer.
excl. exclamation; exclamatory; excluding; exclusive.
ex d. or **ex div.** ex (without) dividend.
exec. executed; executive.
ex. gr. *exempli gratia* (L.), for example.
ex int. without interest.
ex lib. *ex libris* (L.), from the library (of).
Exod. Exodus.
ex off. *ex officio* (L.), by virtue of his office; officially.
exp. expense; expired; export; exporter; express.
exr. executor.
exrx. executrix.
ext. extended; extension; exterior; external; extinct; extra; extract; extreme.
Ex. Exra.
Ezek. Ezekiel.

F

F. Fahrenheit; February; Fellow; folio; French; Friday.
FA Field Artillery.
FAA Federal Aviation Agency; Federal Alcohol Administration.
F.A.A.A.S. Fellow of the American Academy of Arts & Sciences; Fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.
Fab. Soc. Fabian Society (Brit.).
fac. facsimile; factor; factory.
facet. facetious.
facsim. or **facsm.** facsimile.
Fahr. Fahrenheit.
F.A.I.A. Fellow of the American Institute of Architects.
fam. familiar; family.
F.A.M. or **F.&A.M.** Free and Accepted Masons.
FAO Food Agricultural Organization.
F.A.P.S. Fellow of the American Physical Society.
far. farad; farthing.
fath. fathom.
f.b. (Football) fullback.
F.B.A. Fellow of the British Academy.
F.B.I. Federal Bureau of Investigation.
F.B.S. Fellow of the Botanical Society (Brit.).
f.c. (Baseball) fielders choice; (Printing) follow copy.
F.C. Free Church (of Scotland).
F.C.A. Farm Credit Administration; Fellow of the Institute of Chartered Accountants (Brit.).
fcap. foolscap.
F.C.C. Federal Communications Commission; first-class certificate.
FCIC Federal Crop Insurance Corporation.
fco. *franco* (It.), franked, postage free.
fcp. foolscap.
F.C.P. Fellow of the College of Preceptors (Brit.).
F.C.S. Fellow of the Chemical So-

ciety (Brit.).
fd. fiord; fund.
F.D. *Fidei Defensor* (L.), Defender of the Faith; Fire Department; focal distance.
FDA Food and Drug Administration.
F.D.I.C. Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.
Fe *ferrum* (L.); (Chem.) iron.
Feb. February.
fec. *fecit* (L.), he or she made (it).
Fed. Res. Bd. Federal Reserve Board.
Fed. Res. Bk. Federal Reserve Bank.
fem. female; feminine.
FEPC Fair Employment Practices Committee.
F.E.T. Federal Excise Tax.
feud. feudal, feudalism.
ff. folios; following (pages, chapters, verses, etc.); (Music) *fortissimo* (It.), very loud.
FFA Future Farmers of America.
fff. (Music) *fortississimo* (It.), very, very loud.
f.g. (Sports) field goal.
fgn. foreign.
F.G.S. Fellow of the Geological Society (Brit.).
F.G.S.A. Fellow of the Geological Society of America.
FHA Future Homemakers of America.
F.H.A. Federal Housing Administration.
F.I. Falkland Islands.
f.i.b. free into bunker.
F.I.C.A. Federal Insurance Contributions Act.
fict. fiction.
FIDO (Aeron) Fog Investigation Dispersal Operation.
FIFO (Indust.) First-in, First-out.
fig. figurative; figuratively; figure.
fin. financial.
Fin. Finland, Finnish.
fir. firkin.
fl. florin; *floruit* (L.), flourished; fluid.
Fl. Flanders, Flemish.
Fla. Florida.
F.L.B. Federal Land Banks.
fld. field; fluid.
fl dr fluid dram, fluid drams.
Flem. Flemish.
F.L.N. Front de Libération Nationale (Algerian Nationalists).
flor. *floruit* (L.), flourished.
fl oz fluid ounce; fluid ounces.
F.L.S. Fellow of the Linnean Society (Brit.).
fm. fathom; from.
Fm (Chem.) fermium.
F.M. Field Marshal; Foreign Mission; frequency modulation.
FMB Federal Maritime Board.
FMCS Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.
fn. footnote.
fo. folio.
F.O. Field Officer; Foreign Office.
f.o.b. free on board.
F.O.E. Fraternal Order of Eagles.
fol. folio; following.
for. foreign; forester.
fort. fortification; fortified.
f.p. foot-pound; *forte-piano*, (It.), (Music) loud then soft; freezing point; fully paid.
F.P.C. Federal Power Commission.
FPHA Federal Public Housing Authority.
F.Ph.S. Fellow of the Philosophical Society (Brit.).
FPO field post office; fleet post office.
f.p.m. feet per minute.
f.p.s. feet per second.
Fr. *folio recto* (L.), on the front of the page.
fr. (pl. **fr** or **frs.**); fragment; franc; from.
Fr (Chem.) francium.
Fr. Father; France; Frau (G.); French; Friar; Friday.
F.R.A.M. Fellow of the Royal Academy of Music.
F.R.A.S. Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society.
F.R.B. Federal Reserve Bank; Federal Reserve Board.
F.R.C.O. Fellow of the Royal College of Organists.
F.R.C.M. Fellow of the Royal College of Music.
F.R.C.P. Fellow of the Royal College of Physicians.
F.R.C.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.
F.R.C.V.S. Fellow of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons.
freq. frequent; frequentative; frequently.
F.R.G.S. Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society.
F.R.S. Fellow of the Royal Horticultural Society.
Fri. Friday.
F.R.I.B.A. Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects.
F.R.I.C. Fellow of the Royal Institute of Chemistry.
Fris. Frisian.
Frl. Fraulein (G.).
F.R.Met.S. Fellow of the Royal Meteorological Society.
frs. francs.
FRS Federal Reserve System.
F.R.S. Federal of the Royal Society.
F.R.S.A. Fellow of the Royal Society of Arts.
F.R.S.L. Fellow of the Royal Society of Literature.
F.R.S.S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
frt. freight.
f.s. foot-second.
F.S.A. Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries (Brit.).
FSH follicle-stimulating hormone.
FSR Field Service Regulations.
F.S.S. Fellow of the Royal Statistical Society.
ft. feet; foot; fort.
FTC Federal Trade Commission.
fth. or **fthm.** fathom.
ft-lb. foot-pound.
fur. furlong; furlongs.
furl. furlough.
fut. future.
f.v. *folio verso* (L.), on the back of the page.
fwd. forward.
FWD four-wheel drive.
FYI (chiefly Mil.) for your information.
F.Z.S. Fellow of the Zoological Society (Brit.).

G

g. gauge; gender; genitive; (Sports) goalie; gram; guide; guinea.
G (Psychol. general intelligence; (Slang) sum of one thousand dollars (Abbr. of Grand).
G. German; (specific) gravity; Gulf.
g.a. general average.
Ga (Chem.) gallium.
Ga. Gallic; Georgia.
G.A. General Assembly.
Gael. Gaelic.
gal. (pl. **gals.**) gallon.
Gal. Galatians.
galv. galvanism; galvanized.
G.A.R. Grand Army of the Republic.
GATT General Agreement on Tariffs and Trades.
Gaul. Gaulish.
G.A.W. guaranteed annual wage.
gaz. gazette; gazetteer.
G.B. Great Britain.
G.B.E. Knight, or Dame, Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire.
GCA (Aeron.) ground controlled approach.
G.C.B. Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.
g.c.d. greatest common divisor.
g.c.f. greatest common factor.
G.C.I.E. Knight Grand Commander of the Indian Empire.
g.c.m. greatest common measure.
GCM (Mil.) General Court Martial.
G.C.M.G. Knight Grand Cross of St. Michael and St. George.
G.C.S.I. Knight Grand Commander of the Star of India.
G.C.T. (Navigation) Greenwich civil time.
G.C.V.O. Knight Grand Cross of the Royal Victorian Order.
Gd (Chem.) gadolinium.
g.d. granddaughter.
G.D. Grand Duchess; Grand Duchy; Grand Duke.
gdn. garden, guardian.
gds. goods.
Ge (Chem.) germanium.

geb. *geboren* (G.), born.
gen. gender; general; genitive; genus.
Gen. General; Genesis; Geneva.
geneal. genealogical; genealogy.
genit. genitive.
Genl. General.
gent. gentleman.
geod. geodesy; geodetic.
geog. geographer; geographical; geography.
geol. geological; geologist; geology.
geom. geometrical; geometry.
ger. gerund.
Ger. German; Germany.
gest. *gestorben* (G.), died, deceased.
G.F.A. General Freight Agent.
G.F.T.U. General Federation of Trade Unions.
GG gamma globulin.
g.gr. great gross (144 dozen).
GHA (Navigation) Greenwich hour angle.
GHQ (Mil.) general headquarters.
gi. gill; gills.
G.I. galvanized iron; gastrointestinal; general issue; government issue; a member of the U.S. armed forces, especially an enlisted man.
Gib. Gibraltar.
gl. glass; gloss.
Gl (Chem.) glucinum.
G.L. grand lodge.
Glasg. Glasgow.
Glos. Gloucestershire.
gloss. glossary.
gm gram; grams.
G.M. general manager; grand marshal; grand master; guided missile.
G.M. & S. General Medical & Surgical.
GMT (Navigation) Greenwich mean time.
gn. (pl. **gns.**) guinea.
G.N. graduate nurse.
GNP gross national product.
G.O. general office; general order.
G.O.P. Grand Old Party (Republican Party).
Goth. Gothic.
gov. government.
Gov. Governor.
Gov. Gen. Governor General.
govt. government.
G.P. general practitioner; *Gloria Patri* (L.), Glory to the Father; Graduate in Pharmacy; Grand Prix.
gpd gallons per day.
gpm gallons per minute.
G.P.O. General Post Office; Government Printing Office.
G.Q. general quarters.
gr. grain; grand; great; gross.
Gr. Grecian; Greece; Greek.
G.R. *Georgius Rex* (L.), King George.
grad. (Math.) gradient; graduate; graduated.
gram. grammar; grammatical.
Gr. Br. or **Gr. Brit.** Great Britain.
gro. gross.
gr. wt. gross weight.
g.s. grandson.
G.S. general secretary; general staff.
G.S.A. General Services Administration; Girl Scouts of America.
G.S.R. galvanic skin response.
gt. gilt; great, *gutta* (L.), a drop (in prescriptions).
Gt. Br. or **Gt. Brit.** Great Britain.
g.t.c. good till canceled, or countermanded.
gtd. guaranteed.
gtt. (singular **gt.**) *guttae* (L.), drops (in prescriptions).
Guat. Guatemala.
Gui. Guiana.
Guin. Guinea.
gun. gunnery.

H

h. harbor; height; heller; heir; high; (Baseball) hits; hour; husband.
H (Phys.) enthalpy, intensity of magnetic field; (Chem.) hydrogen; (Slang) heroin.
H^1 (Chem.) protium.
H^2 (Chem.) deuterium.
H^3 (Chem.) tritium.
ha. hectare.
H.A. *hoc anno* (L.), this year; horse artillery.
Hab. Habakkuk.
hab. corp. *habeas corpus* (L.), you may have the body.
Hag. Haggai.
Hal (Chem.) halogen.
Hants. Hampshire.
hb. (Football) halfback.
Hb. (Biochem.) hemoglobin.
H.B.M. His, or Her, Britannic Majesty.
H.C. Holy Communion; House of Commons.
h.c.f. highest common factor.
h.c.l. (Colloq.) high cost of living.
H.C.M. His, or Her, Catholic Majesty.
hd. hand; head.
hdkf. handkerchief.
hdqrs. headquarters.
He (Chem.) helium.
H.E. high explosive; His Eminence; His Excellency.
Heb. Hebrew; Hebrews.
her. heraldic; heraldry.
Heref. Herefordshire.
herp. or **herpet.** herpetology.
H.E.W. Department of Health Education and Welfare.
hf. half.
Hf (Chem.) hafnium.
HF high frequency.
hg. hectogram.
Hg (Chem.) *hydrargyrum* (L.), mercury.
H.G. High German; His, or Her, Grace; Home Guards (Brit.).
hgt. height.
H.H. His, or Her, Highness; His Holiness.
hhd. hogshead; hogsheads.
HHFA Housing and Home Finance Agency.
H.I. Hawaiian Islands.
H.I.H. His, or Her, Imperial Highness.
H.I.M. His, or Her, Imperial Majesty.
Hind. Hindustan; Hindustani.
hist. histology; historian; historical; history.
H.J. *hic jacet* (L.), here lies.
H.J.S. *hic jactet sepultus* (L.), here lies buried.
hl. hectoliter; hectoliters.
H.L. House of Lords.
hm. hectometer; hectometers.
H.M. His, or Her, Majesty.
H.M.G. His, or Her, Majesty's Government.
H.M.S. His, or Her, Majesty's Service; His, or Her, Majesty's Ship.
H.M.S.O. His, or Her, Majesty's Stationery Office.
ho. house.
Ho (Chem.) holmium.
H.O. head office; home office.
H.O.L.C. Home Owners' Loan Corporation.
Hon. Honorable; Honorary.
Hond. Honduras.
horol. horology.
hort. horticultural; horticulture.
Hos. Hosea.
hosp. hospital.
H.P. high pressure; hire purchase; horsepower; House of Parliament.
H.Q. headquarters.
hr. (pl. **hrs.**) hour.
Hr. Herr (G.).
H.R. Home Rule; House of Representatives.
H.R.E. Holy Roman Emperor; Holy Roman Empire.
H.R.H. His, or Her, Royal Highness.
H.R.I.P. *hic requiescit in pace* (L.), here rests in peace.
h.s. *hoc sensu* (L.), in this sense.
H.S. *hic sepultus* (L.), here is buried; *hic situs* (L.), here lies; High School, House Surgeon.
H.S.H. His, or Her, Serene Highness.
H.S.M. His, or Her, Serene Majesty.
ht. height.
HUAC House Un-American Activities Committee.
Hun. or **Hung.** Hungarian; Hungary.
hund. hundred.
Hunts. Huntingdonshire.
H.V. high voltage.
h.w.m. high water mark.
hyd. or **hydr.** hydraulics; hydrostatics.
hyp. hypotenuse; hypothesis; hy-

pothetical.

I

i incisor; interest; intransitive.
I (Chem.) iodine; Roman numeral for 1.
I. *Imperator* (L.), Emperor; *Imperatrix* (L.), Empress; independent; island; isle.
Ia. Iowa.
IAEA International Atomic Energy Agency.
I. & R. intelligence and reconnaissance.
I.A.S. Institute of Advanced Studies; Institute of the Aeronautical Sciences.
IAS indicated air speed.
IATA International Air Transport Association.
ib. or **ibid.** *ibidem* (L.), in the same place.
i.b. invoice book.
IBT International Brotherhood of Teamsters.
I.C. *Iesus Christus* (L.), Jesus Christ.
I.C.A.A.A.A. Intercollegiate Association of Amateur Athletes of America.
ICBM intercontinental ballistic missile.
I.C.C. International Control Commission; Interstate Commerce Commission.
Ice. or **Icel.** Iceland; Icelandic.
ICFTU International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.
ich. or **ichth.** ichthyology.
I.CH. TH.U.S. or **ICHTHUS** representing the initial letters of Gr. *Iesous Christs Theou Vios Soter*, Jesus Christ, Son of God, the Savior: the Gr. word *ichthus* meaning fish, and the fish having been used among the early Christians as a symbol for Christ.
ICJ International Court of Justice.
I.C.S. Indian Civil Service; International Correspondence School.
id. *idem* (L.), the same.
Id. Idaho.
I.D. identification; (Mil.) infantry division; Intelligence Department.
Ida. Idaho.
IDA International Development Association.
i.e. *id est* (L.), that is.
I.E. Indo-European; Industrial Engineer.
IFC International Finance Corporation; International Fisheries Commission (U.S. and Canada); International Freighting Corporation.
IFF (Mil.) identification, friend or foe.
I.F.S. Irish Free State.
I.G. Indo-Germanic; inspector general.
ign. ignition; *ignotus* (L.), unknown.
i.h.p. indicated horsepower.
I.H.S. *IESOUS* (Gr.), Jesus; also taken to represent *Iesus Hominum Salvator* (L.), Jesus, Saviour of Men; *In Hoc Signo (vinces)* (L.), in this sign the cross (shalt thou conquer); *In Hoc Salus* (L.), in this cross is salvation; and I (Christ) Have suffered.
Il (Chem.) Illinium.
ILA International Law Association; International Longshoremen's Association.
I.L.G.W.U. International Ladies' Garment Workers Union.
ill. illustrated; illustration.
Ill. Illinois.
illus. or **illust.** illustrated; illustration.
ILO International Labor Organization.
I.L.P. International Labour Party (Brit.).
ILS (Aeron.) instrument landing system.
I.M. Isle of Man.
IMF International Monetary Fund.
imit. imitative.
imp. imperative; imperfect; imperial; impersonal; import; important; imported; importer; *imprimatur* (L.), let it be printed; imprint; improve.
Imp. *Imperator* (L.), Emperor; *Imperatri* (L.), Empress.
imperf. imperfect.
impers. impersonal.
impv. imperative.
Impx. *Imperatrix* (L.), Empress.
in. (pl. **in.** or **ins.**) inch.
In (Chem.) indium.
inc. include; income; incorporated; increase; incumbent.
incl. inclosure; including; inclusive.
incog. incognito.
incor. incorporated.
ind. independent; index; indicative; indirect; industry.
Ind. India; Indian; Indiana; Indies.
I.N.D. *in nomine Dei* (L.), in the name of God.
indecl. indeclinable.
indef. indefinite.
indic. indicating; indicative.
indiv. individual.
inf. infantry; inferior, infinitive; information; *infra* (L.), below, after.
in f. *in fine* (L.), at the end of a title, law, or paragraph quoted.
infin. infinitive.
infl. influenced.
infra dig. *infra dignitatem* (L.), (Colloq.) beneath one's dignity.
in. Hg (Chem.) inch of mercury.
in loc. cit. *in loco citato* (L.), in the place cited.
in mem. *in memoriam* (L.), in memory (of).
in pr. *in principio* (L.), in or at the beginning.
I.N.R.I. *Iesus Nazarenus Rex Iudaeorum* (L.), Jesus of Nazareth, King of the Jews.
ins. inches; inscribed; inspector; insulated; insurance.
I.N.S. International News Service.
insp. inspector.
Insp. Gen. Inspector General.
inst. instant (the present month); instantaneous; institute; institution; instrument.
instr. instructor; instrumental.
int. interest; interior; interjection; internal; international; interpreter; intransitive.
intens. intensive.
inter. intermediate; interrogation; interrogative.
interj. interjection.
internat. international.
interrog. interrogation; interrogative; interrogatively.
intr. intransitive; introduce; introductory.
in trans. *in transitu* (L.), in transit, on the way.
Int. Rev. Internal Revenue.
intro. or **introd.** introduction; introductory.
inv. *invenit* (L.), he, or she, designed (it); inventor; inventory; invoice.
invt. inventory.
Io (Chem.) ionium.
Io. Iowa.
I.O.F. Independent Order of Foresters.
Ion. Ionic.
I.O.O.F. Independent Order of Odd Fellows.
I.O.R.M. Improved Order of Red Men.
I O U I owe you (an acknowledgment of indebtedness).
IPA International Phonetic Alphabet; International Phonetic Association; International Press Association.
IPBM interplanetary ballistic missile.
i.q. *indem quod* (L.), the same as.
I.Q. (Psychol.) intelligence quotient.
I.Q.E.D. *id quod erat demonstrandum* (L.), that which was to be demonstrated.
Ir (Chem.) iridium.
Ir. Ireland; Irish.
I.R. Inland Revenue; Intelligence Ratio; Internal Revenue.
I.R.A. Irish Republican Army.
IRBM intermediate range ballistic missile.
IRC International Red Cross.
Ire. Ireland.
I.R.O. Internal Revenue Office; Internal Revenue Officer; International Refugee Organization.
iron. ironical; ironically.
irreg. irregular; irregularly.

IRS Internal Revenue Service.
is. island; isle.
Is. Isaiah; Island.
I.S.C. interstate commerce.
ISG imperial standard gallon (Brit.).
isl. (pl. **isls.**) island; isle.
I.S.O. Imperial Service Order (Brit.).
iss. issue.
isth. isthmus.
It. Italian; Italy.
ITA Initial Teaching Alphabet.
ital. italic.
Ital. Italian.
ITO International Trade Organization.
ITU International Telecommunication Union.
i.v. increased value; initial velocity; intravenous; invoice value.
i.w. isotopic weight.
I.W. Isle of Wight.
I.W.W. Industrial Workers of the World.

J

j (Physics) joule.
J. (pl. **J.J.**) Journal; Judge; Justice.
j.a. joint account.
J.A. Joint Agent; Judge Advocate.
J.A.G. Judge Advocate General.
Jam. Jamaica.
J.A.M.A. Journal of the American Medical Association.
Jan. January.
Jap. Japan; Japanese.
Jas. James.
Jav. Javanese.
J.C. Jesus Christ; Julius Caesar; *juris consultus* (L.), jurisconsult.
J.C.C. Junior Chamber of Commerce.
J.C.B. *Juris Canonici Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Canon Law; *Juris Civilis Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Civil Law.
J.C.D. *Juris Canonici Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Canon Law; *Juris Civilis Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Civil Law.
J.C.L. *Juris Canonici Licentiatus* (L.), Licentiate in Canon Law.
J.C.S. Joint Chief of Staff.
Jct. Junction.
J.D. *Juris Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Jurisprudence, Doctor of Law; *Jurum Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Laws; juvenile delinquency; juvenile delinquent.
Je. June.
Jer. Jeremiah; Jersey; Jerusalem.
j.g. junior grade.
JJ. judges; justices.
Jl. July.
Jno. John.
jnt. joint.
Josh. Joshua.
jour. or **journ.** journal; journalism.
J.P. Justice of the Peace.
Jr. junior.
jt. joint.
Jud. Judges; Judith (Apocrypha).
J.U.D. *Juris Utriusque Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Both Laws (canon and civil).
Judg. Judges.
Judge Adv. Judge Advocate.
Jun. June; Junior.
Junc. Junction.
JV Junior Varsity.
J.W.V. Jewish War Veterans.

K

k. (Elect.) capacity; karat; kilogram; knot.
K (Chem.) *kalium* (L.), potassium; (Chess) king.
K. Kaiser; Kelvin; King; Kings; Knight; krone; kronen.
kal. kalands, calends.
Kan. or **Kans.** Kansas.
K.B. King's Bench; Knight Bachelor (Brit.).
K.B.E. Knight Commander of the Order of the British Empire.
kc kilocycle.
K.C. King's Counsel; Knight Commander; Knight of Columbus.
K.C.B. Knight Commander of the Bath (Brit.).
K.C.I.E. Knight Commander of the Order of the Indian Empire (Brit.).
K.C.M.G. Knight Commander of St. Michael and St. George (Brit.).
K.C.S.I. Knight Commander of the Star of India (Brit.).
K.C.V.O. Knight Commander of the Royal Victorian Order (Brit.).
KD (Com.) knocked down.
Ken. Kentucky.
kg. keg; kilogram.
K.G. Knight of the Garter (Brit.).
Ki. Kings.
KIA (Mil.) killed in action.
KIAS (Aeron.) knot indicated airspeed.
kil. kilogram; kilometer.
kilom. kilometer; kilometers.
K.J.V. King James' Version (of the Bible).
K.K.K. Ku Klux Klan.
kl. kiloliter.
km. kilometer; kingdom.
Knt. Knight.
K.O. (Pugilism) knock-out.
K. of C. Knights of Columbus.
K. of P. Knights of Pythias.
K.P. kitchen police; Knight of the Order of St. Patrick (Brit.); Knight of Pythias.
kr. kreutzer; krona, kronor (Sweden and Faroe Isles.); krona, kronur (Iceland); krona, kroner (Denmark and Norway).
Kr (Chem.) krypton.
kt. karat; carat; knot.
Kt (Chess) Knight.
Kt. Knight.
K.T. Knight of the Order of the Thistle (Brit.); Knights Templars.
K.V. *Kochel-Verzeichnis* (G.), (Music) the chronological listing of Mozart's works used with numbers to identify them.
kw. kilowatt.
Ky. Kentucky.

L

l. (pl. **ll.**) leaf; league; left; length; *liber* (L.), book; *libra* or *librae* (L.), pound, or pounds (British money); line; link; lira; liter; long; lost.
L elevated railroad, or railway; Roman numeral for 50; longitude.
L. lady; lake; Late; Latin; latitude; law; liberal; London; lord; (Theater) stage left.
La (Chem.) lanthanum.
La. Louisiana.
L.A. Latin America; law agent; library association; local agent; Los Angeles.
lab. laboratory.
Lab. Labrador.
lam. laminated.
Lam. Lamentations.
Lancs. Lancashire.
lang. language.
Lap. Lapland.
lat. latitude.
Lat. Latin; Latvia.
lb. (pl. **lbs.**) *libra* (L.), (weight) pound.
L.B. *Litterarum Baccalaureus*, (L.), Bachelor of Letters or Literature; local board.
l.c. letter of credit; *loco citato* (L.), in the place cited; (Printing) lower-case.
L.C. Library of Congress; Lord Chamberlain; Lord Chancellor.
L.C.C. London County Council.
l.c.d. lowest common denominator.
LCI (Mil.) landing craft infantry.
L.C.J. Lord Chief Justice.
l.c.m. least common multiple.
LCT (Mil.) landing craft tanks.
ld. land; limited.
Ld. Lord.
L.D. Low Dutch.
ldg. landing.
Ldp. Ladyship; Lordship.
L.D.S. Latter-Day Saints; Licentiate of Dental Surgery.
l.e. (Football) left end.
lea. league.
leath. leather.
lect. lecture; lecturer.
leg. legal; (Music) *legato* (It.), connected, smooth; legend; legislative; legislature.
legg. (Music) *leggiero* (It.) light and rapid.
Leic. or **Leics.** Leicestershire.
Lev. Leviticus.
lex. lexical; lexicon.
lexicog. lexicographer; lexicographical; lexicography.

lf low frequency.
lf. (Baseball) left fielder.
l.g. (Football) left guard.
LG. or **L.G.** Low German.
L.G. life guard.
LGr. or **L.Gr.** Late Greek.
l.h. left hand.
L.H. lighthouse.
L.H.A. Lord High Admiral.
l.h.b. (Football) left halfback.
L.H.C. Lord High Chancellor.
L.H.D. *Litterarum Humaniorum Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Humane Letters; Doctor of the Humanities.
L.H.T. Lord High Treasurer.
Li (Chem.) lithium.
L.I. Light Infantry (Brit.); Long Island.
lib. *liber* (L.), book; librarian; library.
Lib. Liberal.
Lieut. Lieutenant.
LIFO (Ind.) Last-In, First-Out.
lin. lineal; linear; liniment.
Linc. or **Lincs.** Lincolnshire.
ling. linguistics.
l.i.p. life insurance policy.
liq. liquid; liquor.
lit. liter; literal; literally; literature.
Lit.B. *Lit(t)erarum Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Letters; Bachelor of Literature.
Lit. D. *Lit(t)erarum Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature.
liter. literature; literary.
Lith. Lithuania, Lithuanian.
lithog. lithograph; lithography.
L.J. Lord Justice.
ll. lines.
ll. *loco laudato* (L.), in the place cited; loose-leaf.
L.L. Late Latin; Lord Lieutenant; Low Latin.
LL.B. *Legum Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Laws.
LL.D. *Legum Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Laws.
LL.L. *Legum Licentiatus* (L.), Licentiate of Laws.
LL.M. *Legum Magister* (L.), Master of Laws.
L.M. Licentiate in Medicine; Licentiate in Midwifery; Lord Mayor.
L.M.T. local mean time.
loc. cit. *loco citato* (L.), in the place cited.
log. logarithm.
lon. longitude.
Lond. London.
long. longitude.
L.O.O.M. Loyal Order of Moose.
loq. *loquitur* (L.), he, or she, speaks.
L.P. Lord Provost; low pressure.
L.P.S. Lord Privy Seal.
L.R. Lloyd's Register.
LRBM long-range ballistic missile.
L.R.C.P. Licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians.
L.R.C.S. Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons.
l.s. left side; lord speaker.
L.S. Linnean Society (Brit.); *locus sigilli* (L.), the place of the seal.
L.S.A. Licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries (Brit.).
l.s.c. *loco supra citato* (L.), in the place cited above or before.
l.s.d. *librae solidi denarii* (L.), pounds, shillings, pence.
LSD lysergic acid diethylamide; (U.S. Navy) landing ship deck.
L.S.E. London School of Economics.
L.S.T. Local Standard Time.
l.t. (Football) left tackle; long ton
Lt. Lieutenant.
Lt. Col. Lieutenant Colonel.
ltd. limited.
Lt. Gen. Lieutenant General.
Lt. Gov. Lieutenant Governor.
L. Th. Licentiate in Theology
Lt. Inf. Light Infantry.
Lu (Chem.) lutetium.
Luth. Lutheran.
lv. leaf; leaves; livre; livres.
Lw (Chem.) lawrencium.
l.w.m. low-water mark.
lwop leave without pay.
lwp leave with pay.
LXX Septuagint.

M

m. male; married; masculine; medium; meter; mile; minim; minute; molar; month; moon; morning; mouth.
M Roman numeral for 1000.
M. (pl. **MM.**) Majesty; Manitoba; mark (German money); Marquis; Marquess; Master; Medieval; Member; *meridies* (L.), noon; Middle; Monday; Monsieur (Fr.); mountain.
Ma (Chem.) masurium.
MA (Psychol.) mental age.
M.A. Master of Arts; Military Academy.
Mac. Maccabees (Apocrypha).
M. Ac. Master of Accounting.
Maced. Macedonia.
mach. machinery; machinist.
Mad. Madam; Madrid.
Madag. Madagascar.
M.A.E. Master of Aeronautical Engineering; Master of Art Education.
M.A. Ed. Master of Arts in Education.
mag. magazine; magnetism; magnitude.
M. Agr. Master of Agriculture.
Maj. Major.
Maj. Gen. Major General.
Mal. Malachi; Malayan.
M.A.L.D. Master of Arts in Law and Diplomacy.
man. manual.
Man. Manila; Manitoba.
Manit. Manitoba.
manuf. manufacturer; manufacturing.
mar. maritime; married.
Mar. March.
M.A.R. Master of Arts in Religion.
M. Arch. Master of Architecture.
March. Marchioness.
M. Arch. E. Master of Architectural Engineering.
marg. margin.
Marq. Marquis; Marquess.
mas. or **masc.** masculine.
Mass. Massachusetts.
mat. matins; matured.
M.A.T. Masters of Arts in Teaching.
math. mathematical; mathematician, mathematics.
MATS Military Air Transport Service.
Matt. Matthew.
max. maximum.
M.B. *Medicinae Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Medicine.
M.B.A. Master of Business Administration.
M.B.E. Member of the Order of the British Empire.
M.B.S. or **M.B. Sc.** Master of Business Science.
M.C. Marine Corps; Master Commandant; Master of Ceremonies; Medical Corps; Member of Congress; Military Cross (Brit.).
M.C.E. Master of Civil Engineering.
M. Ch. *Magister Chirurgiae* (L.), Master of Surgery.
M. Ch. E. Master of Chemical Engineering.
mcht. merchant.
M.C.J. Master of Comparative Jurisprudence.
M.C.L. Master of Civil Law.
M.C.P. Master of City Planning.
M.C.R. Master of Comparative Religion.
Md (Chem.) mendelevium
Md. Maryland.
m.d. *mano destra* (It.), (Music) right hand; memorandum of deposit; months after date.
M.D. *Medicinae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Medicine; Middle Dutch.
Mdlle. Mademoiselle (Fr.).
Mdme. Madame (Fr.)
M.D.S. Master in Dental Surgery.
mdse. merchandise.
Me (Chem.) methyl.
Me. Maine.
M.E. Managing Editor; Master of Education; Master of Engineering; Mechanical Engineer; Methodist Episcopal; Middle English; Mining Engineer; Most Excellent.
M.E.A. Master of Engineering Administration.
meas. measure.

mech. mechanical; mechanics.
med. medical; medicine; medieval; medium.
Medit. Mediterranean.
Med. L. Medieval Latin.
Melan. Melanesia.
mem. member; memoir; memorandum; memorial.
memo. memorandum.
mensur. mensuration.
M.E.P. Master of Engineering Physics.
M.E.P.A. Master of Engineering and Public Administration.
mer. meridian; meridional.
merc. mercantile; mercurial; mercury.
Mesop. Mesopotamia.
Messrs. Messieurs (Fr.).
met. metaphor; metaphysics; Metropolitan.
metal. Metallurgical; metallurgy.
metaph. metaphysical; metaphysics.
Met. E. metallurgical engineer.
meteor. or **meteorol.** meteorological; meteorology.
Meth. Methodist.
Mex. Mexican; Mexico.
mf. *mezzo forte* (It.), (Music) moderately loud; microfarad.
M.F. Master of Forestry; Middle French.
M. Fr. Middle French.
M.F.A. Master of Fine Arts.
mfg. manufacturing.
M.F.H. Master of Fox Hounds.
mfr. (pl. **mfrs.**) manufacturer.
mg. milligram; milligrams.
Mg (Chem.) magnesium.
mgr. manager.
Mgr. *Monseigneur* (Fr.); (Eccles.) Monsignor.
MGr. or **M. Gr.** Middle Greek.
M.H. Medal of Honor.
M.H.E. Master of Home Economics.
M.H.A. Master in Hospital Administration.
MHG magnetohydrodynamics generation.
MHG or **M.H.G.** Middle High German.
M.H.L. Master of Hebrew Literature.
M.H.R. Member of the House of Representatives.
mi. mile; miles; mill; mills.
M.I. military intelligence; mounted infantry.
M.I.A. Master of International Affairs.
Mic. Micah.
M.I.C.E. Member of the Institution of Civil Engineers (Brit.).
Mich. Michaelmas; Michigan.
micros. microscopy.
mid. middle.
Mid. Midshipman.
M.I.D. Master of Industrial Design; Military Intelligence Division.
M.I.E. Master of Industrial Engineering; Master of Irrigation Engineering.
M.I.E.E. Member of the Institution of Electrical Engineers (Brit.).
mil. military.
M.I. Mar.E. Member of the Institution of Marine Engineers (Brit.).
M.I. Mech.E. Member of the Institution of Mechanical Engineers (Brit.).
min. mineralogical; mineralogy; minim; minimum; mining; minister; minor; minute.
M.I.N.A. Member of the Institution of Naval Architects (Brit.).
mineral. mineralogical; mineralogy.
Minn. Minnesota.
Min. Plen. Minister Plenipotentiary.
m.i.p. marine insurance policy.
M.I.S. Master of International Service.
misc. miscellaneous; miscellany.
Miss. Mississippi.
M.I.T. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
M.J. Master of Journalism.
mks meter-kilogram-second (scale of units).
mkt. market.
ml. mail; milliliter.
M.L. *Magister Legum* (L.), Master of Laws; Middle Latin; muzzle-loading.
M.L.A. Master of Landscape Architecture; Modern Language Association.
MLB Maritime Labor Board.
MLF multilateral nuclear force.
M.L.G. Middle Low German.
Mlle. (pl. **Mlles.**) Mademoiselle (Fr.).
M.L.S. Master of Library Science.
MLW mean low water.
mm. millimeter; *millia* (L.), thousands.
m.m. *mutatis mutandis* (L.), the necessary change being made.
MM. Messieurs (Fr.).
M.M. (Music) Maelzel's Metronome; Master Mason; Master Mechanic; Master of Music; Merchant Marine.
Mme. (pl. **Mmes.**) Madame (Fr.)
M.M.E. Master of Mechanical Engineering; Master of Mining Engineering; Master of Music Education.
MMRBM mobile mid-range ballistic missile.
M. Mus. Master of Music.
Mn (Chem.) manganese.
M.N.A. Master of Nursing Administration.
M.N.A.S. Member of the National Academy of Science.
M.N.E. Master of Nuclear Engineering.
mng. managing.
Mngr. Monsignor.
M.N.S. Master of Nutritional Science.
mo. (pl. **mos.**) month.
Mo (Chem.) molybdenum.
Mo. Missouri; Monday.
M.O. mail-order; manually operated; Medical Officer; *modus operandi* (L.), method of working; money order.
mod. moderate; *moderato* (It.), (Music) in moderate time; modern.
Mod. Fr. Modern French.
Mod. Gr. Modern Greek.
Mod. Heb. Modern Hebrew.
M.O.H. Medical Officer of Health.
Moham. Mohammedan.
mol. wt. molecular weight.
mon. monastery; monetary.
Mon. Monday; Monmouthshire; Monsignor.
Mons. Monsieur.
Mont. Montana.
Mor. Morocco.
morph. morphological; morphology.
mp. *mezzo piano* (It.) (Music), medium soft.
m.p. melting point.
M.P. Member of Parliament (Brit.); Minister Plenipotentiary; military police; mounted police.
M.P.A. Master of Professional Accounting; Master of Public Administration; Master of Public Affairs.
M.P.E. Master of Physical Education.
m.p.g. miles per gallon.
M.Ph. Master of Philosophy.
m.p.h. miles per hour.
M.P.H. Master of Public Health.
M.P.C. Member of Parliament, Canada.
M.P.P. Member of the Provincial Parliament.
Mr. (pl. **Messrs.**) Mister.
M.R. Master of the Rolls; motivation research.
MRA Moral Re-Armament.
M.R.A.S. Member of the Royal Academy of Science; Member of the Royal Asiatic Society.
MRBM medium-range ballistic missile.
M.R.C. Medical Reserve Corps.
M.R.C.P. Member of the Royal College of Physicians.
M.R.C.S. Member of the Royal College of Surgeons.
M.R.E. Master of Religious Education.
M.R.P. Master of Regional Planning.
Mrs. (pl. **Mmes.**) Mistress, Missis, a title prefixed to the name of a married woman.
ms. *mano sinistra* (It.), (Music).
Ms. or **ms.** (pl. **Mss.** or **mss.**) manuscript.
M.S. Master of Science; Master of

Surgery; *memoriae sacrum* (L.), sacred to the memory (of); metric system; motor ship; multiple sclerosis.
M.S.A. Master of Science in Agriculture.
M.S.A.E. Master of Science in Aeronautical Engineering.
M.S.A.M. Master of Science in Applied Mathematics.
M.S. Arch. Master of Science in Architecture.
M.S.B.A. Master of Science in Business Administration.
M.S.B.C. Master of Science in Building Construction.
M.S. Bus. Master of Science in Business.
M.Sc. Master of Science.
M.Sc.D. Doctor of Medical Science.
M.S.C.E. Master of Science in Civil Engineering.
M.S.Ch.E. Master of Science in Chemical Engineering.
M.S.C.P. Master of Science in Community Planning.
MSD most significant digit.
M.S.D. Master of Science in Dentistry.
M.S.E. Master of Science in Education; Master of Science in Engineering.
M.S. Ed. Master of Science in Education.
M.S.E.E. Master of Science in Electrical Engineering.
M.S.E.M. Master of Science in Engineering Mechanics.
M.S. En. Master of Science in Entymology.
M.S.F. Master of Science in Forestry.
MSG monosodium glutamate.
M.S.G.M. Master of Science in Government Management.
Msgr. Monsignor.
MSH (Biochem.) melanocyte-stimulating hormone; Mohs scale of hardness.
M.S.H. Master of Staghounds.
M.SH.A. Master of Science in Hospital Administration.
M.S.H.E. Master of Science in Home Economics.
M.S. Hort. Master of Science in Horticulture.
M.S. Hyg. Master of Science in Hygiene.
M.S.I.E. Master of Science in Industrial Engineering.
M.S.J. Master of Science in Journalism.
m.s.l. mean sea level.
M.S.L. Master of Science in Linguistics.
M.S.M. Master of Sacred Music.
M.S.M.E. Master of Science in Mechanical Engineering.
M.S.N. Master of Science in Nursing.
M.S.P.E. Master of Science in Physical Education.
M.S.P.H. Master of Science in Public Health.
M.S. Phar. Master of Science in Pharmacy.
M.S.S. Master of Social Service.
M.S. Sc. Master of Social Science.
M.S.T. Master of Science in Teaching; Mountain Standard Time.
Ms-Th (Chem.) mesothorium.
MSTS (U.S. Navy) Military Sea Transport Service.
M.S.W. Master of Social Welfare; Master of Social Work.
mt. (pl. **mts.**) mount; mountain.
MT mechanical translation; megation; megatons.
M.T. metric ton.
mtg. meeting; mortage.
mtgd. mortgaged.
mtge. mortgage.
M.Th. Master of Theology.
M T I moving target indicator.
Mt. Rev. Most Reverend.
mun. municipal.
M.U.P. Master of Urban Planning.
mus. museum; music; musical; musician.
Mus. B. *Musicae Baccalaureus*, (L.), Bachelor of Music.
Mus. D. *Musicae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Music.
Mus. M. *Musicae Magister* (L.), Master of Music.
m.v. market value; mean variations; *mezza voce* (It.), (Music) with half the power of the voice, softly.
Mv (Elect.) megavolt; (Chem.) mendelevium.
MVA megavolt ampere.
MVD. *Ministerstvo Vnutrennikh Del* (R.), Ministry of Internal Affairs, Secret Police of U.S.S.R. since 1943, formerly NKVD.
M.V. Ed. Master of Vocational Education.
M.V.O. Member of the Royal Victorian Order.
Mw (Elect.) megawatt; megawatts.
M.W. Most Worshipful; Most Worthy.
M.W.A. Modern Woodmen of America.
Mx. Middlesex.
myl. myrialiter; myrialiters.
mym. myriameter; myriameters.
myth. or **mythol.** mythological; mythology.

N

n neutron.
n. *natus* (L.) born; nephew; net; neuter; new; night; nominative; note; noun; number.
N (Chem.) nitrogen; (Math) an indefinite constant whole number; (Chess) knight.
N. Nationalist; New; Noon; (Chem.) normal (strength solution); Norse; North; Northern; November.
Na *natrium* (L.), (Chem.) sodium.
N.A. National Academician; National Academy; National Army; Nautical Almanac; North America; North American; nursing auxiliary.
NAA National Aeronautic Association; National Automobile Association.
NAACP National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.
NAB National Association of Broadcasters; Naval Air Base.
N.A.D. National Academy of Design.
Nah. Nahum.
NAM National Association of Manufacturers.
N.Amer. North America; North American.
N.A.S. National Academy of Sciences.
NASA National Aeronautics and Space Administration.
nat. national; native; natural; naturalist.
nat. phil. natural philosophy.
natl. national.
NATO North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
nat. sc. natural science.
naut. nautical.
nav. naval; navigation.
navig. navigation.
Nb (Chem.) niobium.
NB Naval Base; (Sports) no ball; *nota bene* (L.), note well, take notice.
N.B. New Brunswick.
NBA National Basketball Association; National Boxing Association.
N.B.S. National Bureau of Statistics.
NC (Mil.) Nurse Corps.
N.C. North Carolina.
N.C.A.A. National Collegiate Athletic Association.
N.C.C.J. National Conference of Christians and Jews.
N.C.C.M. National Council of Catholic Men.
N.C.C.W. National Council of Catholic Women.
N.C.O. noncommissioned officer.
n.c.v. no commercial value.
n.d. no date.
Nd (Chem.) Neodymium.
N.D. or **N. Dak.** North Dakota.
NDAC National Defense Advisory Commission.
Ne (Chem.) neon.
N.E. New England; northeast; northeastern.
N.E.A. National Editorial Association; National Education Association.

Neb. or **Nebr.** Nebraska.
N.E.B. New English Bible.
N.E.D. New English Dictionary (Oxford English Dictionary).
neg. negative; negatively.
Neh. Nehemiah.
nem. con. *nemine contradicente* (L.), no one contradicting, unanimously.
nem. diss. *nemine dissentiente* (L.), no one dissenting, unanimously.
N. Eng. New England; Northern England.
n.e.s. not elsewhere specified.
Neth. Netherlands.
neut. neuter.
Nev. Nevada.
Newf. Newfoundland.
n.f. no funds.
N.F. National Formulary; Newfoundland; Norman French.
Nfld. Newfoundland.
n.g. (Colloq.) no good.
NG (Chem.) nitroglycerin.
N.G. National Guard; New Guinea.
N. Gr. New Greek.
N.H. New Hampshire.
NHG. or N.H.G. New High German.
N.H.S. National Health Service (Brit.)
Ni (Chem.) nickel.
N.I. Northern Ireland.
Nicar. Nicaragua.
ni. pri. *nisi prius* (L.), unless before.
N.I.R.A. National Industrial Recovery Act.
N.J. New Jersey.
NKVD *Narodni Kommisariat Vnutrennikh Del*, People's Commissariat for Internal Affairs, the secret police of the Soviet Union (1935-1942).
n.l. (Printing) new line; *non licet* (L.), it is not permitted; *non liquet* (L.), it is not clear or evident.
N.L. (Baseball) National League; Neo-Latin; New Latin.
N. Lat. north latitude.
N.L.F. National Liberation Front.
N.L.R.B. National Labor Relations Board.
nm nautical mile.
N.M. or **N. Mex.** New Mexico.
N.M.U. National Maritime Union.
N.N.E. north-northeast.
NNP net national product.
N.N.W. north-northwest.
no. north; northern; *numero* (L.), number (pl. **nos.**).
No (Chem.) nobelium.
nol. pros. *nolle prosequi* (L.), to be unwilling to prosecute.
nom. nominative.
noncom. noncommissioned officer.
non obst. *non obstante* (L.), notwithstanding.
non pros. *non prosequitur* (L.), he does not prosecute.
non seq. *non sequitur* (L.), it does not follow.
n.o.p. not otherwise provided for.
nor. north; northern.
Nor. Norman; North; Norway; Norwegian.
Norf. Norfolk.
Norm. Norman.
Norw. Norway, Norwegian.
nos. numbers.
n.o.s. not otherwise specified.
Notts. Nottinghamshire.
Nov. November.
np (Physics) neper; (Chem.) neptunium.
N.P. new paragraph; *nisi prius* (L.), no protest; Notary Public.
n.p. or d. no place or date (of publication).
n.p.t. normal pressure and temperature.
nr. near; number.
N.R. North Riding (Yorkshire); North River (New York).
N.R.A. National Recovery Act; National Recovery Administration.
N.R.C. National Research Council.
N.S. not specified; not sufficient funds.
N.S. new series; new style (in reckoning time); *Notre Seigneur* (F.), Our Lord; Nova Scotia.
NSA National Shipping Authority; National Standards Association; National Students Association.
NSC National Security Council.
n.s.f. not sufficient funds.
NSF National Science Foundation.
N.S.P.C.A. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
N.S.P.C.C. National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
N.S.W. New South Wales.
Nt (Chem.) niton.
N.T. National Trust (Brit.); New Testament; Northern Territory (Australia).
nt. wt. net weight.
n.u. name unknown.
Num. Numbers.
numis. numismatic; numismatics.
N.U.R. National Union of Railway Men.
N.U.T. National Union of Teachers.
N.W. North Wales; northwest; northwestern.
N.W.T. Northwest Territories (Canada).
N.Y. New York.
N.Y.C. New York City.
NYP not yet published.
N.Z. New Zealand.

O

o. *octarius* (L.), pint (in prescriptions); old; only; (Baseball) out, outs.
Ω (Elect.) ohm; (Chem.) oxygen.
O. ocean; octavo; October; Ohio; old; Ontario; order; Oregon.
o.a. on account.
OAS Organization of American States.
ob. *obiit* (L.), he, or she, died.
Obad. Obadiah.
obdt. obedient.
O.B.E. Officer of the Order of the British Empire.
obj. object; objection; objective.
obl. oblique; oblong.
obs. observation; observatory; obsolete; obstetrics.
o.b.s.p. *obiit sine prole* (L.), he, or she, died without issue.
obstet. obstetrical; obstetrics.
oc. ocean.
occas. occasional; occasionally.
OCDM Office of Civil and Defense Mobilization.
OCS (Mil.) officer candidate school.
oct. or **8vo.** octavo.
Oct. October.
o.d. on demand; outside diameter; over-drive.
O.D. Officer of the Day; Old Dutch; olive drab (of military uniform); overdraft; Doctor of Optometry.
ODT Organization of Defense Transportation.
o.e. omissions expected.
OE. or **O.E.** Old English.
OECD Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development.
O.E.D. Oxford English Dictionary.
O.E.E.C. Organization for European Economic Community.
OEO Office of Economic Opportunity.
O.E.S. Order of the Eastern Star.
OF. or **O.F.** Old French.
off. office; officer; official.
O. Flem. Old Flemish.
O.F.M. *Ordo Fratrum Minorum* (L.), Order Friars Minor (Franciscan).
O.F.S. Orange Free State.
O.G. Officer of the Guard; (Philat.) original gum.
O.G.O. orbiting geophysical observatory.
OHG. or O.H.G. Old High German.
O.H.M.S. On His, or Her, Majesty's Service.
O.K. (Colloq.) all right; correct.
Okla. Oklahoma.
OL. or **O.L.** Old Latin.
OLG. or **O.L.G.** Old Low German.
O.M. Order of Merit (Brit.).
ON. or **O.N.** Old Norse.
ONI Office of Naval Intelligence.
Ont. Ontario.
op. opera; operation; opposite; *opus* (L.), work
o.p. out of print.
O.P. *Ordo Praedicatorum* (L.), Order of Preachers (Dominican).
OPA Office of Price Administration, (1941-46).

op. cit. *opere citato* (L.), in the work cited.
ophthalm. ophthalmology.
opp. opposed; opposite.
opt. optative; optical; optician; optics; optional.
o.r. owner's risk.
O.R.C. Officers' Reserve Corps.
ord. ordained; order; ordinal; ordinance; ordinary; ordnance.
ordn. ordnance.
Oreg. Oregon.
org. organic; organized.
orig. original; originally.
ornith. ornithological; ornithology.
o.s. out of stock.
Os (Chem.) osmium.
O.S. *oculus sinister*, (L.), the left eye (in prescriptions); Old Saxon; Old Series; Old Style (in reckoning time); ordinary seaman.
O.S.A. Order of St. Augustine (Augustinian).
O.S.B. Order of St. Benedict (Benedictine).
O.S.D. Order of St. Dominic (Dominican).
O.S.F. Order of St. Francis (Franciscan).
OSRD Office of Scientific Research and Development.
OSS Office of Strategic Services.
O.T. occupational therapy; Old Testament; overtime.
O.T.C. Officer Training Corps.
Oxf. Oxford; Oxfordshire.
Oxon. *Oxonia* (L.), Oxford, Oxfordshire; *Oxoniensis* (L.), of Oxford.
oz. (pl. **oz.** or **ozs.**) ounce.

P

p. (pl. **pp.**) page; part; participle; *partim* (L.), in part; past; *piano* (It.), (Music) soft; pint; pipe; (Baseball) pitcher; pole; population; *post* (L.), after; purl; peseta; peso.
P (Chess) pawn; (Chem.) phosphorus.
P. *Papa* (L.), Pope; *Pater* (L.), Father; President; pressure; Priest; Prince; progressive; Province.
p.a. participial adjective; *per annum* (L.), by the year.
Pa (Chem.) protactinium.
Pa. Pennsylvania.
PA public address system.
P.A. power of attorney; press agent; purchasing agent.
PABA (Chem.) para-aminobenzoic acid.
Pac. Pacific.
Pal. Palestine.
paleog. paleography.
paoleon. paleontology.
pam. or **pamph.** pamphlet.
Pan. Panama.
p. & l. profit and loss.
par. paragraph; parallel; parenthesis; parish.
Para. Paraguay.
paren. parenthesis.
Parl. Parliament; Parliamentary.
part. participle; particle; particular.
pass. passenger; *passim* (L.), here and there; passive.
pat. patent; patented.
PAT (Football) point, or points, after touchdown.
path. or **pathol.** pathological, pathology.
Pat. Off. patent office.
P.A.U. Pan American Union.
P.A.Y.E. Pay as you earn.
payt. payment.
p.b. (Baseball) passed ball.
Pb *plumbum* (L.), (Chem.) lead.
P.B. *Pharmacopoeia Britannica* (L.), British Pharmacopoeia; Prayer Book; Primitive Baptist.
PBA Public Buildings Administration.
PBX Private Branch Exchange (a telphone system for private use, as for routing interoffice calls, usually having outside lines.)
pc. (pl. **pcs.**) piece; price.
p.c. per cent; petty cash; *post cibum* (L.), after meals; post card; price current.
P.C. Penal Code; Perpetual Curate; Police Constable; Privy Council; Privy Councilor.
pd. paid.
Pd (Chem.) palladium.
P.D. *per diem* (L.), by the day; Police Department.
Pd. B. Bachelor of Pedagogy.
Pd. D. Doctor of Pedagogy.
Pd. M. Master of Pedagogy.
p.d.q. (Slang) pretty damned quick.
P.E. Physical Education; Presiding Elder; printer's error; probable error (statistics); Protestant Episcopal.
ped. (Music) pedal; pedestal.
P.E.I. Prince Edward Island.
pen. peninsula.
P.E.N. International Association of Poets; Playwrights, Editors, Essayists, and Novelists.
Penn. or **Penna.** Pennsylvania.
Pent. Pentecost.
per an. *per annum* (L.), by the year.
perf. perfect; perforated.
perh. perhaps.
perp. Perpendicular.
per pro. or **per proc.** *per procurationem* (L.), by procuration, by the agency of another.
pers. person; personal.
Pers. Persia: Persian.
persp. perspective.
pert. pertaining.
Pet. Peter.
petrog. petrography.
petrol. petrology.
pf. perfect; pfennig; preferred (of stock).
p.f. *pu forte* (It.), (Music) louder.
Pfc. (Mil.) private first class.
pfd. preferred (of stock).
pfg. pfennig, or *phennig* (G.), penny.
pg. page.
Pg. Portugal; Portuguese.
P.G. paying guest; postgraduate.
PGA Professional Golfer's Association.
P.G.M. Past Grand Master.
Ph (Chem.) phenyl.
P.H. Public Health.
PHA Public Housing Administration.
phar. or **pharm.** pharmaceutical; pharmacology; pharmacopoeia; pharmacy.
Phar. D or **Pharm. D.** Doctor of Pharmacy.
Phar. or **Pharm.** of Pharmacy.
Ph. B. *Philosophiae Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Philosophy.
Ph. D. *Philosophiae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Philosophy.
phil. philosophical; philosophy.
Phil. Philadelphia; Philemon; Philip; Philippians; Philippine.
Phila. Philadelphia.
Philem. Philemon.
philol. philological; philology.
philos. philosopher; philosophical; philosophy.
phon. phonetics.
phonol. phonology.
phot. or **photog.** photographic; photography.
photom. photometry.
phr. phrase.
phren. or **phrenol.** phrenological; phrenology.
PHS Public Health Service.
phys. physical; physician; physics; physiological; physiology.
physiol. physiological; physiologist; physiology.
P.I. Philippine Islands.
pinx. *pinxit* (L.), he or she, painted (it).
PIO (Mil.) public information office or offices.
pizz. *pizzicato* (It.), pinched; (Music) played by plucking with the finger.
pk. (pl. **pks.**) pack; park; peak; peck.
PK psychokinesis.
pkg. (pl. **pkgs.**) package.
pkt. (pl. **pkts.**) packet.
pl. place; plate; plural.
P.L. Poet Laureate.
plat. plateau; platoon.
plf. or **plff.** plaintiff.
plupf. pluperfect.
plur. plural; plurality.
pm. premium.
Pm (Chem.) promethium.
P.M. Past Master; Paymaster; Postmaster; *post meridiem* (L.), afternoon; post mortem; Prime Minister; Provost Marshal.
P.M.G. Paymaster General; Postmaster General.
PMLA Publication of the Modern

Language Association.
p.n. please note; promissory note.
PNA (Biochem.) pentose nucleic acid.
pneum. pneumatic; pneumatics.
pnxt. *pinxit* (L.), he, or she, painted (it).
po. (Baseball) put-outs.
Po (Chem.) polonium.
P.O. Petty Officer; postal order; post office; Province of Ontario.
P.O.B. post office box.
poet. poetic; poetry.
POGO polar orbiting geophysical observatory.
pol. political; politics.
Pol. Poland; Polish.
pol. econ. political economy.
polit. political; politics.
poly. polytechnic.
pop. popular; population.
P.O.P. print-out paper.
Port. Portugal; Portuguese.
pos. position; positive; possession; possessive.
poss. possessive; possible.
pot. potential.
POW prisoner of war.
p.p. past participle; *per procurationem* (L.), by procuration, by the agency of another; post-paid or prepaid.
P.P. parcel post; Parish Priest.
P.P.C. *pour prendre conge* (F.), to take leave.
pph. pamphlet.
ppr. or **p. pr.** present participle.
P.P.S. *post postscriptum* (L.), a second postscript.
P.Q. previous question; Province of Quebec.
pr. (pl. **prs.**) pair; preference; preferred; present; price; priest; printing; pronoun.
Pr (Chem.) praseodymium.
Pr. Prince; Provencal.
P.R. Parliamentary Reports; *populus Romanus* (L.), Roman people; Press Release; proportional representation; Public Relations; Puerto Rico.
PRA Public Roads Administration.
P.R.B. Pre-Raphaelite Brotherhood.
prec. preceding.
pred. predicate.
pref. preface; prefatory; preference; preferred; prefix.
prelim. preliminary.
prem. premium.
Prem. Premier.
prep. preparation; preparatory; preposition.
pres. present; pressure; presumptive.
Pres. President.
Presb. Presbyterian.
pret. preterit.
prin. principal; principally, principle.
print. printing.
priv. private; privative.
p.r.n. *pro re nata* (L.), as the occasion may require (in prescriptions).
PRO Public Relations Officer.
prob. probable; probably; problem.
proc. procedure; proceedings; process; proclamation; proctor.
prod. produced; production.
Prof. Professor.
Prog. Progressive.
prom. promontory; promoted.
pron. pronominal; pronoun; pronounced; pronunciation.
prop. proper; properly; property; proposition; proprietor.
propr. proprietor.
pros. proscenium; prosody.
Pros. Atty. Prosecuting Attorney.
Prot. Protestant.
pro. tem. *pro tempore* (L.), for the time, temporarily.
prov. provident; province; provincial; provisional.
Prov. Provençal; Proverbs; Province; Provost.
prox. *proximo (mense)* (L.), of the next or coming month.
prs. pairs.
P.R.S. President of the Royal Society.
Prus. Prussia; Prussian.
ps. pieces, pseudonym.
Ps. Psalms.
P.S. Permanent Secretary; *postscriptum* (L.), postscript; Privy Seal; (Theat.) prompt side; Public School; Public Service.
PSAT Preliminary Scholastic Aptitude Test.
PSC Public Service Commission.
pseud. pseudonym.
P.S.T. Pacific Standard Time.
psych. or **psychol.** psychological; psychologist; psychology.
psychoanal. psychoanalysis.
pt. (pl. **pts.**) part; payment; pint; point; port; preterit.
p.t. past tense; *pro tempore* (L.), for the time, temporarily.
Pt (Chem.) platinum.
P.T. patrol torpedo boat; physical therapist; Physical Training; pupil teacher.
P.T.A. Parent-Teacher Association.
p.t.o. please turn over.
Pu (Chem.) plutonium.
pub. public; publication; published; publisher; publishing.
punct. punctuation.
PVC polyvinyl chloride.
Pvt. private.
P.W.A. Public Works Administration.
P.W.D. Public Works Department.
pwt. pennyweight.
PX post exchange.
pxt. *pinxit* (L.), he, or she, painted (it).

Q

q. *quadrans* (L.), farthing; quart, quasi; query; question; quintal; quire.
Q. quarto; Quebec; Queen; Queensland; query; question.
q.b. (Football) quarterback.
Q.B. Queen's Bench.
Q.C. Queen's Counsel.
q.d. *quasi dicat* (L.), as if one should say; *quasi dictum* (L.), as if said; *quaque die* (L.) daily (in prescriptions).
q.e. *quod est* (L.), which is.
Q.E.D. *quod erat demonstrandum* (L.), which was to be demonstrated.
Q.E.F. *quod erat faciendum* (L.), which was to be done.
ql. quintal.
q.l. or **q. lib.** *quantum libet* (L.), as much as you please (in prescriptions).
Q.M. Quartermaster.
Q.M.C. Quartermaster Corps.
Q.M.G. Quartermaster General.
q.p. or **q.pl.** *quantum placet* (L.), as much as you please (in prescriptions).
qq. v. *quae vide* (L.), which (words, etc.) see.
qr. (pl. **qrs.**) *quadrans* (L.), farthing; quarter; quire.
q.s. quarter section.
qt. (pl. **qts.**) quart; quality.
q.t. (Slang) quiet.
qu. query; question.
qu. quadrangle.
quar. or **quart.** quarter; quarterly.
Que. Quebec.
ques. question.
quot. quotation.
q.v. *quantum vis* (L.), as much as you wish (in prescriptions); *quod vide* (L.), which see.
qy. query.

R

r. (pl. **rs.**) radius; railroad; railway; rare; received; *recto* (L.), right-hand page; residence; resides; retired; right; rises; rod; rood; ruble; (Baseball) runs; rupee.
R (Chem.) radical; (Math.) ratio; (Elect.) resistance; (Theat.) stage right; (Physics) roentgen; (Chess) rook.
R. *Réaumur* (L.), thermometer; *recipe* (L.), take (in prescriptions); *Regina* (L.), Queen; Republican; response; *Rex* (L.), king; River; ruble.
Ra (Chem.) radium.
R.A. Rear Admiral; (Astron.) right ascension; Royal Academician; Royal Academy; Royal Artillery.
R.A.A.F. Royal Australian Air Force.
rad. (Math.) radical; radix.
Rad. Radical.

R.A.F. Royal Air Force.
rail. railroad; railways.
rall. (Music) *rallentando* (It.), slackening; becoming slower.
R & D research and development.
R. & I. *Regina et Imperatrix* (L.), Queen and Empress; *Rex et Imperator* (L.), King and Emperor.
Rb (Chem.) rubidium.
R.B.I. (Baseball) run, or runs, batted in.
R.C. Reserve Corps; Red Cross; Roman Catholic.
R.C.A.F. Royal Canadian Air Force.
R.C.M.P. Royal Canadian Mounted Police.
R.C.P. Royal College of Physicians.
R.C.S. Royal College of Surgeons.
Rct. (Mil.) recruit.
rd. rendered; road; rod; round.
r.d. (Banking) refer to drawer.
Rd (Chem.) radium.
R.D. Royal Naval Reserve Decoration (Brit.); Rural Dean; rural delivery.
Rd Ac (Chem.) radio actinium.
RDF radio direction finder.
Re (Chem.) rhenium.
r.e. (Football) right end.
Re rupee.
R.E. Reformed Episcopal; Royal Engineers.
R.E.A. Railway Express Agency; Rural Electrification Administration.
Réaum. Réaumur (thermometer).
rec. receipt; recipe; record; recorded; recorder.
recd. received.
Recit. (Music) recitative.
rec. sec. recording secretary.
rect. receipt; rectangle; rector; rectory.
redupl. reduplicated; reduplication.
ref. referee; reference; referred; refined; reformation; reformed; refund.
Ref. Ch. Reformed Church.
refl. reflex; reflexive.
refrig. refrigeration.
reg. region; register; registered; regular.
Reg. Regent; Regiment; *Regina* (L.), Queen.
regd. registered.
Reg. Prof. Regius Professor.
regr. registrar.
regt. regiment.
rel. relative; relatively; religion; religious.
relig. religion.
rep. repair; repeat; report; reporter; representative; republic.
Rep. Republican.
repr. represented; representing; reprint; reprinted.
repts. reports.
Repub. Republican.
res. reserve; residence; resides; resigned.
ret. or **retd.** retained; returned.
rev. revenue; reverse; review; revised; revision; revolution; revolving.
Rev. Revelation; Reverend.
Rev. Stat. or **Rev. Stats.** Revised Statutes.
Rev. Ver. Revised Version (of the Bible).
rf. (Baseball) right fielder.
r.f. radio frequency; range finder; rapidfire; (Baseball) right field.
R.F. *Republique Francaise* (F.); Reserve Force.
R.F.A. Royal Field Artillery.
R.F.C. Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Royal Flying Corps.
R.F.D. rural free delivery.
r.g. (Football) right guard.
R.G.S. Royal Geographical Society.
Rh (Chem.) rhodium.
R.H. Royal Highlanders; Royal Highness.
r.h. relative humidity; right hand.
r.h.b. (Football) right halfback.
rhet. rhetoric; rhetorical.
R.H.S. Royal Historical Society; Royal Horticultural Society; Royal Humane Society.
R.I. Religious Instructions; Rhode Island; Royal Institute of Painters in Water Colours; Royal Institution of Great Britain.
R.I.B.A. Royal Institutes of British Architectures.
R.I.I.A. Royal Institute of International Affairs.
R.I.P. *requiescat* (or *requiescant*) *in pace* (L.), may he or she (or they) rest in peace.
rit. or **retard.** *ritardando* (It.), (Music) retarding.
riv. river.
rm. (pl. **rms.**) ream; room.
R.M. Resident Magistrate; Royal Mail; Royal Marines.
R.M.A. Royal Marine Artillery; Royal Military Academy; Royal Military Asylum.
R.M.C. Royal Military College (Sandhurst).
R.M.S. Railway Mail Service; Royal Mail Steamer.
Rn (Chem.) radon.
R.N. Registered Nurse; Royal Navy.
RNA (Biochem.) ribonucleic acid.
R.N.A.S. Royal Naval Air Service.
R.N.R. Royal Naval Reserve.
ro. *recto* (L.), the right-hand page; rood.
R.O. Royal Observatory.
Rom. Roman; Romance; Romans.
Rom. antiq. Roman antiquities.
Rom. Cath. Roman Catholic.
R.O.T.C. Reserve Officers Training Corps.
R.P. Reformed Presbyterian; Reguis Professor.
R.P.D. *Rerum Politicarum Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Political Science.
r.p.m. revolutions per minute.
R.P.O. Railway Post Office.
RPQ (Commercial) request for price quotation.
rpt. report.
R.R. railroad; Right Reverend.
r.s. right side.
R.S. Recording Secretary; reformed spelling; revised statutes.
R.S.A. Royal Scottish Academician; Royal Scottish Academy; Royal Society of Arts.
R.S.F.S.R. Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic.
R.S.P.C.A. Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
R.S.V.P. *repondez s'il vous plait* (F.), reply, if you please.
rt. right.
r.t. (Football) right tackle.
Rt. Hon. Right Honorable.
Rt. Rev. Right Reverend.
Ru (Chem.) ruthenium.
Rum. Rumania; Rumanian.
Russ. Russia; Russian.
R.V. Revised Version (of the Bible).
R.W. Right Worshipful; Right Worthy.
R.W.S. Royal Watercolour Society
Rwy. Railway.
R.Y.S. Royal Yacht Squadron.

S

s. (pl. **ss.**) second; section; series; *siercle* (Fr.), century; see; singular; *solidus*, or *solidi* (L.), shilling or shillings; son; soprano; substantive; succeeded; sun.
S (Chem.) sulfur.
S. (pl. **SS.** Sabbath; Saint; Saskatchewan; Saturday; Saxon; school; sea; senate; September; *signa* (L.), mark; (Phar.) label; Signor (It.); Socialist; Society; *Socius* (L.), Fellow; south; southern; Sunday; surplus.
s.a. *sine anno* (L.), without year or date; subject to approval.
Sa (Chem. Obs.) samarium.
S.A. Salvation Army; sex appeal; *Son Altesse* (Fr.), His, or Her, Highness; *Societe anonym* (Fr.); South Africa; South African; South America; South American; South Australian.
Sab. Sabbath.
S.A.E. Society of Automotive Engineers.
S. Afr. South Africa; South African.
Salv. Salvador.
Sam. or **Saml.** Samuel.
SAM Surface-to-air-missile.

S. Amer. South American.
Sans. Sanskrit.
Sar. Sardinia.
S.A.R. Sons of the American Revolution.
Sask. Saskatchewan.
Sat. Saturday; Saturn.
SAT Scholastic Aptitude Test.
Sax. Saxon; Saxony.
sb. substantive.
Sb *stibium* (L.), (Chem.) antimony.
S.B. *Scientiae Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Science; South Britain (England and Wales).
SBA Small Business Administration.
sc. scale; scene; science; scientific; *scilicet* (L.), to wit, namely, that is to say; screw; scruple; *sculpsit* (L.), he, or she, carved (it).
s.c. small capitals.
Sc (Chem.) scandium.
Sc. Scotch; Scotland; Scots; Scottish.
S.C. Security Council (of U.N.); Signal Corps; South Carolina; Staff Corps; Supreme Court.
Scand. Scandinavia; Scandinavian.
s. caps. small capitals.
Sc. B. *Scientiae Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Science.
Sc. D. *Scientiae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Science.
sch. school; schooner.
sci. science; scientific.
scil. *scilicet* (L.), to wit, namely.
Sc. M. *Scientiae Magister* (L.), Master of Science.
Scot. Scotch, Scotland; Scottish.
scr. scruple.
Script. Scriptural; Scripture.
SCS Soil Conservation Service.
sculp. sculptor; sculpture.
sd. sound.
s.d. sight draft; *sine die* (L.), without day, without day fixed for meeting again.
S.D. *Scientiae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Science; South Dakota; (Statistics) Standard Deviation.
S.D.A. Seventh Day Adventists.
S. Dak. South Dakota.
S.D.S. Students for a Democratic Society.
Se (Chem.) selenium.
SE southeast; southeastern.
SEATO South East Asia Treaty Organization.
sec secant.
sec. second; secondary; secretary; section; sector; *secundum* (L.), according to.
S.E.C. Securities and Exchange Commission.
sec. art. *secundum artem* (L.), according to rule.
sect. section.
secy, secretary.
Sem. Seminary; Semitic.
Sen. Senate; Senator; Senior.
sep. sepal; separate.
Sept. September; Septuagint.
seq. (pl. **seqq.**) sequel; *sequens* (L.), the following.
ser. series; sermon.
Serb. Serbian.
Serg. or **Sergt.** Sergeant.
s.f. sinking fund.
SF science fiction.
S.F. San Francisco.
Sfc (Mil.) sergeant first class.
sfz. *sforzando* (It.), (Music) with force or emphasis.
s.g. specific gravity.
S.G. Solicitor General.
sgd. signed.
Sgt. Sergeant.
sh. share; shilling; shillings.
SHA (Navig.) sidereal hour angle.
Shp shaft house power.
shpt. shipment.
Si (Chem.) silicon.
S.I. Sandwich Island; Staten Island.
Sib. Siberia; Siberian.
Sic. Sicilian; Sicily.
sig. *signa* (L.), mark, label (in prescriptions); signature.
Sig. *Signore* (It.) Signor.
sin sine.
sing. singular.
S.J. Society of Jesus (Jesuit).
S.J.D. *Scientiae Juridicae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Juridicial Science.
Skr. or **Skt.** Sanskrit.
s.l. *sine loco* (L.), without place (of publication).
S. lat. south latitude.
Slav. Slavic; Slavonic.
SLBM satellite-launched ballistic missile.
sld. sailed; sealed; sold.
Sm (Chem.) samarium.
S.M. *Santa Maria* (It.), Saint (or Holy) Mary; *Scientiae Magister* (L.), Master of Science; Sergeant Major; State Militia.
sm. c. or **sm. caps.** small capitals.
s.n. *sine nomine* (L.), without name.
Sn *stannum* (L.), (Chem.) tin.
so. south; southern.
s.o. seller's option; shipping order.
soc. socialist; society.
sociol. sociological; sociology.
S. of Sol. Song of Solomon.
sol. solicitor; solution.
Sol. Solomon.
Som. Somersetshire.
sop. soprano.
SOP Standard Operating Procedure.
SOS the letter represented by the radio telegraphic signal (... --- ...) used especially by ships in distress as an internationally recognized call for help.
sou. south; southern.
sp. special; species; specific; specimen; spelling; spirit.
s.p. *sine prole* (L.), without issue.
Sp. Spain; Spaniard.
S.P. Shore Patrol; Socialist party; submarine patrol.
S.P.A.S. *Societatis Philosophicae Americanae Socius* (L.), Member of the American Philosophical Society.
S.P.C.A. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.
S.P.C.C. Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.
S.P.C.K. Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (Brit.).
spec. special; specially; specific; specifically.
S.P.G. Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.
sp. gr. specific gravity.
Spgs. Springs.
S.P.Q.R. *Senatus Populusque Romanus* (L.), the Senate and the People of Rome.
S.P.R. Society for Physical Research (Brit.).
spt. seaport.
sq. (pl. **sqq.**) *sequens* (L.), the following; squadron; square.
Sq. Squadron; Square.
Sr (Chem.) strontium.
Sr. Senior; *Señor* (Sp.).
Sra. *Señora* (Sp.).
SRBM short-range ballistic missile.
S.R.N. State Registered Nurse. (Brit.).
S.R.O. standing room only.
Srta. *Señorita* (Sp.).
SS. *scilicet* (L.), to wit; namely; sections; (Baseball) shortstop.
SS. Saints.
S.S. Secret Service; steamship; Sunday School.
S.S.C. Solicitor Before the Supreme Courts (Scotland).
S.S.D. *Sanctissimus Dominus* (L.), Most Holy Lord (a title of the Pope).
S.S.D. *Sacrae Scripturae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of the Sacred Scripture.
S.S.E. south-southeast.
S.S.L. *Sacrae Scripturae Licentiatus* (L.), Licentiate of Sacred Scripture.
SSM surface-to-surface missile.
SSS Selective Service System.
SST supersonic transport.
S.S.W. south-southwest.
st. stanza; statute; (Printing) *stet* (L.), let it stand or remain; (pl. **st.**, weight) stone; (pl. **sts.**) strait; (pl. **sts.**) street.
s.t. short ton.
St. Saint; Strait; Street.
sta. station.
Sta. *Santa* (It.), Saint (female); Station.
stacc. *staccato* (It.), (Music) detached, disconnected.
Staff. or **Staffs.** Staffordshire.

stat. statute.
S.T.B. *Sacrae Theologiae Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Sacred Theology; *Scientiae Theologicae Baccalaureus* (L.), Bachelor of Theology.
std. standard.
S.T.D. *Sacrae Theologiae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of the Sacred Theology.
Ste. *Sainte* (F.), Saint (female).
ster. sterling.
St. Ex. Stock Exchange.
stg. sterling.
str. steamer.
sub. subaltern; subscription; substitute; suburb; suburban; subway.
subj. subject; subjunctive.
subst. substantive; substantively; substitute.
suff. suffix.
Suff. Suffolk; Suffragan.
Suffr. Suffragan.
Sun. or **Sund.** Sunday.
sup. superior; superlative; supine; supplement; *supra* (L.), above, before.
Sup. Ct. Superior Court; Supreme Court.
superl. superlative.
supp. supplement.
supt. superintendent.
Sur. Surrey.
surg. surgeon; surgery; surgical.
surv. surveying; surveyor; surviving.
Sus. Sussex.
sus. per. coll. *suspendatur* (or *suspensio*, or *suspensus*) *per collum* (L.), let him be hanged (or hanging, or hanged) by the neck.
s.v. *sub verbo* or *sub voce* (L.), under the word or heading.
S.V. *Sancta Virgo* (L.), Holy Virgin.
S.V.P. *s'il vous plait* (F.), if you please.
Sw. Sweden; Swedish; Swiss.
S.W. South Wales; southwest; southwestern.
Swed. Sweden, Swedish.
S.W.G. standard wire guage.
Switz. Switzerland.
syll. syllable; syllabus.
sym. symbol.
syn. synonym; synonymous.
synop. synopsis.
Syr. Syria; Syriac.
syst. system.

T

t. teaspoon; temperature; *tempore* (L.), in the time of; tenor; tense; *tome* (F.), volume; ton; town; transitive; tun.
T. Tablespoon; Territory; Testament; Tuesday; Turkish.
Ta (Chem.) tantalum.
tab. *tabella* (L.), tablet (in prescriptions); table.
TAC (Mil.) Tactical Air Command.
tan tangent.
Tasm. Tasmania.
TAT Thematic Apperception Test.
t.b. torpedo boat; trial balance.
Tb (Chem.) terbium.
T.B. tubercle bacillus; tuberculosis.
tbs. or **tbsp.** tablespoon, tablespoons.
Tc (Chem.) technetium.
TCBM transcontinental ballistic missile.
TD touchdown; touchdowns.
T.D. Territorial Decoration (Brit.); Traffic Director; Treasury Department.
Te (Chem.) tellurium.
tech. technical; technology.
technol. technology.
tel. telegram; telegraph; telephone.
teleg. telegram; telegraph; telegraphy.
teleph. telephony.
temp. temperature; temporary; *tempore* (L.), in the time of.
ten. tenor; *tenuto* (It.), (Music) held, sustained.
Tenn. Tennessee.
ter. terrace; territory.
term. terminal; termination.
Test. Testament.
Teut. Teutonic.
Tex. Texas.
t.g. (Biol.) type genus.
Th (Chem.) thorium.
Th. Thursday.
T.H. Territory of Hawaii.
Th.D. *Theologiae Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Theology.
theat. theatrical.
theol. theologian; theological; theology.
theor. theorem.
theos. theosophical; theosophy.
therap. therapeutic; therapeutics.
Thes. or **Thess.** Thessalonians.
T.H.I. temperature-humidity index.
Thos. Thomas.
Thurs. Thursday.
Ti (Chem.) titanium.
Tim. Timothy.
tinct. tincture.
tit. title.
Tit. Titus.
TKO (Boxing) technical knockout.
Tl (Chem.) thallium.
t.l.o. (Insurance) total loss only.
Tm (Chem.) thulium.
tn. ton.
Tn (Chem.) thoron.
TNT or **T.N.T.** trinitrotoluene; trinitrotoluol.
t.o. telegraph office; turn over.
Tob. Tobit (Apocrypha).
tonn. tonnage.
topog. topographical; topography.
tox. toxicology.
tp. township; troop.
t.p. title page.
tr. tincture; trace; train; transaction; transitive; translated; transpose; treasurer; *trillo* (It.), (Music) trill; trustee.
Tr (Chem.) terbium.
T.R. *tempore regis* (L.), in the time of the King; tons registered; trust receipts.
trans. transactions; transfer; transformer; transitive; translation; transparent; transportation; transpose; transverse.
transf. transferred.
trav. traveler; traveling.
treas. treasurer; treasury.
trig. or **trigon.** trigonometric; trigonometry.
trop. tropic; tropical.
T. Sgt. (Mil.) Technical Sergeant.
tsp. teaspoon; teaspoons.
T.T. telegraphic transfer; tuberculin tested.
Tu. Tuesday.
T.U. trade union; training unit.
Tues. Tuesday.
Turk. Turkey; Turkish.
TV television.
T.V.A. Tennessee Valley Authority.
twp. township.
ty. territory.
typ. or **typog.** typographer; typographical; typography.

U

u. uncle; *und* (G.), and; uniform; unit; upper.
U (Chem.) uranium.
U, Union; Unionist; University.
UAM underwater to air missile.
u. & l.c. (Print.) upper and lower case.
U.A.R. United Arab Republic.
UAW United Automobile Workers.
U.B. United Brethren.
u.c. *una corda* (It.), (Music) one string, soft pedal; (Print.) upper case.
U.C. Upper Canada; under construction.
UCMJ (Mil.) Uniform Code of Military Justice.
U.C.V. United Confederate Veterans.
U.D.C. United Daughters of the Confederacy; Urban District Council (Brit.).
U.E.L. United Empire Loyalists.
U.F.C. United Free Church (of Scotland).
UFO unidentified flying object.
UHF ultra high frequency.
U.J.D. *Utriusque Juris Doctor* (L.), Doctor of Civil and Canon Law.
U.K. United Kingdom.
Ukr. Ukraine.
ult. ultimate; ultimately; *ultimo mense* (L.), of the last month.
UMW United Mine Workers.
UN *or* **U.N.** United Nations.
UNESCO United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.
UNICEF United Nations International Children's Emergency

Fund.
Unit. Unitarian.
univ. universal; universally; university.
Univ. Universalist.
UNRRA United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Agency.
U. of S. Afr. Union of South Africa.
up. upper.
U.P. United Press.
U.P.I. United Press International.
Uru. Uruguay.
u.s. *ubi supra* (L.), in the place above (mentioned); *ut supra* (L.), as above.
U.S. United States.
U.S.A. United States Army; United States of America.
U.S.A.E.C. United States Atomic Energy Commission.
U.S.A.F. United States Air Force.
U.S.A.R. United States Army Reserve.
U.S.C.G. United States Coast Guard.
U.S.D.A. United States Department of Agriculture.
U.S.I.A. United States Information Agency.
U.S.I.S. United States Information Service.
U.S.M. United States Mail; United States Marine(s); United States Mint.
U.S.M.A. United States Military Academy.
U.S.M.C. United States Marine Corps; United States Maritime Commission.
U.S.N. United States Navy.
U.S.N.A. United States National Army; United States Naval Academy.
U.S.N.G. United States National Guard.
U.S.O. United Service Organization.
U.S.P. or **U.S. Pharm.** United States Pharmacopoeia.
U.S.P.O. United States Post Office.
U.S.P.H.S. United States Public Health Service.
U.S.S. United States Senate; United States Service; United States Ship.
U.S.S.B. United States Shipping Board.
U.S.S.R. Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.
U.S.S.S. United States Steamship.
usu. usual; usually.
U.S.V. United States Volunteers.
Ut. Utah.
ut dict. *ut dictum* (L.), as directed (in prescriptions).
UV ultraviolet.
ux. *uxor* (L.), wife.

V

v. (pl. **vv.**) vector; verb; verse; version; verso; *versus* (L.), against; *vert* (L.), turn over; vice; *vide* (L.), see; village; violin; vocative; volt; volume; *von* (G.), of (in personal names).
V (Chem.) vanadium; Roman numeral for 5.
V. Valve; Venerable; Vicar; Village; Viscount; Volunteers.
v.a. verb active; verbal adjective.
Va. Virginia.
V.A. Royal Order of Victoria and Albert (Brit.); Veterans Administration; Vicar Apostolic; Vice-Admiral.
val. valuation.
var. variant; variation; variety; various.
Vat. Vatican.
v. aux. verb auxiliary.
vb. verb.
vb.n. verbal noun.
V.C. Veterinary Corps; Vice-Chairman; Vice-Chancellor; Vice-Consul; Victoria Cross (Brit.); Viet Cong.
v.d. various dates.
V.D. venereal disease; Volunteer Officers' Decoration (Brit.).
Ven. Venerable; Venice.
Venez. Venezuela.
verb. sap., or **verb. sat,** or **verbum sap.** *verbum sapienti sat est* (L.), a word to the wise is sufficient.
vers (Math.) versed sine.
vet. veteran; veterinarian; veterinary.
V.F. Vicar Forane; video frequency; voice frequency.
V.F.W. Veterans of Foreign Wars.
v.g. *verbi gratia* (L.), for example.
V.G. Vicar General.
VHF very high frequency.
v.i. verb intransitive; *vide infra* (L.), see below.
Vi (Chem.) virginium.
V.I. Vancouver Island; Virgin Islands.
Vic. Vicar; Vicarage; Victoria.
vil. village.
Visc. Viscount; Viscountess.
VISTA Volunteer in Service to America.
viz. *videlicet* (L.), to wit; namely; that is to say.
v.l. (pl. **vv.ll.**) *varia lectio* (L.), variant reading.
V.L. Vulgar Latin.
V.M.D. *Veterinariae Medecinae Doctor,* (L.), Doctor of Veterinary Medicine.
v.n. verb neuter.
vo. *versa* (L.), left-hand page.
VOA Voice of America; Volunteers of America.
voc. vocative.
vocab. vocabulary.
vocat. vocative.
vol. (pl. **vols.**) volcanic; volcano; volume; volunteer.
v.p. verb passive.
V.P. or **V. Pres.** Vice-President.
v.r. verb reflexive.
V.R. *Victoria Regina* (L.), Queen Victoria.
V.Rev. Very Reverend.
vs. verse; *versus* (L.), against.
v.s. *vide supra* (L.), see above.
V.S. Veterinary Surgeon.
v.t. verb transitive.
Vt. Vermont.
Vte. *Vicomte* (Fr.), Viscount.
Vtesse. *Vicomtesse* (Fr.), Viscountess.
VTO (Aeron.) vertical take-off.
VTOL (Aeron.) vertical take-off and landing.
Vul. or **Vulg.** Vulgate.
vulg. vulgar; vulgarly.
vv. verses; violins.
v.v. *vice versa* (L.), the order being changed.
vv. ll. *variae lectiones* (L.), variant readings.
v.y. various years.

W

w. wanting; warehouse; watt; week; wide; width; wife; with; won; (Physics) work.
W *wolframium* (L.), (Chem.) tungsten.
W. Wales; Warden; Washington; Wednesday; Welsh; west; western.
W.A. West Africa; Western Australia.
W.A.A.C. Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (Brit.).
War. or **Warw.** Warwickshire.
Wash. Washington.
w.b. warehouse book; water ballast; waybill.
w.c. water-closet; without charge.
W.C. West Central (postal district, London).
WCC World Council of Churches.
W.C.T.U. Woman's Christian Temperance Union.
wd. ward, word.
W.D. War Department.
Wed. Wednesday.
Westm. Westminster.
wf (Printing) wrong font.
WFTU World Federation of Trade Unions.
W. Ger. West Germany.
W. Gmc. West Germanic.
whf. wharf.
WHO World Health Organization.
w.i. (Finance) when issued.
W.I. West Indian; West Indies.
Wilts. Wiltshire.
Wis. or **Wisc.** Wisconsin.
Wisd. Wisdom of Solomon (Apocrypha).
wk. (pl. **wks.**) week; work.
wkly. weekly.
w.l. water line; wave length.
W.L. or **W. long.** west longitude.
Wm. William
WMO World Meteorological

Organization.
W.N.W. west-northwest.
W.O. warrant officer; War Office (Brit.).
Worc. or **Worcs.** Worcestershire.
wp. (Baseball) wild pitch; wild pitches.
W.R. West Riding (Yorkshire).
WRAC Women's Royal Army Corps.
WRAF Women's Royal Air Force.
WRNS Women's Royal Naval Service (Brit.).
W.S. Writer to the Signet; West Saxon.
W. Sax. West Saxon.
W.S.W. west-southwest.
wt. weight.
W. Va. West Virginia.
W.V.S. Women's Voluntary Service (Brit.).
w.w. warehouse warrant.
WW world war.
Wy. or **Wyo.** Wyoming.

X

X (Chem.) xenon; Christ; Christian; Roman numeral for 10.
xc. or **xcp.** (Stock Exchange) ex (without) coupon.
xd. or **xdiv.** (Stock Exchange) ex (without) dividend.
Xe (Chem.) xenon.
xi. or **xint.** (Stock Exchange) ex (without) interest.
XL extra large.
Xmas Christmas.
Xn. Christian.
Xnty. Christianity.
XP *Christos* (Gr.), Christ.
x pr (Stock Exchange) without privileges.
xr (Stock Exchange) without rights.
Xt. Christ.
Xtian. Christian.
Xty. Christianity.

Y

y. yard; yards; year; years.
Y (Chem.) yttrium.
Y. Young Men's Christian Association; Young Men's Hebrew Association; Young Women's Christian Association; Young Women's Hebrew Association.
Yb (Chem.) ytterbium.
Y.B. yearbook.
yd. (pl. **yds.**) yard.
yeo. yeoman; yeomanry.
YHA Youth Hostels Association.
Y.M.C.A. Young Men's Christian Association.
Y.M.C.U. Young Men's Christian Union.
Y.M.H.A. Young Men's Hebrew Association.
Yorks. Yorkshire.
Y.P.S.C.E. Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor.
yr. (pl. **yrs.**) year; younger; your.
yrs. years; yours.
Yt (Chem.) yttrium.
Y.T. Yukon Territory.
Yugo. Yugoslavia.
Y.W.C.A. Young Women's Christian Association.
Y.W.H.A. Young Women's Hebrew Association.

Z

z. zero; zinc.
Zach. Zacharias (Douay Version).
z.B. *zum Beispiel* (G.), for example.
Zech. Zechariah.
Zeph. Zephaniah.
Zn (Chem.) zinc.
zod. zodiac.
zoochem. zoochemical; zoochemistry.
zoogeog. zoogeographical; zoogeography.
zool. zoological; zoologist; zoology.
Zr (Chem.) zirconium.
Z.S. Zoological Society (London).

پیوست ۷: جدول برابری ارقام رومی و ابجد

جدول برابری ارقام رومی و ابجد

۱	الف	I	۶۰	س	LX
۲	ب	II	۷۰	ع	LXX
۳	ج	III	۸۰	ف	LXXX
۴	د	IV	۹۰	ص	XC
۵	ه	V	۱۰۰	ق	C
۶	و	VI	۱۱۰	فی	CX
۷	ز	VII	۱۱۱	قیا	CXI
۸	ح	VIII	۱۹۰	قص	CXC
۹	ط	IX	۲۰۰	ر	CC
۱۰	ی	X	۳۰۰	ش	CCC
۱۱	یا	XI	۴۰۰	ت	CD
۱۲	یب	XII	۵۰۰	ث	D
۱۵	یه	XV	۶۰۰	خ	DC
۱۹	یط	XIX	۷۰۰	ذ	DCC
۲۰	ك	XX	۸۰۰	ض	DCCC
۳۰	ل	XXX	۹۰۰	ظ	CM
۴۰	م	XL	۱۰۰۰	غ	M
۵۰	ن	L			

پیوست ۸: جدول تبدیل اوزان و مقادیر

COMPARATIVE WEIGHTS & MEASURES.

AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT		FRENCH		EGYPTIAN
Dram (1/16 of an ounce)	=	1 gramme .7712		
Ounce (1/16 of a pound)	=	28 grammes .3384	=	9.086 dirhems.
1 Pound	=	0 kilog. 453 grammes	=	1.01 rotl.
1 Stone	=	6 » 343 »		
1 Quarter	=	12 » 695 »	=	28.3 rotls.
1 Hundredweight (Cwt.) or 112 lbs.	=	50 » 782 »	=	1.131 qantar.
1 Ton (20 cwt.)	=	1016 » 648 »	=	814 okes.
TROY WEIGHT				
Grain	=	0 gramme 06477	=	0.0298 dirhem.
Carat (4 grains)	=	0 » 25908		—
Pennyweight	=	1 » 55456		—
Ounce	=	31 » 0713	=	9.969
Pound	=	0 kilog. 373096		—

MEASURES OF LENGTH.

1 inch	=	25.4 millimetres	=	—
12 inches	=	0 metre 30479	=	0.5255 diraa baladi.
3 feet or one yard	=	0 » 914383	=	0.2576 qasaba.
1 fathom (2 yards)	=	1 » 928766		—
1 pole or perch	=	5 » 02911	=	1.4166 qasaba.
1 furlong	=	201 » 164437		—
1 mile (1706 yards)	=	1609 » 3147	=	453.3 qasaba.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

Square inch	=	6 centime square		—
» foot	=	0 square metre 0929	=	0·16615 sq pic.
» yard	=	0 » » 836097	=	0.06635 sq. qasaba
Rod	=	25 » » 291939		—
Rood	=	10 acres 116775		—
Acre	=	0 hectare 404671	=	0.96334 feddan.
1 square mile	=	2 sq. kilom. 588881	=	614.54 »

SOLID MEASURES.

1 cubic inch	=	16.387 cubic centimetres.	—
1 » foot	=	28.318 » decimetres.	—
1 » yard	=	0.76455 » cubic metre.	—

MEASURES OF CAPACITY.

BRITISH		FRENCH		EGYPTIAN
Pint (1/8 of a gallon)	=	0 litre	567932	= 0.0344 kela.
Quart (1/4 » »)	=	1 »	135864	= 0.0689
Imperial gallon	=	4 »	633458	= 0.02296 ardeb.
Peck (2 gallons)	=	9 »	086916	—
Bushel (8 gallons)	=	36 »	347664	= 0.1837 ardeb.
Sack (3 bushels)	=	1 hectolitre	09043	—
Combe (4 »)	=	1 »	4639	—
Quarter (8 »)	=	2 »	907814	—
Chaldron (12 sacks)	=	13 »	08516	—
Wey or load	=	14 »	53906	—
Last (2 weys)	=	27 »	07819	—

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

15 grains troy 4325	=	1 gramme	=	0.3205 dirhem.
2 pounds 2055 (avoirdupois)	=	1 kilogramme	=	2.226 rots.
19 cwt. 77 lbs.	=	1000 kilogrammes	=	801.3 okes.

LINEAL MEASURES.

3 feet 2809	=	1 metre	=	1.7241 diraa baladi.
1093 yards 638	=	1 kilometre	=	281.7 qasabas.
6 miles 2138	=	10 kilometres	=	—

LIQUID MEASURES.

Tierce (35 gallons)	=	1 hectolitre	6346
Hogshead (54 gallons)	=	2 »	4534
Pipe (2 hogsheads)	=	4 »	9069
Tun (2 pipes)	=	9 »	8138

THE METRIC SYSTEM.

MEASURES OF LENTH.

10 Millimetres	=	1 Centimetre.	10 Dekametres	=	1 Hectometre.
10 Centimetres	=	1 Decimetre.	10 Hectometres	=	1 Kilometre.
10 Decimetres	=	1 Metre.	10 Kilometres	=	1 Myriametre.
10 Metres	=	1 Dekametre.			

One metre = 1.094 yards = 39.371 iuches.

MEASURES OF SURFACE.

10 Centiares	=	1 Deciare.	10 Dekares	=	1 Hectare.
10 Deciares	=	1 Are (100 sq. metres).	100 Hectares	=	1 sq. kilometre.
10 Ares	=	1 Dekare.			

One hectare = 2 acres, 1 rood, 35 poles.

MEASURES OF WEIGHT.

10 Milligrams	=	1 Centigram.	10 Dekagrams	=	1 Hectogram.
10 Centigrams	=	1 Decigram.	10 Hectograms	=	1 Kilogram.
10 Decigrams	=	1 Gram.	10 Kilograms	=	1 Myriagram.
10 Grams	=	1 Dekagram.			

One kilogram = 2 lbs. 3 1/4 oz.
One pound (Avoirdupois) = .4535 kilogs.

MEASURES OF CAPACITY

10 Millilitres	=	1 Centilitre.	10 Litres	=	1 Dekalitre.
10 Centilitres	=	1 Decilitre.	10 Dekalitres	=	1 Hectolitre.
10 Decilitres	=	1 Litre.	10 Hectolitres	=	1 Kilolitre.

One litre = 1 3/4 pints.

USEFUL NOTES.

1 Kilogramme	=	2.204 lbs.	16 drams (Avoirdupois)	=	437.5 grains.
1 Hectolitre	=	22 Imperial gals.	1 ounce (oz. »)	=	28.36 grammes.
1 Pood	=	36 lbs.	1 Lb. »	=	16 oz.
6 United States gallons	=	5 Imperial gals.	1 Cut.	=	300 yards.
1 Metric ton	=	2104 lbs.	1 Hank.	=	6 heers.
1 Metre	=	3 feet 1 1/4 ins.	1 Skein	=	120 yards.
1 Kilometre	=	0.621 mile.	1 Quire	=	24 sheets.
1 Verst	=	0.663 »	20 Quires	=	1 Ream.
1 Dessiatine	=	2.7 acres.	2 Reams	=	1 Bundle.
1 Sagene	=	7 feet.	5 Bundles	=	1 Bale.

CONVERSION RULE.

To convert	*multiply by*	*To convert*	*multiply by*
inches to centimetres	2.54	kilometres to miles	.62
yards to metres	.9	sq. cms. to sq. inches	.155
miles to kilometres	1.6	cub. cms. to cub. inches	.06
sq. inches to sq. cm.	6·45	cub. metres to cub. feet	36.3
cub. inches to cub. cms.	16.4	cub. metres to cub. yds.	1.31
cub. feet to cub. metres	.03	kilogrammes to lbs.	2.2
lbs. to kilogrammes	.45	litres to gallons	.22
gallon to litres	4.5	kilogrammes to okes	.80
centimetres to inches	.4	okes to kilogrammes	1.25
metres to yards	1.1		

ROMAN NUMERALS.

I	1	VI	6	XI	11	XVI	16
II	2	VII	7	XII	12	XVII	17
III	3	VIII	8	XIII	13	XVIII	18
IV	4	IX	9	XIV	14	XIX	10
V	5	X	10	XV	15	XX	29

XXX	30	LXXX or XXC	80	CCCC	400	CM	900
XL	40	XC	90	D	500	M or CLC	1000
L	50	C	100	DC	600	MM	2000
LX	60	CC	200	DCC	700		
LXX	70	CCC	300	DCCC	800		

پیوست ۹ : فهرست نام های جغرافیایی

Addis Ababa	آدیس آبابا
Adriatic Sea	دریای آدریاتیک
Aegean Sea	دریای اژه
Afghanistan	افغانستان
Africa	آفریقا
Alaska	آلاسکا
Albany	آلبانی
Aleppo	حلب
Algeria	الجزایر
Alps	کوههای آلپ
America	آمریکا
Amsterdam	آمستردام
Ankara	آنکارا
Arabia	عربستان
Argentina	آرژانتین
Armenia	ارمنستان
Ashkhaabad	عشق آباد (اشک آباد)
Asia	آسیا
Asia minor	آسیای صغیر
Assyria	آشور
Atlantic Ocean	اقیانوس اطلس
Australia	استرالیا
Austria	اتریش
Azerbaijan	آذربایجان
Babel Mandeb	تنگه باب المندب
Baku	باکو
Balkanian Peninsula	شبه جزیره بالکان
Baltic Sea	دریای بالتیک
Beirut	بیروت
Belgium	بلژیک
Berlin	برلین
Berne	برن
Bombay	بمبئی
Bonn	بن
Bosforus	بسفر
Brazil	برزیل
Britain	بریتانیا
Brussels	بروکسل
Bucharest	بخارست
Budapest	بوداپست
Buenos Aires	بوئینس آیرس
Bulgaria	بلغارستان
Cairo	قاهره
California	کالیفرنیا
Cambodia	کامبوج
Cambridge	کمبریج
Canada	کانادا
Cape of Good Hope	دماغه امید نیک
Caspian Sea	دریای خزر
Caucasus	قفقاز
Chicago	شیکاگو
China	چین

Copenhagen	کپنهاگ	**Irland**	ایرلند
Crete	جزیره کرت	**Israel**	اسراییل
Crimea	کریمه	**Istanbul**	استامبول
Croatia	کرواسی	**Italy**	ایتالیا
Cyprus	قبرس	**Japan**	ژاپن
Damascus	دمشق	**Jerusalem**	اورشلیم
Ecuador	اکوادور	**Jordan**	اردن
Egypt	مصر	**Kazakhstan**	قزاقستان
England	انگلستان	**Kiev**	کیف
Ethiopia	اتیوپی	**Kirghizia**	قرقیزستان
Euphrates	فرات	**Lebanon**	لبنان
Europe	اروپا	**Libia**	لیبی
Everest	اورست	**London**	لندن
Finland	فنلاند	**Los Angeles**	لوس آنجلس
Florence	فلورانس	**Luxemburg**	کوکزامبورگ
France	فرانسه	**Macedonia**	مقدونیه
Geneva	ژنو	**Manchester**	منجستر
Genoa	جنوا	**Mexico**	مکزیک
Georgia	گرجستان	**Mongolia**	مغولستان
Germany	آلمان	**Moscow**	مسکو
Ghana	غنا	**Munich**	مونیخ
Greece	یونان	**Nicosia**	نیکوزیا
Greenwich	گرینویچ	**Nile**	نیل
Herzegovina	هرزگوین	**North Pole**	قطب شمال
Holland	هلند	**Norway**	نروژ
Hungary	مجارستان	**Oxford**	آکسفورد
Iceland	ایسلند	**Pacific Ocean**	اقیانوس آرام
India	هندوستان	**Pakistan**	پاکستان

Palestine	فلسطین
Paris	پاریس
Persian Gulf	خلیج فارس
Poland	لهستان
Portugal	پرتغال
Rome	رم
R(o)umania	رومانی
Russia	روسیه
San Francisco	سانفرانسیسکو
Scotland	اسکاتلند
Serbia	صربستان
Spain	اسپانیا
Sweden	سوئد
Switzerland	سوئیس
Syria	سوریه
Tabriz	تبریز
Tajikistan	تاجیکستان
Tbilisi	تفلیس
Tigris	دجله
United Arab Republic	جمهوری متحده عربی
United States of America	ایالات متحده آمریکا
Venice	ونیز
Vienna	وین
Warsaw	ورشو
Yerevan	ایروان
Zurich	زوریخ

پیوست ۱۰ : فرهنگ مختصر انگلیسی–فارسی
A Short Dictionery Of English-Persian

Abbey رهبانیت، دیر، رهبانگاه
Abdomen شکمی شکم، گودال
aboard روی، در کشتی، در قطار یا هواپیما
abstract خلاصه، مطلق، انتزاعی
Academician آکادمیسین
academy آکادمی، فرهنگستان
accident تصادف، اتفاق
acclimatization به آب و هوای تازه خو گرفتن
accommodation جا، منزل، تسهیلات
accompaniment همراهی
accompany همراهی کردن
account حساب
additional اضافی
address آدرس، نشانی
addressee مخاطب
adjust تعدیل کردن، میزان کردن
administration اداره، اجرا
admissive قابل قبول
advance پیش پرداخت
advantage مزیت
adventure ماجرا
advertisement تبلیغ، آگهی
advice توصیه، پند
advise توصیه کردن، پند دادن
adviser مشاور
aerolite شهاب (سنگ)
aeroplane هواپیما
affirm تایید کردن، تصدیق کردن
afraid ترسان، ترسیده
age سن

accountant حسابدار
accurate دقیق، درست
ache درد
achievement کامیابی، کار بزرگ، نیل
acquaint آشنا کردن
acre جریب فرنگی، هکتار
act عمل، کار
action عمل، کار
active فعال
activities فعالیتها
actor هنرپیشه
actual واقعی
agency آژانس، نمایندگی
agent نماینده، عامل
Agrarian ارضی
agree موافقت کردن
agreement توافق
agriculture کشاورزی
agronomist کشاورز
aid کمک
aim هدف
air هوا، هوایی
air-conditioner تهویه مطبوع
aircraft هواپیما، هواچیمایی
airline خط هوایی
airman خلبان
airport فرودگاه
album آلبوم
alcohol الکل
Alcoholic الکلی

applaud تشویق کردن
apple سیب
application کاربرد
appreciation تشویق
apricot زدآلو
April آوریل
archaeology باستانشناسی
architect معمار، مهندس معمار
architecture معماری
area ناحیه، منطقه
arm دست، مسلح کردن
army ارتش، سپاه
arrival ورود
art هنر، فن
artery نبض، شریان
artificial مصنوعی
artist نقاش، هنرمند
artiste هنرپیشه
artistic هنری
ash-trya زیرسیگاری
Asia آسیا
Asian آسیایی
aspect جنبه، لحظه، نظر
assembly مجلس، اجلاس
assistance کمک
assistant معاون
association انجمن، مجمع، شرکت
astronaut فضانورد
astronomy ستاره شناسی
atheist ملحد
athlete ورزشکار
Atlas طلس جغرافیایی
Atmosphere جو، آتمسفر

allow اجازه دادن
allowance اجازه، فوق العاده، پول توجیبی
all right خیلی خوب
all round چند جانبه
alphabet افبا
alter تغییر دادن
also نیز، همچنین
always همیشه
ambassador سفیر
amber کهربا
ambulance آمبولانس
amendment اصلاحیه، اصلاح
America آمریکا
american آمریکایی
amplifier آمپلی فایر، دستگاه تقویت کننده صدا
analogous قیاسی، شبیه
analyse تحلیل کردن، تجزیه کردن
analysis تحلیل، تجزیه
ancient باستانی، قدیمی
animated cartoons کارتون، نقاشی متحرک
anniversary سالگرد
announcement آگهی، اعلام
annual سالانه
another دیگری
answer پاسخ(دادن)
anxious نگران، دلواپس
any هر
apartment آپارتمان
apology پوزش، عذرخواهی
apparatus دستگاه، اسباب
appendicitis آپاندیسیت
appetite اشتها
appetizer پیش غذا

atom	اتم
attention	توجه
attitude	رفتار، موضع گیری
auction	حراج
audience	حضار، شنوندگان
author	مولف
authority	قدرت، اجازه
automatic	اتوماتیک، خود به خود
automobile	اتومبیل
autumn	پاییز
auxiliary	کمکی
available	مسیر، موجود
avenue	خیابان
average	میانگین
aviation	هواپیمایی
await	منتظر شدن
axiom	قضیه، بدیهی
baby	کودک، بچه
bachelor	عزب، لیسانسیه
back	کمر، پشت، عقب
badge	نشان، نشانه
bag	کیف
baggage	بار
baker's(shop)	نانوایی
balance	توازن
balcony	بالکن
ballet	بالت، باله
ballet dancer	رقاص باله
ban	منع کردن، مانع
banana	موز
bandage	بانداژ، پانسمان (کردن)
bank	بانک، ساحل
banknote	پول (اسکناس)
banquet	مهمانی
bar	بار
barber	آرایشگر
barber's shop	آرایشگاه
basic	اساسی
basis	اساس، پایه
bath	حمام
bathe	حمام کردن
bathing-suit	جامه ویژه آب تنی، مایو، لباس شنا
bathrobe	جامه آب تنی
bathroom	حمام
battery	باتری
be(was, were, been)	بودن
beach	ساحل
beard	ریش
beautiful	زیبا، قشنگ
bed-cloths	ملحفه
bedding	بالش و تشک
beef	گوشت گاو
beefsteak	استیک
beer	آبجو
beer-house	مغازه آبجو
beetroot	جغندر
beforehand	قبلاً
beginning	آغاز، ابتدا
believe	باور کردن
bell	زنگ
belly	شکم
belong	تعلق داشتن
berry	دانه، حبه
beverage	آشامیدنی، نوشابه
bilateral	دو طرفه
bill	سند، صورتحساب
bill of fare	منو، لیست غذا
billiard-room	اتاق بیلیارد

billiards	بیلیارد
biological	زیست شناخی
biologist	زیست شناس
biology	زیست شناسی
biscuit	بیسکویت
bitter	تلخ
black	سیاه
blanket	پتو
blood	خون
blond	بلوند
bloom	شکوفه کردن
blossom	شکوفه کردن
blouse	بلوز
boarding-house	شبانه روزی، مهمانسرا
boat	قایق
body	بدن
bonus	پاداش
book	کتاب
booking-office	باجه بلیت
book-keeper	حسابدار، دفتردار
booklet	دفترچه، کتابچه
bookshop	کتابفروشی
booth	غرفه، کیوسک
boots	پوتین
border	مرز
botanical	گیاه شناسی
botany	گیاه شناسی
bother	مزاحم شدن
bottle	بطری
bouquet	دسته
bowels	روده، شکم
box	جعبه
box office	باجه بلیت
bra	کرست
brain	مغز
branch	شعبه، بخش، رشته
brandy	نیاک، مشروب
brassure	کرست
breach	نقض (قانون)
bread	نان
break	وقت تنفس، شکستن، خراب شدن
breakdown	آوار، شکستگی، تجزیه
breakfast	صبحانه، صبحانه خوردن
breathe	نفس کشیدن
bridge	پل
brief	کوتاه، خلاصه
bright	روشن، درخشان
Brilliant	درخشان، برلیان
bring	آوردن
british	بریتانیایی
broad	پهن
broadcasting	پخش، انتشار، سخن پراکنی
bronze	برنز، برنزی
Brooch	سنجاق یا گل سینه
broth	آبگوشت
brother	برادر
brunette	سبزه، سبزه رو
budget	بودجه
buffet	بوفه
builder	بنّا، خانه ساز
building	ساختمان، بنا
bulb	لامپ
bunch	دسته گل
bus	اتوبوس
bureau	دفتر، اداره، بورو
business	شغل، کار، تجارت
business-like	شاغل
busy	مشغول

butter	کره	**catalogue**	کاتالوگ
button	دکمه	**catch**	گرفتن
buy	خریدن	**catch cold**	سرما خوردن
by-street	کوچه بن بست	**cathedral**	کلیسای جامع
cab	تاکسی	**catholic**	کاتولیک
cabbage	کلم	**castle**	قلعه، دژ
cabin	کابین	**cause**	علت
café	قهوه خانه، کافه	**celebration**	جشن، برگزاری
cake	کیک	**cent**	سنت
calendar	تقویم	**center**	مرکز
call	صدا، ندا، صدا زدن	**centimeter**	سانتیمتر
camera	دوربین	**century**	سده، قرن
cameraman	مسئول دوربین، فیلمبردار	**ceremony**	مراسم، جشن
Canada	کانادا	**certificate**	گواهی، مدرک
cancer	سرطان	**chain**	زنجیر
candidation	نامزدی	**chair**	صندلی
candies	آب نبات	**chairman**	رئیس
candy	آب نبات	**chamber**	اتاق، مجلس، خوابگاه
capacity	ظرفیت، توانایی	**chambermaid**	خدمتکار زن
capital	پایتخت، سرمایه	**champagne**	شامپاین
car	اتومبیل	**champion**	قهرمان
car-care center	تعمیر گاه ماشین	**chance**	فرصت، شانس
carat	قیراط	**change**	تغییر، پول خرد، تعویض، تبدیل کردن
card	کارت	**change one's mind**	فکر خود را عوض کردن
careful	مواظب	**chapter**	فصل، موضوع
cargo	بار	**character**	کاراکتر، شخصیت
carnation	گل میخک	**characteristic**	ویژگی، خصوصیت
carriage	واگن، درشکه	**charter**	فرمان، منشور
carry	حمل کردن، بردن	**cheap**	ارزان
cartoon	کاتون	**check-up**	معاینه، آزمایش
case	مورد، سند، موضوع، کیف، جعبه، چمدان	**check-out time**	آخرین مهلت
cash	نقد، پرداختن یا دریافتن (چک)	**cheer**	تشویق کردن
cashier	صندوقدار	**cheese**	پنیر
cassette	کاست	**chemise**	لباس زنانه

cheque	چک	**cloudy**	ابری
cherry	آلبالو	**club**	کلوپ، باشگاه
chess	شطرنج	**coal**	زغال
chest	سینه	**coast**	ساحل
chicken	جوجه	**coat**	کت، ژاکت، پالتو
chief	رئیس، رهبر	**cocoa**	کاکائو
Child	بچه	**coffee**	قهوه
Children	بچه ها	**cognac**	کنیاک
Chocolate	شکلات	**coin**	سکه
Choice	انتخاب	**cold**	سرد، خنک
Choose	انتخاب کردن	**collaboration**	همکاری
Chorus	گره کُر	**colleague**	همکاری
Christian	مسیحی	**collect**	جمع کردن
Christmas	کریسمس	**collective**	مجتمع
Chronology	وقایعنگاری	**colo(u)r**	رنگ، رنگی
Church	کلیسا	**college**	کالج، دانشکده، مدرسه عالی
Cigarette	سیگار	**combination**	ترکیب
cigarette-holder	چوب سیگار	**come**	آمدن
cinema	سینما	**come**	ورود
circle	دایره	**coming**	آبنده
circus	سیرک	**comfortable**	راحت
citizen	شهری، تبعه، شهروند	**comment**	تفسیر، نقطه نظر
citizenship	تابعیت	**commercial**	تجاری
city	شهر	**commission**	کمیسیون
civil	غیر نظامی، مودب، تحصیل	**committee**	کمیته
claim	کردن	**commodity**	کالا، جنس
class	ادعا	**communication**	ارتباط، مخابره
classical	کلاس، رشته، دسته	**companion**	همکار، دوست
calean	کلاسیک، قدیمی	**company**	شرکت
cleaning	پاک، پاک کردن	**compartment**	قسمت، کوچه
clear	روشن، درخشان، واضح	**competition**	رقابت
clock	ساعت	**complaint**	کله، شکایت
close	صمیمی	**complete**	کامل، نهایی
clothes	لباس	**complication**	پیچیدگی

composer	آهنگساز	**correct**	درست، تصحیح کردن
compound	مرکب، ترکیب	**correspondence**	مکاتبه، مطابقت
compulsory	اجباری	**cosmetic**	آرایشی
computer	کامپیوتر، رایانه	**cosmetics**	لوازم آرایش، توالت
comrade	رفیق، دوست	**cosmos**	فضا
concept	مفهوم، فکر	**cost**	هزینه، بها
concert	کنسرت	**costume**	کت و شلوار
conclude (an agreement)	موافقت نامه (امضا کردن) نتیجه گیری کردن، نتیجه گرفتن	**cottage**	کلبه
		cotton	پنبه (ای)
condolence	عرض تسلیت	**cough**	سرفه (کردن)
confectionary	قنادی	**council**	مشورت، شور، شورا
confirm	تایید کردن، تصدیق کردن	**counsellor**	مشاور
conform	برابر بودن، مطابقت کردن	**country**	کشور، حکومت
congratulate	تبریک گفتن	**couple**	زوج
congress	کنگره، گرد هم آیی	**coupon**	کوپن
connect	متصل کردن	**cover**	روکش، پوشش
connection	اتصال	**crash**	سقوط، شکستگی
consent	رضایت، موافقت	**crayfish**	خرچنگ
conservatory	نسرواتوار، هنرستان موسیقی	**cream**	کرم، خامه
consider	در نظر گرفتن، ملاحظه کردن	**creation**	آفرینش، ایجاد
construction	ساخت، احداث	**creative**	آفریننده
consul	کنسول	**credit**	اعتبار، بستانکار
contact	تماس	**cross-road**	چهار راه، تقاطع
contract	قرار داد، پیمان، موافقت نامه	**crossing**	عبور، گذر
convenient	مناسب، راحت	**cucumber**	خیار
conversation	مکالمه	**cuisine**	آشپزخانه
conviction	متقاعد شدن، عقیده	**culture**	فرهنگ
cokkies	کلوچه، شیرینی	**cup**	جام، فنجان
cool	خنک	**currency**	پول، ارز
copper	مسی، مس	**custom**	عادت، رسم
copy	نسخه، کپی	**custom(s)**	گمرک
corkscrew	پیچ سر بطری، در بازکن	**cut-glass**	کریستال
corn-flakes	دانه ذرت	**daily**	روزانه
corporation	شرکت	**damp**	مرطوب

dance	رقص، رقصیدن
dance hall	سالن رقص
dancing-party	مهمانی رقص، مجلس رقص
danger	خطر
dangerous	خطرناک
dark	تاریک، تیره، سیر
date	تاریخ، مهلت
Daughter	دختر
day	روز
dead	مرده، بی جان
deadline	آخرین مهلت
deal	معامله کردن
dear	عزیز، گرامی
debate	مباحثه کردن
December	دسامبر
discussion	بحث، تصمیم
deck	عرشه
declare	اعلام کردن
decorative	تزیینی
deep	عمق، ژرف
defeat	شکست
defect	نقص، کاستی
deferment	تعویق
definition	تعریف، تفسیر
degree	درجه، سطح
delegation	هیئت نمایندگی
delicious	خوشمزه
deliver	تحویل دادن، تامین کردن
demonstration	تظاهر، نمایش
dentist	دندانپزشک
deodorant	دئودورانت، دافع بوی بد
department	بخش، دپارتمان، دانشکده
department store	فروشگاه بزرگ
departure	حرکت
dependence	وابستگی
description	توصیف
design	طراحی
Designer	طراح
Desire	علاقه، میل داشن
Dessert	دسر
determination	تصمیم، تعیین
development	توسعه
diagnosis	تشخیص عیب
diameter	قطر
diamond	الماس
dictate	امر(حکم) کردن، دیکته کردن
dictionary	واژه نامه، فرهنگ
diet	رژیم
different	متفاوت، مختلف
difficult	دشوار، مشکل
dine	غذا خوردن
dinner-car	واگن کانتین
dinning-room	اتاق ناهارخوری
dinner	ناهار، شام
diplomat	سیاستمدار
direct	مستقیم
direction	راستا
directions	راهنمایی
disagree	موافقت نکردن
disaster	مصیبت، بلا
dise	دیس، بشقاب
discovery	کشف، اکتشاف
discussion	بحث، بررسی
disease	بیماری
dish	نوع غذا
display	نمایش
distance	فاصله
distribution	توزیع، پخش

district	محله، ناحیه	**eau-de-cologne**	ادکلن
disturb	مزاحم شدن	**ecology**	اکولوژی
divorce	طلاق	**economy**	اقتصاد
dizziness	سرگیجه	**editor**	ویراستار
doctor	پزشک، دکتر	**education**	آموزشی، تحصیلات
document	سند، مدرک	**effect**	اثر
dollar	قلمرو، حیطه	**egg**	تخم مرغ
door	در	**elastic**	انعطاف پذیر
door-keeper	دربان، نگهبان	**electronic**	الکترونیکی
down	پایین	**embassy**	سفارت
dozen	دوجین	**employ**	استخدام کردن
dramatic	دراماتیک	**employee**	کارمند
draughts	شاشکی	**end**	پایان، آخر
drawing	نقشه	**energy**	انرژی، نیرو
dress	لباس	**engaged**	مشغول
droml	نوشابه	**engine**	موتور
drive	راه، راندن	**engineer**	مهندس
driver	راننده	**England**	انگلستان
drugstore	داروخانه	**English**	انگلیسی
drugs	دارو	**engraving**	کنده کاری، حجاری
dry	خشک	**enter**	وارد شدن
dry cleaning	خشک شویی	**entrance**	ورود
dub	دوبله کردن	**envelope**	پاکت
dublicate	تکثیر کردن، نسخه برداری کردن	**error**	خطا، اشتباه
duty	وظیفه، عوارض گمرکی	**essential**	اساسی، ضروری
duty-free	معاف از عوارض گمرکی	**Europe**	اروپا
dweller	ساکن	**evening**	عصر
ear phones	گوشی، هدفُن	**event**	واقعه، رویداد
ear-ring	گوشواره	**every**	هر
early	زرد	**everyday**	هر روز
earn	بدست آوردن	**exact**	دقیق
earth	زمین، خشکی، کره زمین	**exam**	امتحان، آزمایش
east	شرق	**exceed**	افزون شدن
eat	خوردن	**exceptional**	استثنایی

exchange	معاوضه (کردن)	**father**	پدر
exhibition	نماشگاه	**favourite**	محبوب، مورد علاقه
exit	خروج	**fear**	ترسیدن
expensive	گران	**feature film**	فیلم هنری
experience	تجربه	**February**	فوریه
explain	توضیح دادن	**fee**	کرایه، پرداخت
exposition	نمایشگاه	**female**	زنانه
extension	تمدید	**festival**	فستیوال، جشن
external	خارجی	**fever**	تب (کردن)
eye	چشم	**fiction**	ادبیات هنری
eyebrow	ابرو	**field**	دشت، زمینه
eyelid	پلک	**figure**	شکل، بدن، هیکل، رقم
eyesight	بینایی	**fill**	پر کردن
fabric	فابریک، کارخانه ای	**fillet**	گیس بند، نوار
face	صورت، رخ	**filling station**	پمپ بنزین
face lotion	لسیون صورت	**film**	فیلم
factor	فاکتور، عامل	**final**	نهایی
factory	کارخانه	**finances**	امور مالی، بودجه، دارایی
faculty	دانشکده	**fine**	وشن، خوب، جریمه (کردن)
fair	بازار مکاره، بازار	**fire**	آتش (کردن)، اخراج کردن
faith	اعتقاد، وفاداری	**firm**	موسسه، تجارتخانه
fall	سقوط	**first-aid**	کمک های اولیه
fall (to fall ill)	افتادن (مریض شدن)	**fish**	ماهی
family	خانواده	**flag**	پرچم
famous	مشهور، نامدار، معروف	**flat**	منزل، آپارتمان
fan	بادبزن، پنکه	**flesh**	گوشت
fancy goods	کالاهای لوکس	**flight**	پرواز
far	دور	**flint**	سنگ چخماق
fare	کرایه	**floor**	طبقه، کف اتاق
farm	مزرعه	**flower**	گل
farmer	کشاورز	**flu**	گریپ، سرماخوردگی
fashion	مُد	**fluid**	مایع
fashionable	مدرن، شیک	**food**	غذا، بغذیه
fast	سریع، تند	**foot**	پا

footwear	پاپوش، کفش	**generalize**	تعمیم دادن، عمومی کردن
forbid	منع کردن	**gentleman**	آقا
forcast	پیش بینی کردن	**geography**	جغرافیا
foreign	خارجی، بیگانه	**geology**	زمین شناسی
foreman	استاد کار	**get**	بدست آوردن، خریدن
forget	فراموش کردن	**gift**	هدیه
fork	چنگال	**gifted**	نامی، مشهور
form	فرم، شکل، پرسشنامه	**gilt**	زراندود
fountain-pen	قلم خودنویس	**give**	دادن
free	مجانی، رایگان، معاف	**glass**	شیشه، لیوان
freedom	آزادی	**glasses**	عینک
frequent	مکرر، فراوان، عالباً روی دهنده	**global**	کلی، جامع
fresco	نقاشی دیواری	**glove**	دستکش
fresh	تازه	**go**	رفتن
Friday	جمعه	**goblet**	گیلاس پایه دار
friend	دوست	**gold**	طلا، زر، زرین
friendly	دوستانه	**goods**	کالا، جنس، بار
friendship	دوستی	**government**	دولت، حکومت
frock	لباس زنانه	**governer**	استاندارد، حاکم
frost	یخبندان	**gram(me)**	گرم
fruit	میوه	**grant**	بخشش، امتیاز، اعانه
fuel	سوخت	**grape-fruit**	گریپ فروت
function	عملیات، عمل، وظیفه	**grapes**	انگور
fundamental	اساسی، اصولی	**gratitude**	سپاسگزاری، حق شناسی، نمک شناسی
fur	خز، پوست	**gray**	خاکستری
fur-coat	پالتو پوست، پوستین	**green**	سبز
future	آینده	**greet**	سلام کردن
gale	باد، تندباد	**groceries**	خواربار فروشی
gallery	گالری	**grocery**	خواربار فروشی
game	بازی	**ground**	زمین
gangway	راهرو، باغ	**grounds**	پایه، اصول
garden	باغ	**group**	گروه
gas	گاز، بنزین، سوخت	**guarantee**	ضمانت
gasoline	بنزین	**guest**	مهمان

guide راهنما
gulf خلیج
gut روده
haberdashery خرازی
hair مو
hair-brush برس مو
hair-do شانه (حالت)
hair-dryer سشوار، مو خشک کن
hair-dresser آرایشگر (زنان)
hairdresser's shop آرایشگاه (زنانه)
hair-spray اسپری مو(مثلاً تافت)
half نیم، نصف
hall سالن، سرا
hall-porter دربان، نگهبان
ham ران خوک(نمک زده و خشک شده)
hand دست
handbook راهنما، دستنامه، کتاب مرجع
handkerchief دستمال
happiness خوشحالی، خوشی
happy خوش
harmless بی زیان
hat کلاه
have… داشتن
- **a bath** حمام کردن
- **a chat** کپ زدن
- **a shave** اصلاح کردهن
- **a walk** قدم زدن
- **a breakfast** صبحانه خوردن
- **a supper** شام خوردن

head سر
head waiter سرپرست سالن
health سلامتی، تندرستی
healthy سلامت، تندرست
heart قلب
heart attack حمله قلبی، سکته قلبی
heartburn سوزش معده، ترش کردن معده
heavy سنگین
heel پاشنه
height بلندی، قد
help کمک
here اینجا
high بالا، عالی
high-quality سطح بالا، عالی، مرغوب
higher education تحصیلات عالیه
highest عالی ترین
highway آزاد راه، بزرگراه
hiking پیاده روی
hill بلندی، تپه
history تاریخ
holder دارنده، صاحب
holiday تعطیل، عید
home-made خانگی
honey عسل
honorary افتخاری
hors d'oevres پیش غذا
hospital بیمارستان
hospitality مهمان دوستی، مهمان نوازی
hostel خوابگاه، اقامتگاه
hostess مهماندار هواپیما (زن)
hot گرم ، داغ
hotel مهمانخانه ، هتل
hour ساعت
house خانه
house wife خانه دار
human being انسان
humane انسانی، بشری، انساندوستانه
humid مرطوب، نمناک
humidity رطوبت، نم

husband	شوهر
hygiene	علم بهداشت
ice-box	یخبندان
icon	بستنی
idea	ایده، عقیده
ill	مریض، بیمار
illness	بیماری
imperfect	ناقص
import	وارد کردن
importance	اهمیت
impression	تاثیر
in advance	از قبل، پیشتر
incident	رویداد، واقعه، تصادف
income	درآمد
incorrect	غلط، اشتباه
independent	مستقل
indigestion	سوء هاضمه
Indian ink	مرکب چین
individual	فردی، انفرادی
industry	صنعت
infections	عفونت
inflation	تورم
influence	نفوذ
influenza	انفلوانزا، سرماخوردگی
inform	اطلاع دادن
information	اطلاعات
inhabitant	اکن
injection	تزریق
ink	جوهر، مرکب
inner	داخلی
inscription	زیر نویسی، نوشته
inside	داخل
insomnia	بی خوابی
inspection	بازرسی، بازبینی
institute	انستیتو، موسسه
instruction	دستورالعمل
insure	بیمه
interest	علاقه، کنجکاوی
interesting	جالب
intermission	بادخور، فاصله، فترت
international	بین المللی
interpret	تفسیر کردن، ترجمه کردن
in time	به موقع
introduce	معرفی کردن
invitation	دعوت
invite	دعوت کردن
iodine	یُد
iron	آهن، اطو، اطو کردن
issue	صدور، نشر، انتشار
item	قلم، نکته، پاراگراف، فصل، عنوان
jab	بزریق، ضربه زدن
jacket	ژاکت، کت
jam	مربا
January	ژانویه
jazz	جاز
jeans	جین
jelly	ژله
jersey	بلوز بافته
jeweler's shop	مغازه طلا فروشی
jewelry	زرگری، جواهر سازی، جواهر
Joining	اتحاد، پیوستگی، الحاق
joint	الحاق، توام
joke	لطیفه، جوک
journal	ماهنامه، روزنامه
journalist	روزنامه نگار
journey	سفر
judge	قاضی
juice	آب (میوه)، عصاره

July	ژوئیه	**lemon**	لیمو
June	ژوئن	**lesson**	درس
jury	ژوری، داوری	**letter**	حرف، نامه
keepsake	یادگاری، سوغاتی	**level**	سطح
kerchief	دستمال	**liberty**	آزادی
key	کلید	**library**	کتابخانه
kilogram	کیلوگرم	**licence**	اجازه، لیسانس، مجوز
kilometer	کیلومتر	**life**	زندگی
knife	کارد، چاقو	**lift**	بلند کردن، آسانسور
knitting-needles	میله بافندگی	**light**	روشن
know	دانستن، شناختن	**like**	دوست داشتن
knowledge	دانش	**limit**	محدودکردن
label	برچست	**line**	خط
laboratory	آزمایشگاه	**linguist**	زبانشناس
labo(u)r	کار	**linen**	کتان، آستر
lady	خانم	**lip**	لب
lake	دریاچه	**liqueur**	لیکیور
land	سرزمین	**liquid**	مایع
landing	فرود	**list**	فهرست، لیست
landscape	سمبل، تصویر	**literature**	ادبیات
language	زبان	**live**	زندگی کردن
last	آخرین	**local**	محلی، بومی
late	دیر	**long**	بلند، دراز
Latin	زبان لاتین	**look**	نگاه، نگاه کردن
lavatory	دستشویی، توالت	**looking glass**	آینه
law	قانون	**lord**	لرد
lawyer	وکیل، حقوقدان	**lose**	گم کردن
leader	رهبر	**loud**	(صدای) بلند
learn	یادگرفتن	**loud speaker**	بلندگو
leather	چرم	**love**	دوست داشتن، عشق، عاشق بودن
leave	ترک کردن، رفتن	**lovely**	زیبا، قشنگ
lecture	سخنرانی	**low**	پایین، زیر
left	چپ	**luggage**	بار
leisure	وقت فراغت	**lunch**	ناهار

machine	ماشین
magazine	ماهنامه
main	اصلی، عمده
make	ساختن، انجام دادن
male	مردانه، مرد
man	مرد
manager	مدیر
manicure	مانیکیور
manual	دستی، راهنما، کتاب
manufacture	تولید
map	نقشه
maquillage	گریم
March	مارس
market	بازار، داد و ستد
marriage	ازدواج
married	متاهل
mascara	ریمل مژه
master	استاد، فوق لیسانس
masterpiece	شاهکار
match	کبریت
mathematics	ریاضیات
matter	موضوع، مطلب
meal	خوراکی، غذا
meaning	معنی، مفهوم
means	وسیله
measure	اندازه
meat	گوشت
mechanic	مکانیک، مکانیکی
medical	پزشکی
medicine	پزشکی، دارو
meet	ملاقات کردن
mellow	رسیده
melody	ملودی، نغمه
melon	خربزه
member	عضو
memory	حافظه
mend	تعمیر یا مرمت کردن
menu	منوی غذا، فهرست غذا
merry	شاد، خوشحال
metal	فلز، فلزی
method	روش
meter	متر
microphone	میکروفُن
midday	نیم روز، ظهر
mile	مایل
milk	شیر
mineral	معدنی، کانی
minerals	مواد (آب) معدنی
minute	دقیقه
mistake	خطا، غلط، اشتباه کردن
miss	غیبت، از دست دادن
Miss	دوشیزه
Missis	خانم
mixed	مخلوط
modern	مدرن، جدید
Monday	دوشنبه
money	پول
month	ماه
monument	بنا، بنای یادبود
moon	ماه
more	بیشتر
morning	صبح
mother	مادر
motion	حرکت
motor	موتور
motor car	اتومبیل
motor transport	حمل و نقل موتوری
mountain	کوه

moustache	سبیل	**nice**	خوب، نیک
move	حرکت، منتقل کردن	**no**	نه، خیر
movement	حرکت	**noise**	سر و صدا
Mr. (mister)	آقا	**nono-alcoholic**	غیرالکلی
Mrs. (mistress)	خانم، بانو	**noodles**	رشته
much	زیاد	**noon**	ظهر، نیم روز
museum	موزه	**normal**	طبیعی، نرمان
mushroom	قارچ	**north**	شمال، شمالی
music	موسیقی	**note paper**	کاغذ یادداشت
musical	موسیقایی	**nothing**	هیچ چیز
mutton	گوشت گوسفند	**notice**	توجه، اطلاعیه
nail varnish	لاک ناخن	**nuclear**	هسته ای
name	نام، عنوان	**number**	شماره
napkin	دستمال سفره	**nurse**	پرستار
narrow	باریک، تنگ	**nuts**	آجیل
nation	ملت	**object**	شیئ، چیز، هدف، اعتراض
national	ملی	**obligatory**	اجباری
native	بومی، اهلی، محلی	**observe**	مشاهده کردن
natural	طبیعی	**occurrence**	اتفاق، رویداد
nature	طبیعت	**ocean**	اقیانوس
near	نزدیک	**offer**	پیشنهاد کردن، ارائه کردن
nearest	نزدیکترین	**office**	دفتر، اداره
necessary	لازم	**official**	رسمی
neck	گردن	**oil**	روغن، نفت
necklace	گردن بند	**old**	کهنه، قدیمی، پیر
need	نیاز	**olive**	زیتون
needle	سوزن	**omlet**	املت، نیرو
never	هرگز	**one**	یک، تک
new	نو جدید	**one coloured**	تک رنگ
New Year	سال نو	**one way**	یک طرفه
news	اخبار	**onion**	پیاز
newspaper	روزنامه	**only**	تنها، فقط
next	بعدی، آینده	**open**	باز کردن، باز
night	شب	**opera**	اپرا

operate	عمل کردن، کار کردن
operator	اپراتور، متصدی
opinion	عقیده، نظر
opportunity	فرصت
opposite	مخالف، روبرو
optical	اپتیک، بینایی
optics	نورشناسی
orange	پرتقال، نارنجی
orbit	مدار
order	نظم، نظام، سفارش، سفارش دادن، فرمان
organ	عضو، ارگان، ارگ
organization	سازمان
oriental	شرقی
original	اصل، اصلی
other	دیگر
outcome	نتیجه
output	محصول، تولید
outward	خارجی
overall	لباس کار، روپوش
overcast	تمام ابری
overcoat	پالتو
overtime	اضافه کاری
owner	صاحب
pace	گام، تندی، سرعت
pack	دسته، بقچه، بستن، پیچیدن
page	صفحه
pain	درد
painter	نقاش
painting	نقاشی
pair	زوج، جفت
paper	کاغذ
paragraph	پاراگراف، ماده
parcel	بسته، پاکت
park	پارک
parking lot	توقفگاه
parliament	مجلس شورا، پارلمان
part	بخش، تقسیم کردن
partial	جزئی
participant	شرکت کننده
particular	ویژه، مخصوص
partner	شرکت کننده، همکار، سهامدار
party	حزب، حزبی، مهمانی
passenger	مسافر
passport	گذرنامه
paste	چسب
pastry	نان، شیرینی
path	مسیر، جاده
patient	بیمار
pay	پرداختن
payment	پرداخت، کارسازی
peace	صلح، آرامش
peach	هلو
pear	گلابی
pearls	مروارید
pedagogics	تعلیم، تربیت
pedicure	پدیکیور
pen	قلم
penalty	جریمه
pencil	مداد
pendent	آویزان، آویز
pension	پانسیون، حقوق بازنشستگی
pensioner	شخص بازنشسته
people	مردم، مردمی
per cent	درصد
performance	اجرا
performer	اجرا کننده
perfume	عطر
perfumery	عطر فروشی

plot	موضوع، محتوا، نقشه، طرح
plug	توپی، دوشاخه
plum	آلو، گوجه
plum-cake	کیک کشمشی
pocket	جیب
poet	شاعر
poetry	شعر
point	نکته، نقطه، عنوا، کار
police	پلیس، اداره شهربانی
policeman	مامور پلیس، پاسبان
political	سیاسی
politics	سیاست
polyclinic	پلی کلینیک
polytechnical	پلی کلینیک
pomegranate	انار
pool	حوض، استخر
popular	مردمی، محبوب
population	جمعیت
porridge	حلیم، فرنی
port	بندر
porter	باربر، حمال
portion	بخش، قسمت، پرس
position	موقعیت، مکان، پست، مقام
possessor	صاحب
post office	اداره پست
postal	پستی
postcard	کارت پستال
potatoes	سیب زمینی
pound	پوند
powder	پودر، آرد، گرد
power	قدرت، نیرو
practicl	عملی
practice	تمرین
practice	تمرین کردن
period	دوره، مدت زمان
permit	اجازه دادن
permission	اجازه، مجوز
perspective	منظره، دید، چشم انداز
personal	شخصی
petrol	بنزین
pharmacy	داروخانه
philology	فقه اللغه، علم زبان
phone	تلفن
photo	عکس، فتو
phrase book	راهنمای مکالمه
physical	فیزیکی
picture	تصویر، فیلم، عکس
pie	شیرینی
piece	قطه، تکه، پیس
pier	اسکله، ستون
pill	قرص، حب دارو
pillow	بالش
pillow case	روکش بالش
pilot	خلبان
pine-apple	آناناس
pink	صورتی
pint	پینت، پیمانه، وزن
pipe	پیپ، لوله
place	جا، مکان
plan	نقشه، پلان، برنامه
plane	هواپیما
plant	کاشتن، کارخانه
plate	بشقاب
platform	سکو، صحن، مرام
play	بازی کردن
play bill	اطلاعیه
please	لطفاً
pleasure	خوضی، لذا، میل

precious	گرانبها، قیمتی
precise	دقیق
prefer	ترجیح دادن
prescription	نسخه
present	هدیه، حاضر، فعلی
president	رئیس (جمهور)
press	مطبوعات، نشر
press center	مرکز نشر
pressing	اضطراری
pressure	فشار
price	قیمت، بها
principal	اصلی، عمده
prime minister	نخست وزیر
print	چاپ کردن
private	خصوصی
prize	جایزه
problem	مسئله، مشکل
process	فایند، پروسه
producer	تولید کننده
product	تولید، محصول
production	تولید
profession	تخصص، حرفه
professional	تخصصی، حرفه ای
professor	استاد، پرفسور
program	برنامه
progress	پیشرفت
prohibition	مانع، ممانعت
pronunciation	تلفظ
promise	قول(دادن)
proof	اثبات
property	توانایی، استطاعت
propose	پیشنهاد کردن
prosperity	بهبود
protection	حفاظت، پشتیبانی
protest	اعتراض(کردن)
public	عمومی
publication	انتشارات، نشر
pullover	پولور
punctual	دقیق، وقت شناس، خوش قول
pupil	شاگرد
purgative	کارکن، مسهل
purpose	منظور، هدف
put	گذاشتن
put down	ضبط کردن
qualification	شرایط لازم، کیفیت، صلاحیت
qualify	صلاحیتدار کردن، قابل کردن
quality	کیفیب
quantity	مقدار
quarter	ربع، چارک، منطقه، فصل
question	پرسش، پرسیدن
quick	تند، سریع
quinsy	آنژین
racecourse	میدان اسب سواری
racing motor sport	مسابقه اتومبیل رانی
radio	رادیو
radio set	رادیو
railway	راه آهن
railroad	راه آهن
railway carriage	واگن راه آهن
rain	باران
raincoat	بارانی (لباس)
rainy	بارانی
rapid	تند
rare	نادر، کم سابقه
raspberries	تمشک
raspberry	رنگ تمشک، قرمز سیر
rate	نرخ، اندازه،نرم

rational	راسیونال، عقلانی، طبیعی	**report**	گزارش
raw	خام	**reporter**	گزارشگر
razor	تیغ	**representative**	نماینده
read	خواندن	**request**	درخواست، تقاضا (کردن)
reader	خواننده	**reserve**	رزرو کردن
ready	آماده	**respiration**	تنفس، دم
ready made	آماده، دوخته	**responsible**	مسئول
real	واقعی	**rest**	استراحت
realism	رئالیسم، واقع گرا	**restaurant**	رستوران
realization	واقعیت، درک، تحقیق	**result**	نتیجه، جواب
reason	دلیل، علت، پایه	**return**	بازگشتن
reception	پذیرش	**reward**	جایزه
recognition	پناسایی	**rich**	غنی، پروتمند
recommend	توصیه کردن	**ride**	(اسب) سواری
record	ضبط کردن(روی نوار)	**right**	راست، درست
recover	بهبود یافتن	**ring**	حلقه
red	قرمز	**ring up**	زنگ زدن
reel	قرقره، ماسوره	**river**	رود
reference	مرجع	**road**	جاده
refrigerator	یخچال	**roast**	کباب، سرخ کرده
region	منطقه	**role**	نقش
register	ثبت کردن	**room**	اتاق
regret	پشیمانی، پشیمان کردن	**round**	گرد، مدور
regulate	منظم کردن، تنظیم کردن	**route**	مسیر
reliable	قابل اعتماد	**row**	ردیف
religion	دین	**rule**	قانون
remark	ملاحظه، توجه	**run**	دویدن، دو
remember	به خاطر آوردن	**rush hour**	ساعت شلوغی
remind	یادآوری کردن	**safe**	سالم، ایمن
rent	اجاره (کردن)	**safety**	ایمنی، بی خطری
repair	تعمیر کردن	**salad**	سالاد
repeat	تکرار کردن	**salami**	سالامی، کالباس
replace	جایگزین کردن یا شدن	**salary**	حقوق
reply	پاسخ دادن	**salesman**	فروشنده

salt	نمک
salty	شور
sample	نمونه
sandals	صندل
Saturday	شنبه
sauce	سس
sauser	نعلبکی
sausage	سوسیس
say	گفتن
scarf	روسری، شال گردن
scarlet	سرخ
scent	بو، عطر
school	مدرسه
school boy	پسر محصل، دانش آموز
school children	دانش آموزان
school girl	دختر محصل
school leaving certificate	دیپلم متوسطه
science	علم
scientific	علمی
scissors	قیچی
script	سناریو، فیلمنامه
sculptor	مجسمه ساز، کنده کار
sculpture	مجسمه ساز، کنده کار
sea	دریا، دریایی
season	فصل سال
second	دوم، ثانیه
second hand	دست دوم
secretary	منشی
security	امنیت
sign	نشان، علامت، امضاء کردن
signal	علامت
signature	امضاء
silk	ابریشم
silver	نقره، سیم
similar	مشابه، همانند
single	تک، تنها،عزب
single room	یک اتاقه
sir	آقا
sister	خواهر
situation	وضعیت
size	اندازه
skiing	اسکی
skill	مهارت
skin	پوست
skirt	دامن
sleeper	واگن تختخواب دار
sleeplessness	بی خوابی
side	اسلاید
slip	زیر پوش
slot machine	دستگاه اتوماتیک
slow	کند، آهسته
slowly	آهسته، به کندی
smell	بو
smoke	سیگار کشیدن، دود کردن
snack bar	ساندویچ فروشی، رستوران
snow	برف
soap	صابون
social	اجتماعی
socialism	سوسیالیسم
society	اجتماع، انجمن
sociology	جامع شناسی
socks	جوراب(مردانه)
soda	سودا
soft	نرم
soft drinks	نوشابه غیر الکلی
soil	خاک، زمین
solarium	اتاق اشعه آفتاب

sole	تک، تنها، منفرد	**standpoint**	نقطه نظر
solution	حل، راه حل	**start**	آغاز، شروع
son	فرزند(پسر)	**state**	وضعیت، دولت، استان، ایالت
song	آواز	**station**	ایستگاه
sound	صدا	**stationery**	نوشت افزار
soup	سوپ، آش	**stay**	ماندن، اقامت گزیدن
sour	ترش	**steal**	دزدیدن
sour cream	خامه ترش	**stockings**	جوراب(زنانه)
south	جنوب، جنوبی	**stomach**	معده، شکم
space	فضا، جا، سطح	**stop**	ایستگاه، متوقف شدن
spaceman	فضانورد	**stopping**	پرکردن دندان
spasm	اسپاسم، کشیدگی	**store**	فروشگاه
speak	صحبت کردن	**story**	داستان
speaker	سخنران، بلندگو	**straight**	راست، مستقیم
special	مخصوص، ویژه	**strawberries**	توت فرنگی
specialist	متخصص، کارشناس	**street**	کوچه، خیابان
specimen	نمونه	**stress**	تاکید، تنش
speek	سخنرانی، سخن	**strong**	قوی، سالم
speed	سرعت	**strong drinks**	مسکرات
sphere	محیط، کره، گوی	**structure**	ساختار
spices	ادویه	**student**	دانش آموز، دانشجو
spoon	قاشق	**study**	مطالعه کردن
sport	ورزش	**style**	شکل، نحوه
sportsman	ورزشکار	**subject**	موضوع، تابع
sportswoman	ورزشکار(زن)	**suburb**	حومه
spot	لک، خال، نقطه	**subway**	مترو، قطار زیر زمینی
spring	بهار	**success**	موفقیت
square	مربع، چارگوش، میدان	**sugar**	شکر
stadium	استادیوم، ورزشگاه	**suggest**	پیشنهاد کردن
staff	پرسنل	**suit**	کت و شلوار
staff only	ورود پرسنل	**suitable**	مناسب
stage	مرحله	**suitcase**	چمدان
stamp	تمبر	**summer**	تابستان
standard	استاندارد	**sun**	آفتاب، خورشید

Sunday	یکشنبه
supermarket	سوپر مارکت
supper	شام
supply	تامین کردن
surname	نام خانوادگی
surrounding	محیط
sweets	شیرینی
swim	شنا کردن
switch	قطع کردن
symphony	سمفونی
synthetic	ترکیبی
system	سیستم، نظام
table	میز
table-cloth	رومیزی، سفره
tablet	قرص
take	برداشتن، بردن
talent	استعداد
talk	صحبت کردن
tall	بلند قامت
tape-recorder	ضبط صوت
task	وظیفه
taste	مزه، سلیفه
tasteless	بی مزه، بی سلیفه
tasty	خوشمزه
taxi	تاکسی
taxi-rank	ایستگاه تاکسی
tea	چای
teach	تدریس کردن، یاد دادن
teacher	معلم، مربی
teaching aids	کتابهای درسی
technical	فنی
technician	تکنیسین
telecast	پخش(تلویزیون)
telegram	تلگراف
telephone	تلفن
television, TV	تلویزیون
television set	دستگاه تلویزیون
temperature	حرارت، دما
temple	معبد، شقیقه، گیجگاه
temporary	موقت
tension	تنش
tent	چادر
tentative	ابتدایی، مقدماتی
territory	قلمرو
test	آزمایش
thank	تشکر، سپاسگذاری کردن
thankful	سپاسگذار، متشکر
theater	تئاتر
theme	تم، موضوع
theory	نظریه، تئوری
thief	دزد
thin	لاغر
thing	چیز، شیئی، بار
throat	گلو، حنجره
Thursday	پنجشنبه
ticket	بلیت
tie	کراوات
tight	سفت، محکم، تنگ
tinge	ته رنگ
time	زمان، مدت، وقت
time table	جدول زمانی
tiredness	خستگی
title	عنوان
toast	نان تست، برشته
tabacco	تنباکو، سیگار
today	امروز
toilet	توالت، میز توالت، لباس پوشیدن
tomato	گوجه فرنگی

tomorrow	فردا	**typist**	ماشین نویس، تایپیست
tongue	زبان	**ultimate**	نهایی، غایی، آجل
tonsillitis	آنژین، ورم لوزه	**umbrella**	چتر
toot	دندان	**unanimous**	هم رای، متفق الرای
top	بالا، قله، عالی	**underground**	مترو، زیر زمینی
towel	حوله	**underware**	لباس زیر
town	شهر	**unemployment**	بیکاری
trade	تجارت، تخصص	**unit**	واحد
traffic regulations	مقررات رانندگی	**unity**	وحدت
train	قطار	**universal**	کلی، چند جانبه
tram	تراموا	**universe**	فضا
translate	ترجمه کردن	**university**	دانشگاه
translator	مترجم	**unique**	منفرد، مفرد، منحصر بفرد، شگفت آور
travel	مسافرت کردن	**unmarried**	مجرد
treat	معالجه کردن	**up**	بالا
treatment	معالجه	**up to date**	به هنگام، به روز
tree	درخت	**urban**	شهری
trip	سفر	**urgent**	فوری، عاجل
trouble	مزاحم شدن	**urgently**	مهم
trousers	شلوار	**use**	استفاده، کاربرد
true	درست، راست	**useful**	مفید، سودمند
trunk line	خط بین شهری	**usual**	معمولی، عادی
Tuesday	سه شنبه	**utmost**	نهایی، بیشترین، حداکثر
tumbler	لیوان، جام	**vacation**	تعطیلات
tune	ملودی، نغمه	**valid**	معتبر، موثق
tunnel	تونل	**valuable**	ارشمند، پرارزش
turn on	روشن کردن	**value**	ارزش، بها
turn off	خاموش کردن	**variety show**	واریته، جنگ
turner	خراط، تراشکار	**various**	متفاوت، مختلف
turquoise	فیروه، فیروزه ای	**vegetables**	سبزی خت
TV	تلویزیون	**vegetarian**	خام خوار، سبزی خوار
Tv set	تلویزیون	**vein**	رگ
type	تایپ کردن، ماشین کردن	**velvet**	مخمل
typing pool	اتاق ماشین نویسها	**very**	زیاد، خیلی

vet	پزشک حیوانات، دامپزشک
veterinary surgeon	دامپزشک جراح
vice-president	معاون رئیس(جمهور)
victory	پیروزی
view	منظره
vinegar	سرکه
violet	بنفش
visa	ویزا
visit	ملاقات
visitor	ویزیتور، بازدید کننده
vitamin	ویتامین
vocational training	آموزش تخصصی، آموزش فنی حرفه ای
voltage	ولتاژ
volume	جلد، کتاب، درجه صدا
vomiting	استفراغ
vote	رای، رای دادن
voyage	سفر، پرواز
wages	مزد
wait	منتظر شدن
waiter	گارسون
waiting room	اتاق انتظار
waitress	گارسون زن
wake	بیدار شدن یا کردن
walk	قدم زدن، گردش
wallet	کیف پول(مردانه)
want	نیاز، نیاز داشتن
war	جنگ
wares	ابزار
warm	گرم، ولورم
watch	ساعت، مواظبت کردن
watch maker	ساعت ساز
water	آب
water melon	هندوانه
way	راه، مسیر
wayout	خروج
wealth	ثروت
weather	آب و هوا
Wednesday	چهارشنبه
week	هفته
week day	روز کاری
week end	تعطیلات آخر هفته
weekly	هفتگی
weight	وزن، وزن کردن
welcome	خوش آمدید، خوش آمد
weld	جوش کردن
welder	جوش کار
well	جوشکاری
well being	خوب، چاه، بهبود، تندرستی
well known	مشهور
western	غربی
West European	اروپای غربی
wet	خیس، نمناک
white	سفید
wide	پهن، عریض، بزرگ
widow	زن بیوه
widower	مرد بی زن
wife	زن، همسر (زن)
win	بردن، پیروز شدن
wind	باد
wine	شراب
winter	زمستان، زمستانی
wireless	بی سیم
wish	آرزو، آرزو کردن
woman	زن
wooden	چوبی
wool	پشم
word	کلمه، واژه
work	کار، کار کردن

worker	کارگر
works	کارخانه
world	دنیا
worry	نگران بودن
wound	زخم
wrap	پوشش، پیچیدن
write	نوشتن
write down	یادداشت کردن
writer	نویسنده
written	نوشته
wrong	غلط، نادرست
yacht	قایق بادبانی
yacht-club	باشگاه قایق رانی
yachtsman	قایق ران
yard	یارد، حیاط
year	سال
yearly	سالانه
yellow	زرد
yes	بله
yesterday	دیروز
yoghurt	ماست
young	جوان
youth	جوانی
zero	صفر
zipper	زیپ
zoo	باغ وحش
zoology	جانور شناسی
zymotic	مسری، عفونی

APPENDIX پیوست

Closed	بسته، تعطیل
Entrance	ورود
Exit	خروج
Pull	بکشید
Push	فشار دهید
No Entry	ورود ممنوع
Service Entrance	ورود کارمندان
Road Closed	جاده بسته است
Caution	احتیاط، مواظب باشید
Caution: Automobile traffic	مواظب اتومبیل باشید
Danger	خطر
No Stopping (No Parking)	توقف ممنوع
Parking	پارکینگ
Bus Stop	ایستگاه اتوبوس
Stop. Don't walk	ایست، توقف کنید
Walk	عبور کنید
Hotel	هتل
Information Bureau	اطلاعات
Restroom	دستشویی، توالت
Woman	زنانه
Men	مردانه
Smoking Section	اتاق سیگار
No Smoking	سیگار نکشید
Cinema	سینما
Hairdresser's/Barber's shop	آرایشگاه
Chemist's/Drugstore(U.S.)	داروخانه
Restaurant	رستوران
Department Store	وپر مارکت، فروشگاه بزرگ
Hours: … to…	ساعات کار: ... تا ...
Taken, Reserved	محفوظ است، مشغول است
Private Property	ملک خصوصی
Private Beach	ساحل خصوصی
No Swimming	شنا کردن ممنوع
Keep off the grass	وارد چمن نشوید
Be ware of the Dog	مواظب سگ باشید
Wet paint	رنگی نشوید
Admission by Ticket Only	ورود فقط با بلیط
No Photographing	عکاسی ممنوع

Fasten Safety Belts کمربند ایمنی را ببندید

Emergency Exit خروج اضطراری

پیوست ۱۱ : نام های مذکر و مونث

MASCULINE NAMES

Aar·on (ăr′ən, ar′ən) ? Enlightener. [< Hebrew]
A·bel (ā′bəl) Breath. [< Hebrew]
Ab·ner (ab′nər) Father of light. [< Hebrew]
A·bra·ham (ā′brə·ham; *Fr.* ä·brä·äm′; *Ger.* ä′brä·häm) Exalted father of multitudes. [< Hebrew] Also *Sp.* **A·bra·hán** (ä′brä·än′). Dims. **Abe, A′bie.**
A·bram (ā′brəm; *Fr.* ä·bräṅ′; *Sp.* ä·bräm′) Exalted father. [< Hebrew]
Ab·sa·lom (ab′sə·ləm) The father is peace. [< Hebrew]
Ad·am (ad′əm) Red; man of red earth. [< Hebrew]
Ad·olph (ad′olf, ā′dolf) Noble wolf. [< Gmc.] Also *Dan., Du., Ger.* **A·dolf** (ä′dôlf), *Fr.* **A·dolphe** (ä·dôlf′), *Ital., Sp.* **A·dol·fo** (*Ital.* ä·dôl′fō; *Sp.* ä·thôl′fō), *Lat.* **A·dol·phus** (ə·dol′fəs), *Pg.* **A·dol·pho** (ə·thôl′fōō).
A·dri·an (ā′drē·ən) Of Adria: from the name of two Italian cities, or the Adriatic Sea. [< L] Also *Fr.* **A·dri·en** (ä·drē·aṅ′), *Ital.* **A·dri·a·no** (ä′drē·ä′nō), *Lat.* **A·dri·a·nus** (ā′drē·ā′nəs).
Al·an (al′ən) Handsome. [< Celtic] Also **Al′lan, Al′len.** Dim. **Al.**
Al·a·ric (al′ə·rik) All-ruler. [< Gmc.]
A·las·tair (al′əs·tər) Scot. contr. of ALEXANDER. Also **Al′is·ter.**
Al·ban (ôl′bən, al′-) White; of Alba: from the name of several Italian cities. [< L] Also **Al′bin.**
Al·bert (al′bûrt; *Fr.* äl·bär′; *Ger., Sw.* äl′bert) Nobly bright. [< F < Gmc.] Also *Ital., Sp.* **Al·ber·to** (äl·ber′tō), *Lat.* **Al·ber·tus** (al·bûr′təs). Dims. **Al, Alb, Bert.**
Al·den (ôl′dən) Old friend. [OE]
Al·do (al′dō) Meaning uncertain. [< Gmc. or Hebrew]
Al·dous (ôl′dəs, al′-) From the old place. [OE] Also **Al′dis, Al′dus.**
Al·ex·an·der (al′ig·zan′dər, -zän′-; *Du., Ger.* ä′lek·sän′dər) Defender of men. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **A·lex·an·dre** (ä·lek·säṅ′dr′), *Modern Gk.* **A·le·xan·dros** (ä·lä′ksän·drōs), *Ital.* **A·les·san·dro** (ä′lās·sän′drō), *Pg.* **A·le·xan·dre** (ə·lē·shaṅn′drə), *Russ.* **A·le·ksandr** (ə·lyi·ksän′dər), *Sp.* **A·le·jan·dro** (ä′lä·hän′drō). Dims. **Al′ec, Al′eck, Al′ex, San′der, San′dy.**
A·lex·is (ə·lek′sis) Defender. [< Gk.]
Al·fred (al′frid; *Ger.* äl′frät; *Fr.* äl·fred′) Elf counselor; hence, wise. [OE] Also *Ital., Sp.* **Al·fre·do** (*Ital.* äl·frā′dō; *Sp.* äl·frā′thō), *Lat.* **Al·fre·dus** (al·frē′dəs) or **Al·u·re·dus** (al′yōō·rē′dəs). Dims **Al, Alf, Fred.**
Al·ger (al′jər) Noble spear. [< Gmc.]
Al·ger·non (al′jər·nən) Mustached. [< OF] Dims. **Al·gie, Al·gy** (al′jē).
Al·len (al′ən) Var. of ALAN. Also **Al′lan.**
A·lon·zo (ə·lon′zō) Var. of ALPHONSO. Also *Ital., Sp.* **A·lon·so** (ä·lōn′sō).
Al·o·y·sius (al′ō·ish′əs) Lat. form of LOUIS. Also **A·lois** (ə·lois′).
Al·phon·so (al·fon′zō, -sō) Nobly ready. [< Sp. < Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Al·phonse** (äl·fôns′). Dims. **Al, Alph, Al′phy.**
Al·va (al′və; *Sp.* äl′vä) White. [< L]
Al·vin (al′vin) Noble friend. [< Gmc.] Also **Al·win** (al′win; *Ger.* äl′vēn), **Al′van,** *Fr.* **A·luin** (à·lwaṅ′), *Ital.* **Al·vi·no** (äl·vē′nō), *Sp.* **A·lui·no** (ä·lwē′nō).
Am·brose (am′brōz) Divine; immortal. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Am·broise** (äṅ·brwäz′), *Lat.* **Am·bro·si·us** (am·brō′zhē·əs, -zē·əs).
A·me·ri·go (ä′mä·rē′gō) Ital. form of EMERY.
A·mos (ā′məs) Burden. [< Hebrew]
An·a·tole (an′ə·tōl; *Fr.* à·nà·tôl′) Sunrise. [< Gk.]
An·drew (an′drōō) Manly. [< Gk.] Also **An·dre·as** (an′drē·əs, an·drē′əs; *Dan.* än·dres′; *Du., Ger.* än·drā′äs; *Lat.* an′drē·əs), *Fr.* **An·dré** (äṅ·drā′), *Ital.* **An·dre·a** (än·drā′ä), *Russ.* **An·drei** (än·drā′), *Sp.* **An·drés** (än·drās′). Dims. **An′dy, Drew.**
An·gus (ang′gəs) Singular. [< Celtic]
An·selm (an′selm; *Ger.* än′zelm) Divine helmet. [< Gmc.] Also **An·sel** (an′səl), *Fr.* **An·selme** (äṅ·selm′), *Ital., Sp.* **An·sel·mo** (än·sel′mō), *Lat.* **An·sel·mus** (an·sel′məs).
An·tho·ny (an′thə·nē, -tə-) Inestimable: from the name of a Roman clan. Also **An·to·ny** (an′tə·nē), *Fr.* **An·toine** (äṅ·twän′), *Ger., Lat.* **An·to·ni·us** (*Ger.* än·tō′nē·ōōs; *Lat.* an·tō′nē·əs), *Ital., Sp.* **An·to·nio** (än·tō′nyō). Dim. **To′ny.**
An·ton (än′tōn) Dan., Du., Ger. and Sw. form of ANTHONY.
Ar·chi·bald (är′chə·bôld) Nobly bold. [< Gmc.] Dims. **Ar′chie, Ar′chy.**
Ar·mand (är′mänd; *Fr.* är·mäṅ′) Fr. form of HERMAN.
Ar·nold (är′nəld; *Ger.* är′nôlt) Eagle power. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Ar·naud** (är·nō′), *Ital.* **Ar·nol·do** (är·nôl′dō), *Sp.* **Ar·nal·do** (är·näl′thō). Dims. **Arn, Ar′nie.**
Ar·thur (är′thər; *Fr.* är·tōōr′) He-bear: from a totemic or royal title suggesting valor, strength, and nobility. [< Celtic] Also *Ital.* **Ar·tu·ro** (är·tōō′rō). Dims. **Art, Art′ie.**
A·sa (ā′sə) Healer. [< Hebrew]
Ash·ley (ash′lē) Dweller among ash trees: from a surname. [< Gmc.]
Ath·el·stan (ath′əl·stan) Noble stone or jewel. [OE] Also **Ath′el·stane** (-stān).
Au·brey (ô′brē) Elf ruler. [< F < Gmc.]
Au·gus·tine (ô′gəs·tēn, ô·gus′tin) Dim. of AUGUSTUS. Also **Au·gus·tin** (ô·gus′tən; *Fr.* ō·güs·tàn′; *Ger.* ou′gōōs·tēn′), *Ital.* **A·go·sti·no** (ä′gō·stē′nō), *Lat.* **Au·gus·ti·nus** (ô′gəs·tī′nəs), *Pg.* **A·gos·ti·nho** (ə·gōōsh·tē′nyōō), *Sp.* **A·gus·tín** (ä′gōōs·tēn′).
Au·gus·tus (ô·gus′təs) Venerable. [< L] Also **Au·gust** (ô′gəst; *Ger.* ou′gōōst), *Fr.* **Au·guste** (ō·güst′).
Au·re·li·us (ô·rē′lē·əs, ô·rēl′yəs) The golden one. [< L]
Aus·tin (ôs′tən) Contr. of AUGUSTINE.
A·ver·y (ā′vər·ē, ā′vrē) Courageous. [< Gmc.] Also **A·ver·il, A·ver·ill** (ā′vər·əl, ā′vrəl).

Bald·win (bôld′win) Bold friend. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Bau·doin** (bō·dwaṅ′).
Bal·tha·zar (bal·thā′zər, -thaz′ər) Bel's or Baal's prince [< Chaldean], or splendid prince [< Persian]. Also **Bal·tha′sar** (-zər).
Bap·tist (bap′tist) Baptizer. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Bap·tiste** (ba·tēst′).
Bar·na·bas (bär′nə·bəs) Son of consolation [< Hebrew], or prophetic son [< Aramaic]. Also **Bar·na·by** (bär′nə·bē). Dim. **Bar′ney.**
Bar·nard (bär′nərd) Var. of BERNARD.
Bar·ney (bär′nē) Dim. of BARNABAS or BERNARD.
Bar·ry (bar′ē) Spear; hence, straightforward. [< Celtic]
Bar·tho·lo·mew (bär·thol′ə·myōō) Son of furrows. [< Hebrew] Also *Fr.* **Bar·thé·le·my** (bàr·tā·mē′), *Ger.* **Bar·tho·lo·mä·us** (bär′tō·lō·mä′ōōs), *Ital.* **Bar·to·lo·me·o** (bär·tō′lō·mā′ō), *Lat.* **Bar·thol·o·mae·us** (bär·tol′ə·mē′əs), *Sp.* **Bar·to·lo·mé** (bär·tō′lō·mā′). Dims. **Bart, Bat.**
Bas·il (baz′əl, bā′zəl) Kingly. [< Gk.]
Bax·ter (bak′stər) Baker. [< Gmc.]
Bay·ard (bā′ərd, bī′-, -ärd) From a surname. [< OF]
Ben·e·dict (ben′ə·dikt) Blessed. [< L] Also **Ben′e·dick,** *Fr.* **Be·noît** (be·nwà′), *Ger.* **Be·ne·dikt** (bā′nā·dikt), *Ital.* **Be·ne·det·to** (bā′nā·dāt′tō) or **Be·ni·to** (bā·nē′tō), *Lat.* **Ben·e·dic·tus** (ben′ə·dik′təs), *Sp.* **Be·ni·to** (bā·nē′tō).
Ben·ja·min (ben′jə·mən; *Fr.* baṅ·zhà·maṅ′; *Ger.* ben′yä·mēn) Son of the right hand; hence, favorite son. [< Hebrew] Also *Ital.* **Ben·ia·mi·no** (ben′yä·mē′nō), *Sp.* **Ben·ja·min** (ben′hä·mēn′). Dims. **Ben, Ben′jy, Ben′ny.**
Ben·net (ben′it) Var. of BENEDICT. Also **Ben′nett.**
Ber·nard (bûr′nərd, bər·närd′; *Fr.* ber·nàr′) Bear-brave: probably from a totemic title. [< Gmc.] Also *Ger.* **Bern·hard** (bern′härt), *Ital., Sp.* **Ber·nar·do** (*Ital.* bär·när′dō; *Sp.* ber·när′thō), *Lat.* **Ber·nar·dus** (bər·när′dəs). Dims. **Bar′ney, Ber′ney, Ber′nie.**
Bert (bûrt) Dim. of ALBERT, BERTRAM, GILBERT, HERBERT, and HUBERT. Also **Ber·tie** (bûr′tē).
Ber·tram (bûr′trəm) Bright raven. [< Gmc.] Also **Ber·trand** (bûr′trənd; *Fr.* ber·tràṅ′). Dim. **Bert.**
Bill (bil) Dim. of WILLIAM. Also **Bil′ly.**
Bob (bob) Dim. of ROBERT. Also **Bob′bie, Bob′by.**
Bo·ris (bôr′is, bō′ris; *Russ.* bə·ryēs′) Warrior. [< Russ.]
Boyd (boid) Yellow-haired. [< Celtic]
Bri·an (brī′ən) Strong. [< Celtic] Also **Bry′an, Bry·ant** (brī′ənt).
Brice (bris) Meaning uncertain. [? < Celtic] Also **Bryce.**
Bruce (brōōs) From a Norman Fr. surname; orig. a place name.
Bru·no (brōō′nō) The brown one. [< Gmc.]
Bur·gess (bûr′jis) Citizen. [< Gmc.]
By·ron (bī′rən) From a Fr. surname; orig. a place name. Also **Bī′ron.**

Cae·sar (sē′zər) Long-haired: ? symbolic title suggesting royalty or holiness. [< L] Also **Ce′sar,** *Fr.* **Cé·sar** (sā·zàr′), *Ital.* **Ce·sa·re** (chā′zä·rā).

Gar·di·ner (gärd′nər, gär′də·nər) From an English surname. Also **Gar′de·ner, Gard′ner.**
Gar·ret (gar′it) Var. of GERARD. Also **Gar′rett.**
Gar·y (gâr′ē) Dim. of GARRET.
Gas·par (gas′pər) Var. of CASPER. Also *Fr.* **Gas·pard** (gȧs·pär′).
Gas·ton (gas′tən; *Fr.* gȧs·tôn′) Meaning uncertain.
Gau·tier (gō·tyā′) Fr. form of WALTER.
Gene (jēn) Dim. of EUGENE.
Geof·frey (jef′rē) English form of Fr. *Geoffroi*; var. of GODFREY. Dim. **Jeff.**
George (jôrj) Earthworker; farmer. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Georges** (zhôrzh), *Ger.* **Ge·org** (gā·ôrkh′), *Ital.* **Gior·gio** (jôr′jō), *Russ.* **Ge·or·gi** (gyi·ôr′gyi). Dim. **Georg′ie, Geor′die.**
Ger·ald (jer′əld) Spear ruler. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Gé·raud** (zhā·rō′) or **Gi·raud** (zhē·rō′). Dims. **Ger′ry, Jer′ry.**
Ge·rard (ji·rärd′; *Brit.* jer′ärd) Hard spear. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Gé·rard** (zhā·rär′), *Ger.* **Ger·hard** (gär′härt). Dims. **Ger′ry, Jer′ry.**
Ge·ro·ni·mo (jä·rō′nē·mō) Ital. form of JEROME.
Gia·co·mo (jä′kō·mō) Ital. form of JAMES.
Gid·e·on (gid′ē·ən) Hewer. [< Hebrew]
Gi·e·ron·y·mus (jē′ə·ron′i·məs) Lat. form of JEROME.
Gif·ford (gif′ərd, jif′-) Meaning uncertain. [< Gmc.]
Gil·bert (gil′bərt; *Fr.* zhēl·bâr′) Bright wish. [< Gmc.] Dims. **Bert, Gil.**
Giles (jīlz) From the name of the goddess Athena's shield; hence, shield or protection. [< OF < Gk.]
Gio·van·ni (jō·vän′nē) Ital. form of JOHN.
Giu·lio (jōō′lyō) Ital. form of JULIUS.
Giu·sep·pe (jōō·zep′pā) Ital. form of JOSEPH.
Glenn (glen) From a Celtic surname; orig. a place name. Also **Glen.**
God·dard (god′ərd) Divine resoluteness. [< Gmc.]
God·frey (god′frē) Peace of God. [< Gmc.] Also *Ger.* **Gott·fried** (gôt′frēt).
God·win (god′win) Friend of God. [OE]
Gor·don (gôr′dən) From a Scot. surname.
Gra·ham (grā′əm) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Grant (grant) From a Norman Fr. surname.
Greg·o·ry (greg′ər·ē) Vigilant. [< Gk.] Dim. **Greg.**
Grif·fin (grif′in) Var. of GRIFFITH.
Grif·fith (grif′ith) Red-haired. [< Celtic]
Gro·ver (grō′vər) Grove-dweller. [< Gmc.]
Gual·te·ri·o (gwäl·tā′rē·ō) Sp. form of WALTER.
Gu·glel·mo (gōō·lyel′mō) Ital. form of WILLIAM.
Guil·laume (gē·yōm′) Fr. form of WILLIAM.
Guil·ler·mo (gē·lyer′mō, gē·yer′mō) Sp. form of WILLIAM.
Gus (gus) Dim. of AUGUSTUS or GUSTAVUS.
Gus·ta·vus (gus·tā′vəs, -tä′-) Goth's staff. [< L < Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Gus·tave** (güs·tȧv′), *Ger.* **Gus·tav** (gōōs′täf). Dim. **Gus.**
Guy (gī; *Fr.* gē) Leader [< F < Gmc.] Also *Ital.* **Gui·do** (gwē′dō).

Hal (hal) Dim. of HAROLD or HENRY.
Ham·il·ton (ham′əl·tən) From a surname.
Hank (hangk) Dim. of HENRY.
Han·ni·bal (han′ə·bəl) Grace of Baal. [< Phoenician]
Hans (häns) Ger. dim. of JOHANNES. See JOHN.
Har·ley (här′lē) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Har·old (har′əld) Chief of the army. [OE < Scand.] Dim. **Hal.**
Har·ry (har′ē) Dim. of HAROLD or var. of HENRY.
Har·vey (här′vē) Army battle. [< F < Gmc.]
Hec·tor (hek′tər) He who holds fast; defender. [< Gk.]
Hen·ry (hen′rē) Home ruler. [< F < Gmc.] Also *Du.* **Hen·drik** (hen′drik), *Fr.* **Hen·ri** (äṅ·rē′), *Ger.* **Hein·rich** (hīn′rikh). Dims. **Hal, Hank, Har′ry, Hen.**
Her·bert (hûr′bərt) Glory of the army. [OE] Dims. **Bert, Bert′ie, Herb.**
Her·man (hûr′mən) Man of the army. [< Gmc.] Also *Ger.* **Her·mann** (her′män).
Her·mes (hûr′mēz) Of the earth. [< Gk.]
Her·nan·do (er·nän′dō) Sp. form of FERDINAND.
Hez·e·ki·ah (hez′ə·kī′ə) God strengthens. [< Hebrew]
Hil·a·ry (hil′ər·ē) Joyful. [< L] Also *Fr.* **Hi·laire** (ē·lâr′).
Hi·ram (hī′rəm) Honored brother. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Hi, Hy.**
Ho·bart (hō′bərt, -bärt) Var. of HUBERT.
Hodge (hoj) Dim. of ROGER. Also **Hodg′kin.**
Ho·mer (hō′mər) Pledge, or blind one. [< Gk.]
Ho·no·ré (ô·nô·rā′) Honored. [< F < L]
Hor·ace (hôr′is, hor′-) Var. of HORATIO.
Ho·ra·ti·o (hə·rā′shē·ō, -shō) From the name of a Roman clan.
Ho·se·a (hō·zē′ə, -zā′ə) Salvation. [< Hebrew]
How·ard (hou′ərd) From an English surname. Dim. **How′ie.**
Hu·bert (hyōō′bərt) Bright spirit or mind. [< F < Gmc.]
Hugh (hyōō) Mind; intelligence. [< OF < Gmc.] Also **Hu·go** (hyōō′gō), *Fr.* **Hugues** (ügz). Dim. **Hugh′ie.**
Hum·bert (hum′bərt) Bright support. [< OF < Gmc.]
Hum·phrey (hum′frē) Peaceful stake or support. [< OF < Gmc.] Also **Hum′frey, Hum′phry.**

I·an (ē′ən, ī′ən) Scot. form of JOHN.
Ich·a·bod (ik′ə·bod) ? Inglorious. [< Hebrew]
Ig·na·ti·us (ig·nā′shē·əs, -shəs) Fiery. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **I·gnace** (ē·nyȧs′), *Ger.* **Ig·naz** (ig′näts), *Ital.* **I·gna·zio** (ē·nyä′tsyō).
Im·man·u·el (i·man′yōō·əl) God with us. [< Hebrew]
In·i·go (in′i·gō) Var. of IGNATIUS.
Io·sif (yō′syif) Russ. form of JOSEPH.
I·ra (ī′rə) Vigilant. [< Hebrew]
Ir·ving (ûr′ving) From a Scot. surname; orig. a place name. Also **Ir·win** (ûr′win).
Ir·win (ûr′win) Var. of IRVING.
I·saac (ī′zək) Laughter. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Ike** (īk).
I·sa·iah (i·zā′ə, ī·zī′ə) Salvation of God. [< Hebrew]
Is·i·dore (iz′ə·dôr, -dōr) Gift of Isis. [< Gk.] Also **Is′a·dore, Is′a·dor, Is′i·dor.** Dim. **Iz·zy** (iz′ē).
Is·ra·el (iz′rē·əl) Contender with God. [< Hebrew]
I·van (ī′vən; *Russ.* i·vän′) Russ. form of JOHN.
I·vor (ē′vər, ī′vər) Meaning uncertain. [< Celtic]

Ja·bez (jā′biz) Sorrow. [< Hebrew]
Jack (jak) English form of Fr. **Jacques**; dim. of JOHN.
Ja·cob (jā′kəb) He who seizes by the heel; hence, successor. [< LL < Hebrew] Also *Ger.* **Ja·kob** (yä′kôb). Dims. **Jack, Jake** (jāk), **Jock** (jok).
Jacques (zhäk) Fr. form of JACOB. [< OF < LL]
James (jāmz) English form of Sp. *Jaime*; var. of JACOB. [< Sp. < LL] Also *Sp.* **Jai·me** (hī′mā). Dims. **Jam·ie** (jā′mē), **Jem, Jem′my, Jim, Jim′mie, Jim′my.**
Jan (yän) Du., Ger., and Pol. form of JOHN.
Já·nos (yä′nōsh) Hung. form of JOHN.
Ja·pheth (jā′fith) Enlarged; hence, powerful or honored. [< Hebrew] Also **Ja′phet** (-fit).
Jar·ed (jâr′id) Descent. [< Hebrew]
Jar·vis (jär′vis) From a Norman Fr. surname. Also **Jer·vis** (jûr′vis; *Brit.* jär′vis).
Ja·son (jā′sən) Healer. [< Gk.]
Jas·per (jas′pər) Treasury lord [< OF, ? < Persian], or from the name of the jewel.
Jay (jā) ? Jay bird. [? < OF]
Jean (jēn; *Fr.* zhäṅ) French form of JOHN.
Jef·frey (jef′rē) Var. of GEOFFREY. Dim. **Jeff.**
Je·hu (jē′hyōō) Jehovah is he. [< Hebrew]
Jeph·thah (jef′thə) Opposer. [< Hebrew]
Jer·e·mi·ah (jer′ə·mī′ə) God's chosen. [< Hebrew] Also **Jer·e·my** (jer′ə·mē). Dim. **Jer′ry.**
Je·rome (jə·rōm′; *Brit.* jer′əm) Holy name. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Jé·rôme** (zhā·rōm′), *Sp.* **Je·ró·ni·mo** (hā·rō′nē·mō).
Jer·ry (jer′ē) Dim. of GERALD, GERARD, JEREMIAH, or JEROME.
Jes·se (jes′ē) Meaning uncertain. [< Hebrew] Also **Jess.**
Je·sus (jē′zəs) English form of Lat. *Josua*; var. of JOSHUA.
Jeth·ro (jeth′rō) Abundant or excellent. [< Hebrew]
Jim (jim) Dim. of JAMES. Also **Jim′mie, Jim′my.**
Jo·ab (jō′ab) Jehovah is father. [< Hebrew]
Jo·a·chim (jō′ə·kim) Jehovah will judge. [< Hebrew] Also *Sp.* **Joa·quin** (hwä·kēn′).
João (zhwouñ) Pg. form of JOHN.
Job (jōb) Persecuted. [< Hebrew]
Jock (jok) Scot. form of JACK.
Joe (jō) Dim. of JOSEPH. Also **Jo′ey.**
Jo·el (jō′əl) Jehovah is God. [< Hebrew]
John (jon) God is good. [< Hebrew] Also *Ger.* **Jo·hann** (yō′hän) or **Jo·han·nes** (yō·hän′əs). Dims. **Jack, Jack′ie, Jack′y, Jock, John′nie, John′ny.**
Jon (jon) Var. of JOHN, or dim. of JONATHAN.
Jo·nah (jō′nə) Dove. [< Hebrew] Also **Jo·nas** (jō′nəs).
Jon·a·than (jon′ə·thən) God has given. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Jon, Jon′nie, Jon′ny.**
Jor·ge (*Pg.* zhôr′zhə; *Sp.* hôr′hā) Pg. and Sp. form of GEORGE.
Jo·seph (jō′zəf; *Fr.* zhō·zef′; *Ger.* yō′zef) God shall give (a son). [< Hebrew] Also *Lat.* **Jo·se·phus** (jō·sē′fəs), *Pg.*, *Sp.* **Jo·sé** (*Pg.* zhōō·zef′; *Sp.* hō·sā′). Dims. **Jo, Joe, Jo′ey.**
Josh·u·a (josh′ōō·ə) God is salvation. [< Hebrew] Also *Fr.* **Jo·sué** (zhō·zwā′), *Lat.* **Jos·u·a** (jos′ōō·ə). Dim. **Josh.**
Jo·si·ah (jō·sī′ə) God supports. [< Hebrew] Also *Lat.* **Jo·si·as** (jō·sī′əs).
Jo·tham (jō′thəm) God is perfection. [< Hebrew]
Juan (hwän) Sp. form of JOHN.
Ju·dah (jōō′də) Praised. [< Hebrew] Also **Jude** (jōōd; *Fr.* zhüd), *Lat.* **Ju·das** (jōō′dəs).
Jules (jōōlz; *Fr.* zhül) Fr. form of JULIUS.
Jul·ian (jōōl′yən) Var. of JULIUS.
Jul·ius (jōōl′yəs) Downy-bearded; youthful: from the name of a Roman clan. Also *Sp.* **Ju·lio** (hōō′lyō). Dims. **Jule** (jōōl), **Jul·ie** (jōō′lē).
Jun·ius (jōōn′yəs, jōō′nē·əs) Youthful: from the name of a Roman clan.
Jus·tin (jus′tin) Just. [< L] Also **Jus·tus** (jus′təs).

Ca·leb (kā′ləb) Dog; hence, loyal. [< Hebrew]
Cal·vin (kal′vin) Bald: from a Roman name. [< L] Dim. **Cal.**
Carl (kärl) English form of KARL.
Car·ol (kar′əl) English form of CAROLUS.
Car·o·lus (kar′ə·ləs) Lat. form of CHARLES.
Car·y (kâr′ē) ? Dim. of CAROL. Also **Car′ey.**
Cas·per (kas′pər) English form of KASPAR. Also **Cas′par** (-pər).
Ce·cil (sē′səl, ses′əl) Blind: from the name of a Roman clan.
Ced·ric (sed′rik, sē′drik) War chief. [< Celtic]
Charles (chärlz; *Fr.* shärl) Manly. [< F < Gmc.] Also *Ital.* **Car·lo** (kär′lō), *Lat.* **Car·o·lus** (kar′ə·ləs), *Sp.* **Car·los** (kär′lōs). Dims. **Char′ley, Char′lie, Chuck.**
Chaun·cey (chôn′sē, chän′-) Chancellor. [< OF]
Ches·ter (ches′tər) Dweller in camp; hence, soldier: from a surname. [< L] Dims. **Ches, Chet.**
Chris·tian (kris′chən; *Ger.* kris′tē·än) Christian. [< L < Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Chré·tien** (krā·tyan′). Dim. **Chris.**
Chris·to·pher (kris′tə·fər) Bearer of Christ. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Chris·tophe** (krēs·tôf′), *Ger.* **Chris·toph** (kris′tôf), *Ital.* **Chri·sto·fo·ro** (krēs·tō′fō·rō), *Sp.* **Cris·tó·bal** (krēs·tō′val). Dims. **Chris, Kit.**
Clar·ence (klar′əns) From the name of an English dukedom.
Claude (klôd; *Fr.* klōd) Lame: from the name of a Roman clan. Also *Ital., Sp.* **Clau·di·o** (*Ital.* klou′dyō; *Sp.* klou′·thyō), *Lat.* **Clau·di·us** (klô′dē·əs).
Clay·ton (klā′tən) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Clem·ent (klem′ənt) Merciful. [< L] Dim. **Clem.**
Clif·ford (klif′ərd) From an English surname; orig. a place name. Dim. **Cliff.**
Clif·ton (klif′tən) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Clin·ton (klin′tən) From an English surname; orig. a place name. Dim. **Clint.**
Clive (klīv) Cliff; cliff-dweller: from an English surname.
Clyde (klīd) From a Scot. surname; orig. the river *Clyde.*
Col·in (kol′ən, kō′lən) Dove. [< Scot. < L]
Con·rad (kon′rad) Bold counsel. [< Gmc.]
Con·stant (kon′stənt; *Fr.* kôn·stäńt′) Var. of CONSTANTINE.
Con·stan·tine (kon′stən·tīn, -tēn) Constant; firm. [< L]
Cor·nel·ius (kôr·nēl′yəs; *Ger.* kôr·nā′lē·ōōs) ? Horn: from the name of a Roman clan. Dims. **Con, Con′nie, Neil.**
Craig (krāg) Crag; crag-dweller: from a Scot. surname.
Cris·pin (kris′pin) Curly-headed. [< L] Also *Lat.* **Cris·pi·nus** (kris·pī′nəs) or **Cris·pus** (kris′pəs).
Cur·tis (kûr′tis) Courteous. [< OF]
Cuth·bert (kuth′bərt) Notably brilliant. [OE]
Cyr·il (sir′əl) Lordly. [< Gk.]
Cy·rus (sī′rəs) The sun. [< Persian] Dim. **Cy.**

Dan (dan) Judge. [< Hebrew]
Dan·iel (dan′yəl; *Fr.* dä·nyel′; *Ger.* dä′nē·el) God is my judge. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Dan, Dan′ny.**
Da·ri·us (də·rī′əs) Wealthy. [< Persian]
Da·vid (dā′vid; *Fr.* dä·vēd′; *Ger.* dä′vēt) Beloved. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Dave, Da′vey, Da′vie, Da′vy.**
Dean (dēn) From an ancient religious or military title. [< OF < LL] Also **Deane.**
De·me·tri·us (di·mē′trē·əs) He of Demeter. [< Gk.] Also *Russ.* **Dmi·tri** (dmyē′trē).
Den·nis (den′is) Var. of DIONYSIUS. Also **Den′is,** *Fr.* **De·nis** or **De·nys** (də·nē′). Dim. **Den′ny.**
Der·ek (der′ik) Du. dim. of THEODORIC. Also **Der′rick, Dirck** (dûrk; *Du.* dirk), **Dirk.**
DeWitt (də·wit′) From a surname. Also **De Witt.**
Dex·ter (dek′stər) Right; right-handed; hence, fortunate or skillful. [< L]
Dick (dik) Dim. of RICHARD.
Die·go (dyä′gō) Sp. form of JAMES.
Di·o·nys·i·us (dī′ə·nish′ē·əs, -nis′ē·əs) He of Dionysus. [< Gk.] Dim. **Di·on** (dī′ən).
Dolph (dolf) Dim. of ADOLPH or RUDOLPH. Also **Dolf.**
Dom·i·nic (dom′ə·nik) Of the Lord. [< L] Also **Dom′i·nick.** Dim. **Dom.**
Don·ald (don′ald) World chief. [< Celtic] Dims. **Don, Don′nie.**
Doug·las (dug′ləs) Dark. [< Celtic] Dims. **Doug, Doug′ie.**
Drew (drōō) Skilled one [< Gmc.], or dim. of ANDREW.
Duane (dwān, dōō·ān′) Poem. [< Celtic]
Dud·ley (dud′lē) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Duke (dōōk, dyōōk) From the title. [< OF]
Dun·can (dung′kən) Brown warrior. [< Celtic]
Dun·stan (dun′stən) From an English place name.
Dwight (dwīt) Meaning uncertain. [< Gmc.]

Earl (ûrl) From the title. [OE] Also **Earle.**
Eb·en·e·zer (eb′ə·nē′zər) Stone of help. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Eb·en** (eb′ən).
Ed·gar (ed′gər) Rich spear; hence, fortunate warrior. [OE] Dims. **Ed, Ed′die, Ned.**
Ed·mund (ed′mənd; *Ger.* et′mōōnt) Rich protector. [OE] Also **Ed·mond** (ed′mənd; *Fr.* ed·môń′). Dims. **Ed, Ed′die, Ned.**
Ed·ward (ed′wərd) Rich guardian. [OE] Also *Fr.* **É·dou·ard** (ā·dwär′), *Ger.* **E·du·ard** (ā′dōō·ärt), *Sp.* **E·duar·do** (ā·thwär′thō). Dims. **Ed, Ed′die, Ned, Ted, Ted′dy.**
Ed·win (ed′win) Rich friend. [OE] Dims. **Ed, Ed′die.**
Eg·bert (eg′bərt) Bright sword; hence, skilled swordsman. [OE] Dims. **Bert, Bert′ie.**
El·bert (el′bərt) Var. of ALBERT.
El·dred (el′drid) Mature counsel. [OE]
El·e·a·zar (el′ē·ā′zər) God has helped. [< Hebrew] Also **El′e·a′zer.**
E·li (ē′lī) The highest one. [< Hebrew]
E·li·as (i·lī′əs) Var. of ELIJAH.
El·i·hu (el′ə·hyōō) Var. of ELIJAH.
E·li·jah (i·lī′jə) Jehovah is God. [< Hebrew]
El·i·ot (el′ē·ət) God's gift. [< Hebrew] Also **El′li·ot, El′li·ott.**
E·li·sha (i·lī′shə) God is salvation. [< Hebrew]
El·is (el′is) Var. of ELIAS.
El·mer (el′mər) Nobly famous. [OE]
El·ton (el′tən) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
El·vin (el′vin) Of the elves. [OE] Also **El·win** (el′win).
E·man·u·el (i·man′yōō·əl) Var. of IMMANUEL. Also **Em·man′u·el.**
Em·er·y (em′ər·ē) Work ruler. [< Gmc.] Also **Em·er·ic** (em′ər·ik), **Em′o·ry.**
E·mile (ā·mēl′) From the name of a Roman clan. Also *Fr.* **É·mile** (ā·mēl′), *Ger.* **E·mil** (ā′mēl), *Ital.* **E·mi·lio** (ā·mē′lyō).
Em·mett (em′it) Ant; hence, industrious. [OE] Also **Em′met.**
E·ne·as (i·nē′əs) Praiseworthy. [< Gk.]
E·noch (ē′nək) Dedicated. [< Hebrew]
E·nos (ē′nəs) Man. [< Hebrew]
En·ri·co (än·rē′kō) Ital. form of HENRY.
E·phra·im (ē′frē·əm, ē′frəm) Doubly fruitful. [< Hebrew]
E·ras·mus (i·raz′məs) Lovable. [< Gk.]
E·ras·tus (i·ras′təs) Lovable. [< Gk.] Dim. **Ras·tus** (ras′·təs).
Er·ic (er′ik) Honorable king. [< Scand.] Also **Er′ich, Er′ik.**
Er·man·no (er·män′nō) Ital. form of HERMAN.
Er·nest (ûr′nist) Earnest. [< Gmc.] Also *Ger.* **Ernst** (ernst). Dims. **Ern, Er′nie.**
Er·win (ûr′win) Var. of IRVING.
Es·te·ban (äs·tā′bän) Sp. form of STEPHEN.
E·than (ē′thən) Firmness. [< Hebrew]
Eth·el·bert (eth′əl·bûrt) Nobly bright. [OE]
Eth·el·red (eth′əl·red) Noble council. [< Gmc.]
É·tienne (ā·tyen′) Fr. form of STEPHEN.
Eu·gene (yōō·jēn′) Well-born. [< Gk.] Dim. **Gene.**
Eus·tace (yōōs′tis) Good harvest. [< Gk.]
Ev·an (ev′ən) Welsh form of JOHN.
Ev·e·lyn (ēv′lin, ev′ə·lin) Ancestor. [< OF < Gmc.]
Ev·er·ard (ev′ər·ärd) Strong as a boar. [< Gmc.] Also **Ev·er·art** (ev′ər·ärt).
Ev·er·ett (ev′ər·it) Var. of EVERARD. Also **Ev′er·et.**
E·ze·ki·el (i·zē′kē·əl, -kyəl) God gives strength. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Zeke** (zēk).
Ez·ra (ez′rə) Helper. [< Hebrew]

Fē·dor (fyō′dər) Russ. form of THEODORE. Also **Fe·o·dor** (fyi·ô′dər).
Fe·li·pe (fā·lē′pā) Sp. form of PHILIP.
Fe·lix (fē′liks) Happy; fortunate. [< L]
Fer·di·nand (fûr′də·nand; *Fr.* fer·dē·näń′; *Ger.* fer′dē·nänt) Peaceful courage. [< Gmc.] Also *Sp.* **Fer·nan·do** (fer·nän′dō), **Her·nan·do** (her·nän′dō). Dim. **Fer′die.**
Fer·gus (fûr′gəs) Manly strength. [< Celtic] Dim. **Fer·gie** (fûr′gē).
Fi·lip·po (fē·lēp′pō) Ital. form of PHILIP.
Floyd (floid) Var. of LLOYD.
Fran·cis (fran′sis, frän′-) Free. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Fran·çois** (frän·swä′), *Ger.* **Franz** (fränts), *Ital.* **Fran·ce·sco** (frän·chä′skō), *Sp.* **Fran·cis·co** (frän·thēs′kō). Dim. **Frank, Frank′ie.**
Frank (frangk) Dim. of FRANCIS or FRANKLIN. Also **Frank′ie.**
Frank·lin (frangk′lin) Freeman. [ME] Dims. **Frank, Frank′ie.**
Fred (fred) Dim. of ALFRED, FREDERICK, or WILFRED. Also **Fred′die, Fred′dy.**
Fred·er·ick (fred′ər·ik, fred′rik) Peace ruler. [< Gmc.] Also **Fred′er·ic, Fred′ric, Fred′rick,** *Fr.* **Fré·dé·ric** (frā·dā·rēk′), *Ger.* **Frie·drich** (frē′drikh), *Sp.* **Fe·de·ri·co** (fā′dā·rē′·kō). Dims. **Fred, Fred′die, Fred′dy, Fritz.**
Fritz (frits) Ger. dim. of FREDERICK.

Ga·bri·el (gā′brē·əl; *Fr.* gä·brē·el′; *Ger.* gä′brē·el) Man of God. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Gabe** (gāb).
Ga·ma·li·el (gə·mā′lē·əl, -māl′yəl) Reward of God. [< Hebrew]

Gar·di·ner (gärd′nər, gär′də·nər) From an English surname. Also **Gar′de·ner, Gard′ner.**
Gar·ret (gar′it) Var. of GERARD. Also **Gar′rett.**
Gar·y (gär′ē) Dim. of GARRET.
Gas·par (gas′pər) Var. of CASPER. Also *Fr.* **Gas·pard** (gȧs·pär′).
Gas·ton (gas′tən; *Fr.* gȧs·tôn′) Meaning uncertain.
Gau·tier (gō·tyȧ′) Fr. form of WALTER.
Gene (jēn) Dim. of EUGENE.
Geof·frey (jef′rē) English form of Fr. *Geoffroi*; var. of GODFREY. Dim. **Jeff.**
George (jôrj) Earthworker; farmer. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Georges** (zhôrzh), *Ger.* **Ge·org** (gā·ôrkh′), *Ital.* **Gior·gio** (jôr′jō), *Russ.* **Ge·or·gi** (gyi·ôr′gyi). Dim. **Georg′ie, Geor′die.**
Ger·ald (jer′əld) Spear ruler. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Gé·raud** (zhā·rō′) or **Gi·raud** (zhē·rō′). Dims. **Ger′ry, Jer′ry.**
Ge·rard (ji·rärd′; *Brit.* jer′ärd) Hard spear. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Gé·rard** (zhā·rär′), *Ger.* **Ger·hard** (gär′härt). Dims. **Ger′ry, Jer′ry.**
Ge·ro·ni·mo (jä·rō′nē·mō) Ital. form of JEROME.
Gia·co·mo (jä′kō·mō) Ital. form of JAMES.
Gid·e·on (gid′ē·ən) Hewer. [< Hebrew]
Gi·e·ron·y·mus (jē′ə·ron′i·məs) Lat. form of JEROME.
Gif·ford (gif′ərd, jif′-) Meaning uncertain. [< Gmc.]
Gil·bert (gil′bərt; *Fr.* zhēl·bȧr′) Bright wish. [< Gmc.] Dims. **Bert, Gil.**
Giles (jīlz) From the name of the goddess Athena's shield; hence, shield or protection. [< OF < Gk.]
Gio·van·ni (jō·vän′nē) Ital. form of JOHN.
Giu·lio (jōō′lyō) Ital. form of JULIUS.
Giu·sep·pe (jōō·zep′pā) Ital. form of JOSEPH.
Glenn (glen) From a Celtic surname; orig. a place name. Also **Glen.**
God·dard (god′ərd) Divine resoluteness. [< Gmc.]
God·frey (god′frē) Peace of God. [< Gmc.] Also *Ger.* **Gott·fried** (gôt′frēt).
God·win (god′win) Friend of God. [OE]
Gor·don (gôr′dən) From a Scot. surname.
Gra·ham (grā′əm) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Grant (grant) From a Norman Fr. surname.
Greg·o·ry (greg′ər·ē) Vigilant. [< Gk.] Dim. **Greg.**
Grif·fin (grif′in) Var. of GRIFFITH.
Grif·fith (grif′ith) Red-haired. [< Celtic]
Gro·ver (grō′vər) Grove-dweller. [< Gmc.]
Gual·te·ri·o (gwäl·tä′rē·ō) Sp. form of WALTER.
Gu·glie·mo (gōō·lyel′mō) Ital. form of WILLIAM.
Guil·laume (gē·yōm′) Fr. form of WILLIAM.
Guil·ler·mo (gē·lyer′mō, gē·yer′mō) Sp. form of WILLIAM.
Gus (gus) Dim. of AUGUSTUS or GUSTAVUS.
Gus·ta·vus (gus·tā′vəs, -tä′-) Goth's staff. [< L < Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Gus·tave** (güs·tȧv′), *Ger.* **Gus·tav** (gōōs′täf). Dim. **Gus.**
Guy (gī; *Fr.* gē) Leader [< F < Gmc.] Also *Ital.* **Gui·do** (gwē′dō).

Hal (hal) Dim. of HAROLD or HENRY.
Ham·il·ton (ham′əl·tən) From a surname.
Hank (hangk) Dim. of HENRY.
Han·ni·bal (han′ə·bəl) Grace of Baal. [< Phoenician]
Hans (häns) Ger. dim. of JOHANNES. See JOHN.
Har·ley (här′lē) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Har·old (har′əld) Chief of the army. [OE < Scand.] Dim. **Hal.**
Har·ry (har′ē) Dim. of HAROLD or var. of HENRY.
Har·vey (här′vē) Army battle. [< F < Gmc.]
Hec·tor (hek′tər) He who holds fast; defender. [< Gk.]
Hen·ry (hen′rē) Home ruler. [< F < Gmc.] Also *Du.* **Hen·drik** (hen′drik), *Fr.* **Hen·ri** (äṅ·rē′), *Ger.* **Hein·rich** (hīn′rikh). Dims. **Hal, Hank, Har′ry, Hen.**
Her·bert (hûr′bərt) Glory of the army. [OE] Dims. **Bert, Bert′ie, Herb.**
Her·man (hûr′mən) Man of the army. [< Gmc.] Also *Ger.* **Her·mann** (her′män).
Her·mes (hûr′mēz) Of the earth. [< Gk.]
Her·nan·do (er·nän′dō) Sp. form of FERDINAND.
Hez·e·ki·ah (hez′ə·kī′ə) God strengthens. [< Hebrew]
Hil·a·ry (hil′ər·ē) Joyful. [< L] Also *Fr.* **Hi·laire** (ē·lȧr′).
Hi·ram (hī′rəm) Honored brother. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Hi, Hy.**
Ho·bart (hō′bərt, -bärt) Var. of HUBERT.
Hodge (hoj) Dim. of ROGER. Also **Hodg′kin.**
Ho·mer (hō′mər) Pledge, or blind one. [< Gk.]
Ho·no·ré (ô·nô·rā′) Honored. [< F < L]
Hor·ace (hôr′is, hor′-) Var. of HORATIO.
Ho·ra·ti·o (hə·rā′shē·ō, -shō) From the name of a Roman clan.
Ho·se·a (hō·zē′ə, -zā′ə) Salvation. [< Hebrew]
How·ard (hou′ərd) From an English surname. Dim. **How′ie.**
Hu·bert (hyōō′bərt) Bright spirit or mind. [< F < Gmc.]
Hugh (hyōō) Mind; intelligence. [< OF < Gmc.] Also **Hu·go** (hyōō′gō), *Fr.* **Hugues** (üg). Dim. **Hugh′ie.**
Hum·bert (hum′bərt) Bright support. [< OF < Gmc.]
Hum·phrey (hum′frē) Peaceful stake or support. [< OF < Gmc.] Also **Hum′frey, Hum′phry.**

I·an (ē′ən, ī′ən) Scot. form of JOHN.
Ich·a·bod (ik′ə·bod) ? Inglorious. [< Hebrew]
Ig·na·ti·us (ig·nā′shē·əs, -shəs) Fiery. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **I·gnace** (ē·nyȧs′), *Ger.* **Ig·naz** (ig′näts), *Ital.* **I·gna·zio** (ē·nyä′tsyō).
Im·man·u·el (i·man′yōō·əl) God with us. [< Hebrew]
In·i·go (in′i·gō) Var. of IGNATIUS.
Io·sif (yō′syif) Russ. form of JOSEPH.
I·ra (ī′rə) Vigilant. [< Hebrew]
Ir·ving (ûr′ving) From a Scot. surname; orig. a place name. Also **Ir·win** (ûr′win).
Ir·win (ûr′win) Var. of IRVING.
I·saac (ī′zək) Laughter. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Ike** (īk).
I·sa·iah (ī·zā′ə, ī·zī′ə) Salvation of God. [< Hebrew]
Is·i·dore (iz′ə·dôr, -dōr) Gift of Isis. [< Gk.] Also **Is′a·dore, Is′a·dor, Is′i·dor.** Dim. **Iz·zy** (iz′ē).
Is·ra·el (iz′rē·əl) Contender with God. [< Hebrew]
I·van (ī′vən; *Russ.* i·vän′) Russ. form of JOHN.
I·vor (ē′vər, ī′vər) Meaning uncertain. [< Celtic]

Ja·bez (jā′biz) Sorrow. [< Hebrew]
Jack (jak) English form of Fr. **Jacques**; dim. of JOHN.
Ja·cob (jā′kəb) He who seizes by the heel; hence, successor. [< LL < Hebrew] Also *Ger.* **Ja·kob** (yä′kôb). Dims. **Jack, Jake** (jāk), **Jock** (jok).
Jacques (zhȧk) Fr. form of JACOB. [< OF < LL]
James (jāmz) English form of Sp. *Jaime*; var. of JACOB. [< Sp. < LL] Also *Sp.* **Jai·me** (hī′mā). Dims. **Jam·ie** (jā′mē), **Jem, Jem′my, Jim, Jim′mie, Jim′my.**
Jan (yän) Du., Ger., and Pol. form of JOHN.
Já·nos (yä′nôsh) Hung. form of JOHN.
Ja·pheth (jā′fith) Enlarged; hence, powerful or honored. [< Hebrew] Also **Ja′phet** (-fit).
Jar·ed (jâr′id) Descent. [< Hebrew]
Jar·vis (jär′vis) From a Norman Fr. surname. Also **Jer·vis** (jûr′vis; *Brit.* jär′vis).
Ja·son (jā′sən) Healer. [< Gk.]
Jas·per (jas′pər) Treasury lord [< OF, ? < Persian], or from the name of the jewel.
Jay (jā) ? Jay bird. [? < OF]
Jean (jēn; *Fr.* zhäṅ) French form of JOHN.
Jef·frey (jef′rē) Var. of GEOFFREY. Dim. **Jeff.**
Je·hu (jē′hyōō) Jehovah is he. [< Hebrew]
Jeph·thah (jef′thə) Opposer. [< Hebrew]
Jer·e·mi·ah (jer′ə·mī′ə) God's chosen. [< Hebrew] Also **Jer·e·my** (jer′ə·mē). Dim. **Jer′ry.**
Je·rome (jə·rōm′; *Brit.* jer′əm) Holy name. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Jé·rôme** (zhā·rôm′), *Sp.* **Je·ró·ni·mo** (hā·rō′nē·mō).
Jer·ry (jer′ē) Dim. of GERALD, GERARD, JEREMIAH, or JEROME.
Jes·se (jes′ē) Meaning uncertain. [< Hebrew] Also **Jess.**
Je·sus (jē′zəs) English form of Lat. *Jesua*; var. of JOSHUA.
Jeth·ro (jeth′rō) Abundant or excellent. [< Hebrew]
Jim (jim) Dim. of JAMES. Also **Jim′mie, Jim′my.**
Jo·ab (jō′ab) Jehovah is father. [< Hebrew]
Jo·a·chim (jō′ə·kim) Jehovah will judge. [< Hebrew] Also *Sp.* **Joa·quín** (hwä·kēn′).
João (zhwouṅ) Pg. form of JOHN.
Job (jōb) Persecuted. [< Hebrew]
Jock (jok) Scot. form of JACK.
Joe (jō) Dim. of JOSEPH. Also **Jo′ey.**
Jo·el (jō′əl) Jehovah is God. [< Hebrew]
John (jon) God is good. [< Hebrew] Also *Ger.* **Jo·hann** (yō′hän) or **Jo·han·nes** (yō·hän′əs). Dims. **Jack, Jack′ie, Jack′y, Jock, John′nie, John′ny.**
Jon (jon) Var. of JOHN, or dim. of JONATHAN.
Jo·nah (jō′nə) Dove. [< Hebrew] Also **Jo·nas** (jō′nəs).
Jon·a·than (jon′ə·thən) God has given. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Jon, Jon′nie, Jon′ny.**
Jor·ge (*Pg.* zhôr′zhə; *Sp.* hôr′hā) Pg. and Sp. form of GEORGE.
Jo·seph (jō′zəf; *Fr.* zhō·zef′; *Ger.* yō′zef) God shall give (a son). [< Hebrew] Also *Lat.* **Jo·se·phus** (jō·sē′fəs), *Pg.*, *Sp.* **Jo·sé** (*Pg.* zhōō·ze′; *Sp.* hō·sā′). Dims. **Jo, Joe, Jo′ey.**
Josh·u·a (josh′ōō·ə) God is salvation. [< Hebrew] Also *Fr.* **Jo·sué** (zhō·zwā′), *Lat.* **Jos·u·a** (jos′ōō·ə). Dim. **Josh.**
Jo·si·ah (jō·sī′ə) God supports. [< Hebrew] Also *Lat.* **Jo·si·as** (jō·sī′əs).
Jo·tham (jō′thəm) God is perfection. [< Hebrew]
Juan (hwän) Sp. form of JOHN.
Ju·dah (jōō′də) Praised. [< Hebrew] Also **Jude** (jōōd; *Fr.* zhüd), *Lat.* **Ju·das** (jōō′dəs).
Jules (jōōlz; *Fr.* zhül) Fr. form of JULIUS.
Jul·ian (jōōl′yən) Var. of JULIUS.
Jul·ius (jōōl′yəs) Downy-bearded; youthful: from the name of a Roman clan. Also *Sp.* **Ju·lio** (hōō′lyō). Dims. **Jule** (jōōl), **Jul·ie** (jōō′lē).
Jun·ius (jōōn′yəs, jōō′nē·əs) Youthful: from the name of a Roman clan.
Jus·tin (jus′tin) Just. [< L] Also **Jus·tus** (jus′təs).

Karl (kärl) Ger. form of CHARLES.
Kas·par (käs′pär) Ger. form of JASPER.
Keith (kēth) From a Scot. surname; orig. a place name.
Kel·vin (kel′vin) From a Celtic surname.
Ken·neth (ken′ith) Handsome. [< Celtic] Dims. **Ken, Ken′nie, Ken′ny.**
Kent (kent) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Kev·in (kev′ən) Handsome birth. [< Celtic]
Kit (kit) Dim. of CHRISTOPHER.
Kon·rad (kŏn′rät) Ger. form of CONRAD.

La·ban (lā′bən) White. [< Hebrew]
La·fay·ette (lä′fē·et′, laf′ē·et′; *Fr.* là·fà·yet′) From a Fr. surname. Dim. **Lafe** (lāf).
Lam·bert (lam′bərt) The land's brightness. [< F < Gmc.]
Lance (lans, läns) Of the land. [< Gmc.]
Lan·ce·lot (lan′sə·lot, lăn′-; *Fr.* lăñ·slō′) Fr. dim. of LANCE. Also **Laun·ce·lot** (lôn′sə·lot, lan′-, lăn′-).
Lars (lärz; *Sw.* lärs) Sw. form of LAURENCE.
Lau·rence (lôr′əns, lor′-) Laureled; hence, prophetic or poetic. [< L] Also **Law′rence,** *Fr.* **Lau·rent** (lō·răñ′), *Ger.* **Lo·renz** (lō′rents). Dims. **Lar·ry** (lar′ē), **Lau·rie** or **Law·rie** (lôr′ē)
Laz·a·rus (laz′ə·rəs) God has helped. [< Hebrew] Also *Fr.* **La·zare** (là·zàr′), *Ital.* **Laz·za·ro** (läd′dzä·rō).
Le·an·der (lē·an′dər) Lion man. [< Gk.]
Lee (lē) From an English surname.
Leif (lēf) Loved one. [< Scand.]
Leigh (lē) From an English surname.
Lem·u·el (lem′yōō·əl) Belonging to God. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Lem.**
Le·o (lē′ō) Lion. [< L < Gk.]
Le·on (lē′on, -ən) Lion. [< L < Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Lé·on** (lā·ôñ′).
Leon·ard (len′ərd) Lion-strong. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Lé·o·nard** (lā·ō·nàr′), *Ger.* **Le·on·hard** (lā′ōn·härt), *Ital.* **Le·o·nar·do** (lā′ō·när′dō). Dims. **Len, Len′ny.**
Le·on·i·das (lē·on′ə·dəs) Lionlike. [< Gk.]
Le·o·pold (lē′ə·pōld; *Ger.* lā′ō·pōlt) The people's strong one. [< Gmc.]
Le·roy (lə·roi′, lē′roi) Royal. [< OF]
Les·lie (les′lē, lez′-) From an English surname. Dim. **Les.**
Les·ter (les′tər) From an English surname; orig. the place name *Leicester.* Dim. **Les.**
Le·vi (lē′vī) He who unites. [< Hebrew]
Lew·is (lōō′is) Var. of LOUIS. Dims. **Lew, Lew′ie.**
Lin·coln (ling′kən) From an English surname.
Li·nus (lī′nəs) Meaning uncertain. [< Gk.]
Li·o·nel (lī′ə·nəl, -nel) Young lion. [< F < L]
Lisle (lil) Var. of LYLE.
Llew·el·lyn (lōō·el′ən) Meaning uncertain. [< Welsh]
Lloyd (loid) Gray. [< Welsh]
Lo·ren·zo (lə·ren′zō; *Ital.* lō·ren′tsō; *Sp.* lō·rän′thō) Var. of LAURENCE.
Lot (lot) Veiled. [< Hebrew] Also **Lott.**
Lou·is (lōō′is, lōō′ē; *Fr.* lwē) War famous. [< OF < Gmc.] Also **Lew′is,** *Du.* **Lo·de·wijk** (lō′də·vīk), *Ger.* **Lud·wig** (lōōt′vikh), *Ital.* **Lu·i·gi** (lōō·ē′jē), or **Lo·do·vi·co** (lō′dō·vē′kō), *Pg.* **Lu·iz** (lōō·ēsh′), *Sp.* **Lu·is** (lōō·ēs′). Dims. **Lew, Lou.**
Low·ell (lō′əl) Beloved. [OE] Also **Lov·ell** (luv′əl).
Lu·cas (lōō′kəs) Light. [< L]
Lu·cian (lōō′shən) Var. of LUCIUS. [< L *Lucianus*] Also **Lu·cien** (lōō′shən; *Fr.* lü·syăñ′).
Lu·ci·fer (lōō′sə·fər) Light-bearer. [< L]
Lu·cius (lōō′shəs) Light. [< L]
Lu·cre·tius (lōō·krē′shəs, -shē·əs) Shining or wealthy. [< L]
Luke (lōōk) English form of LUCAS.
Lu·ther (lōō′thər) Famous warrior. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Lo·thaire** (lō·târ′), *Ital.* **Lo·ta·rio** (lo·tä′ryō).
Lyle (līl) ? Of the island. [? < OF]
Ly·man (lī′mən) Meaning uncertain. [OE]
Lynn (lin) From an English surname; orig. a place name.

Mac (mak) Son. [< Celtic] Also **Mack.**
Mal·a·chi (mal′ə·kī) Messenger. [< Hebrew]
Mal·colm (mal′kəm) Servant of (St.) Columba. [< Celtic]
Ma·nu·el (mä·nwel′) Sp. form of IMMANUEL.
Mar·cel·lus (mär·sel′əs) Dim. of MARCUS. Also *Fr.* **Mar·cel** (mär·sel′), *Ital.* **Mar·cel·lo** (mär·chel′lō).
Mar·cus (mär′kəs) Of Mars. [< L]
Mar·i·on (mar′ē·ən, mâr′-) Of Mary. [< F]
Mark (märk) English form of MARCUS. Also *Fr.* **Marc** (mârk), *Ital.* **Mar·co** (mär′kō).
Mar·ma·duke (mär′mə·dōōk, -dyōōk) Meaning uncertain. [? < Celtic]
Mar·shal (mär′shəl) From the title. [< Gmc.] Also **Mar′shall.**
Mar·tin (mär′tən; *Fr.* mâr·tañ′; *Ger.* mär′tēn) Of Mars. [< L] Dims. **Mart, Mar′ty.**
Mar·vin (mär′vin) Sea friend. [< Gmc.]
Ma·son (mā′sən) Stoneworker. [< Gmc.]
Mat·thew (math′yōō) Gift of God. [< Hebrew] *Fr.* **Ma·thieu** (mà·tyœ′), *Ital.* **Mat·te·o** (mät·tā′ō), *Sp.* **Ma·te·o** (mä·tā′ō). Dims. **Mat, Matt.**
Mat·thi·as (mə·thī′əs) Var. of MATTHEW. [< Gk.]
Mau·rice (mə·rēs′, môr′is, mor′is; *Fr.* mô·rēs′) Moorish; dark. [< F < L]
Max (maks; *Ger.* mäks) Dim. of MAXIMILIAN.
Max·i·mil·lan (mak′sə·mil′yən; *Ger.* mäk′sē·mē′lē·än) Prob. coined by Frederick III from the Roman names *Maximus* and *Aemilianus.* Dim. **Max.**
May·nard (mā′nərd, -närd) Powerful strength. [< Gmc.]
Mel·vin (mel′vin) High protector. [OE] Dim. **Mel.**
Mer·e·dith (mer′ə·dith) Sea protector. [< Welsh]
Mer·vin (mûr′vin) Var. of MARVIN.
Mi·cah (mī′kə) Who is like God? [< Hebrew]
Mi·chael (mī′kəl; *Ger.* mi′kəä·el) Who is like God? [< Hebrew] Also *Fr.* **Mi·chel** (mē·shel′), *Ital.* **Mi·che·le** (mē·kā′lā), *Sp., Pg.* **Mi·guel** (mē·gel′). Dims. **Mike** (mīk), **Mick·ey** or **Mick·y** (mik′ē), **Mik·ey** (mī′kē).
Mi·klós (mī′klōsh) Hung. form of NICHOLAS.
Miles (mīlz) Meaning uncertain. [< Gmc.] Also **Myles.**
Mi·lo (mī′lō; *Ital.* mē′lō) Ital. var. of MILES.
Mil·ton (mil′tən) From an English surname; orig. a place name. [< Gmc.] Dim. **Milt.**
Mitch·ell (mich′əl) Var. of MICHAEL. Dim. **Mitch.**
Mon·roe (mən·rō′, *Brit.* mun′rō) From a Celtic surname; orig. a place name.
Mon·ta·gue (mon′tə·gyōō) From a Norman Fr. surname; orig. a place name. Dim. **Mon′ty.**
Mont·gom·er·y (mont·gum′ər·ē) From a Norman Fr. surname; orig. a place name. Dim. **Mon′ty.**
Mor·gan (môr′gən) Sea-dweller. [< Welsh]
Mor·ris (môr′is, mor′-) Var. of MAURICE.
Mor·ti·mer (môr′tə·mər) From a Norman Fr. surname; orig. a place name. Dims. **Mort, Mor′ty.**
Mor·ton (môr′tən) From an English surname; orig. a place name. Dim. **Mort, Mor′ty.**
Mo·ses (mō′zis, -ziz) ? Son. [< Hebrew, ? < Egyptian] Dim. **Moe** (mō), **Mo·she** (mō′shə), **Mose** (mōz).
Moss (môs, mos) Var. of MOSES.
Mur·dock (mûr′dok) Seaman. [< Celtic] Also **Mur′dock.**
Mur·ray (mûr′ē) From a Scot. surname, or var. of MAURICE.
Myles (mīlz) Var. of MILES.

Na·hum (nā′əm) Consolation. [< Hebrew]
Na·po·le·on (nə·pō′lē·ən) Of the new city. [< F < Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Na·po·lé·on** (nà·pō·lā·ôñ′), *Ital.* **Na·po·le·o·ne** (nä·pō′lā·ō′nā).
Na·than (nā′thən) Gift. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Nat** (nat), **Nate** (nāt).
Na·than·iel (nə·than′yəl) Gift of God. [< Hebrew] Also **Na·than′a·el.** Dims. **Nat, Nate.**
Ned (ned) Dim. of EDGAR, EDMUND, or EDWARD. Also **Ned′dy.**
Ne·he·mi·ah (nē′hə·mī′ə) Comfort of God. [< Hebrew]
Neil (nēl) Champion. [< Celtic] Also **Neal.**
Nel·son (nel′sən) Neal's son: from an English surname.
Ne·ro (nir′ō) Strong: from the name of a Roman clan.
Nev·ille (nev′il, -əl) From a Norman Fr. surname; orig. a place name. Also **Nev′il, Nev′ile, Nev′ill.**
New·ton (nōōt′n, nyōōt′n) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Nich·o·las (nik′ə·ləs) The people's victory. [< Gk.] Also **Nic′o·las,** *Fr.* **Ni·co·las** (nē·kô·lä′), *Ital.* **Nic·co·lò** (nēk′kō·lô′), *Lat.* **Ni·co·la·us** (nik′ō·lā′əs), *Russ.* **Ni·ko·lai** (nyi·kə·lī′), *Sp.* **Ni·co·lás** (nē′kō·läs′). Dims. **Nick, Nick′y.**
Ni·gel (nī′jəl) Noble. [< Celtic]
No·ah (nō′ə) Comfort. [< Hebrew]
No·el (nō′əl) Christmas. [< OF < L] Also *Fr.* **No·ël** (nō·el′).
Nor·bert (nôr′bərt) Brightness of Njord. [< Gmc.]
Nor·man (nôr′mən) Northman. [< Scand.] Dim. **Norm.**

O·ba·di·ah (ō′bə·dī′ə) Servant of God. [< Hebrew]
Oc·ta·vi·us (ok·tā′vē·əs) The eighth (born). [< L]
O·laf (ō′ləf; *Dan., Norw.* ō′läf; *Sw.* ōō′läf) Ancestor's heirloom. Also **O′lav** [< Scand.]
Ol·i·ver (ol′ə·vər) Of the olive tree. [< F < L] Dims. **Ol′lie, Ol′ly.**
Or·lan·do (ôr·lan′dō; *Ital.* ôr·län′dō) Ital. form of ROLAND.
Os·bert (ōz′bərt) Divine brilliance. [OE]
Os·car (os′kər) Divine spear. [OE]
Os·mond (oz′mənd) Divine protection. [OE] Also **Os′mund.**
Os·wald (oz′wəld, -wôld) Divine power. [OE] Also **Os′wold.**
Ot·to (ot′ō; *Ger.* ôt′ō) Rich. [< Gmc.]
O·wen (ō′ən) Young warrior [< Welsh]

Pad·raic (pôth′rig) Irish form of PATRICK. Also **Padh′raic.**
Pat·rick (pat′rik) Patrician; aristocratic. [< L] Dims. **Pad′dy, Pat, Pat′sy.**
Paul (pôl; *Fr.* pôl; *Ger.* poul) Little: from a given name of the Aemiliani, a Roman clan. Also *Ital.* **Pa·o·lo** (pä′ō·lō), *Lat.* **Pau·li·nus** (pô·lī′nəs) or **Pau·lus** (pô′ləs), *Pg.* **Pau·lo** (pou′lōō), *Sp.* **Pa·blo** (pä′vlō).

Per·ci·val (pûr′sə·vəl) Meaning uncertain. [< OF] Also **Per′ce·val.**
Per·cy (pûr′sē) From a Norman Fr. surname; orig. a place name.
Per·ry (per′ē) Of the pear tree: from an English surname.
Pe·ter (pē′tər; *Du., Ger., Norw., Sw.* pā′tər) A rock. [< Gk.] Also *Dan.* **Pe·der** (pā′thər), *Du.* **Pie·ter** (pē′tər), *Fr.* **Pierre** (pyâr), *Modern Gk.* **Pe·tros** (pā′trōs), *Ital.* **Pie·tro** (pyā′trō), *Pg., Sp.* **Pe·dro** (*Pg.* pā′thrōō; *Sp.* pā′thrō), *Russ.* **Pëtr** (pyô′tər). Dim. **Pete.**
Phi·lan·der (fi·lan′dər) Lover of men. [< Gk.]
Phi·le·mon (fi·lē′mən) Loving. [< Gk.]
Phil·ip (fil′ip) Lover of horses. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Phi·lippe** (fē·lēp′), *Ger.* **Phi·lipp** (fē′lip). Dims. **Phil, Pip.**
Phin·e·as (fin′ē·əs) Mouth of brass: prob. an oracular priest's title. [< Hebrew]
Pierce (pirs) Var. of PETER. [< OF] Also **Pearce.**
Pierre (pyâr) Fr. form of PETER.
Pi·us (pī′əs) Devout. [< L]

Quen·tin (kwen′tin) The fifth (born). [< L] Also **Quin·tin** (kwin′tən).
Quin·cy (kwin′sē) ? var. of QUENTIN. [< OF]

Ralph (ralf; *Brit.* rāf) Wolf-wise. [< Gmc.] *Fr.* **Ra·oul** (rä·ōōl′).
Ran·dal (ran′dəl) Shield wolf. [OE] Also **Ran′dall.**
Ran·dolph (ran′dolf) Shield wolf. [OE] Dim. **Ran′dy.**
Ra·pha·el (rā′fē·əl, raf′ē·əl) God has healed. [< Hebrew]
Ray (rā) Dim. of RAYMOND.
Ray·mond (rā′mənd; *Fr.* rā·môN′) Wise protection. [< Gmc.] Also **Ray′mund,** *Sp.* **Rai·mun·do** (rī·mōōn′dō) or **Ra·món** (rä·mōn′). Dim. **Ray.**
Reg·i·nald (rej′ə·nəld) Judicial ruler. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Re·gnault** (rə·nyō′) or **Re·naud** (rə·nō′), *Ital.* **Ri·nal·do** (rē·näl′dō), *Sp.* **Rey·nal·do** (rā·näl′thō). Dims. **Reg** (rej), **Reg′gie, Rex.**
Re·né (rə·nā′) Reborn. [< F < L]
Reu·ben (rōō′bin) Behold, a son! [< Hebrew] Dim. **Rube.**
Rex (reks) King [< L], or dim. of REGINALD.
Rey·nard (rā′nərd, ren′ərd) Brave judgment. [< Gmc.]
Reyn·old (ren′əld) Var. of REGINALD. [< OF]
Rich·ard (rich′ərd; *Fr.* rē·shär′; *Ger.* rikh′ärt) Strong king. [< OF < Gmc.] Also *Ital.* **Ric·car·do** (rēk·kär′dō), *Sp.* **Ri·car·do** (rē·kär′thō). Dims. **Dick, Dick′ie, Dick′y, Rich, Rich′ie, Rick, Rick′y.**
Ro·ald (rō′äl) Famous power. [< Norw. < Gmc.]
Rob·ert (rob′ərt; *Fr.* rō·bâr′) Bright fame. [< Gmc.] Also *Ital., Sp.* **Ro·ber·to** (rō·ber′tō). Dims. **Bob, Bob′by, Dob, Dob′bin, Rob, Rob′bie, Rob′in.**
Rod·er·ick (rod′ər·ik) Famous king. [< Gmc.] Also **Rod′er·ic, Rod·rick** (rod′rik), *Fr.* **Ro·drigue** (rō·drēg′), *Ital., Sp.* **Ro·dri·go** (*Ital.* rō·drē′gō; *Sp.* rō·thrē′gō). Dims. **Rod, Rod′dy.**
Rod·ney (rod′nē) From an English surname; orig. a place name. Dim. **Rod.**
Ro·dolph (rō′dolf) Var. of RUDOLPH. Also **Ro·dol·phus** (rō·dol′fəs).
Rog·er (roj′ər; *Fr.* rō·zhā′) Famous spear. [< OF < Gmc.] Dims. **Hodge, Hodg′kin, Rodge.**
Ro·land (rō′lənd; *Fr.* rō·läN′) Country's fame. [< Celtic < Gmc.] Also **Row′land.**
Rolf (rolf) Dim. of RUDOLPH. Also **Rolph.**
Rol·lo (rol′ō) Dim. of RUDOLPH.
Ron·ald (ron′əld; *Norw.* rō·näl′) Old Norse form of REGINALD.
Ro·ry (rôr′ē, rō′rē) Red. [< Celtic]
Ros·coe (ros′kō) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Ross (rôs) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Roy (roi) King. [< OF]
Ru·dolph (rōō′dolf) Famous wolf. [< Gmc.] Also **Ru′dolf, Ru·dol·phus** (rōō·dol′fəs), *Fr.* **Ro·dolphe** (rō·dôlf′), *Ital.* **Ro·dol·pho** (rō·dôl′fō), *Sp.* **Ro·dol·fo** (rō·thôl′fō). Dims. **Rol′lo, Ru′dy.**
Ru·fus (rōō′fəs) Red-haired. [< L] Dim. **Rufe.**
Ru·pert (rōō′pərt) Var. of ROBERT. [< G] Also *Ger.* **Ru·precht** (rōō′prekht).
Rus·sell (rus′əl) Red: from an English surname. [OE < OF] Dim. **Russ.**

Sal·o·mon (sal′ə·mən) Var. of SOLOMON.
Sam·son (sam′sən) The sun. [< Hebrew] Also **Samp′son** (samp′sən, sam′-).
Sam·u·el (sam′yōō·əl) Name of God. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Sam, Sam′my.**
San·dy (san′dē) Dim. of ALEXANDER. Also **San·der** (san′dər, sän′-).
Saul (sôl) Asked (of God). [< Hebrew]
Schuy·ler (skī′lər) Shelter. [< Du.]
Scott (skot) The Scot: from an English surname.
Seam·us (shā′məs) Irish form of JAMES.
Sean (shōn, shan) Irish form of JOHN.
Se·bas·tian (si·bas′chən) Venerable. [< Gk.]
Seth (seth) Appointed. [< Hebrew]
Sew·ard (sōō′ərd) ? Sow-herder: from an English surname.
Sey·mour (sē′môr, -mōr) From an English surname; orig. a place name. Dims. **Cy, Sy.**
Shawn (shôn) Irish form of JOHN. Also **Shaun.**
Shel·don (shel′dən) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Shir·ley (shûr′lē) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Sid·ney (sid′nē) St. Denis: from an English surname. Dim. **Sid.**
Sieg·fried (sēg′frēd; *Ger.* zēk′frēt) Victorious peace. [< Gmc.]
Sig·is·mund (sij′əs·mənd, sig′-) Victorious protection. [< Gmc.]
Sig·mund (sig′mənd; *Ger.* zekh′mōōnt) Var. of SIGISMUND.
Si·las (sī′ləs) Meaning uncertain. [< Gk.] Dim. **Si** (sī).
Sil·va·nus (sil·vā′nəs) From the name of the Roman god of woods and crops.
Sil·ves·ter (sil·ves′tər) Of the woods; rustic. [< L]
Sim·e·on (sim′ē·ən) He who is heard (widely); hence, famous. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Sim** (sim).
Si·mon (sī′mən) Var. of SIMEON.
Sin·clair (sin·klâr′, sin′klâr) St. Clair: from a Norman Fr. surname.
Sol·o·mon (sol′ə·mən) Peaceful. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Sol.**
Stan·ley (stan′lē) From an English surname; orig. a place name. Dim. **Stan.**
Ste·phen (stē′vən) Crown. [< Gk.] Also **Ste′ven,** *Ger.* **Ste·phan** or **Ste·fan** (shte′fän), *Ital.* **Ste·fa·no** (stä′fä·nō), *Russ.* **Ste·pan** (styi·pän′). Dims. **Steve, Ste′vie.**
Stew·art (stōō′ərt, styōō′-) Steward: from an English surname. Also **Stu′art.** Dims. **Stew, Stu.**
Sum·ner (sum′nər) Summoner: from an English surname.
Syd·ney (sid′nē) Var. of SIDNEY.
Syl·va·nus (sil·vā′nəs) Var. of SILVANUS.
Syl·ves·ter (sil·ves′tər) Var. of SILVESTER.

Taf·fy (taf′ē) Welsh dim. of DAVID.
Tad (tad) Dim. of THEODORE or THADDEUS.
Ted (ted) Dim. of EDWARD or THEODORE. Also **Ted′dy.**
Ter·ence (ter′əns) From the name of a Roman clan. Also **Ter′rence.** Dim. **Ter′ry.**
Thad·de·us (thad′ē·əs) Praised. [< Aramaic] Dims. **Tad, Thad, Tha′dy, Thad′dy.**
The·o·bald (thē′ə·bôld, tib′əld) The people's brave one. [< Gmc.]
The·o·dore (thē′ə·dôr, -dōr) Gift of God. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Thé·o·dore** (tā·ô·dôr′), *Ger.* **The·o·dor** (tā′ô·dôr), *Modern Gk.* **The·o·do·ros** (thä·ô′thô·rōs), *Ital., Sp.* **Te·o·do·ro** (*Ital.* tā′ô·dô′rō; *Sp.* tā′ô·thô′rō). Dims. **Tad, Ted, Ted′dy, Dode** (dōd).
The·od·o·ric (thē·od′ər·ik) Ruler of the people. [< Gmc.] Also **The·od′e·rick, The·od′o·rick.**
The·oph·i·lus (thē·of′ə·ləs) Lover of God. [< Gk.]
Thom·as (tom′əs; *Fr.* tô·mä′; *Ger.* tō′mäs) Twin. [< Aramaic] Also *Ital.* **Tom·ma·so** (tōm·mä′zō), *Sp.* **To·más** (tō·más′). Dims. **Tom, Tom′my.**
Thurs·ton (thûrs′tən) Thor's stone. [< Scand.]
Tim·o·thy (tim′ə·thē) Honor of God. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Ti·mo·thée** (tē·mô·tā′), *Ital.* **Ti·mo·te·o** (tē·mō′tā·ō). Dims. **Tim, Tim′my.**
Ti·tus (tī′təs) Meaning uncertain. [< L]
To·bi·as (tō·bī′əs) God is good. [< Hebrew] Also **To·bi·ah** (tō·bī′ə). Dim. **To·by** (tō′bē).
Tod (tod) Fox: from an English surname. Also **Todd.**
To·ny (tō′nē) Dim. of ANTHONY.
Tris·tan (tris′tän; -tən) Confusion. [< Celtic] Also **Tris·tram** (tris′trəm). Dim. **Tris.**
Tyb·alt (tib′əlt) Var. of THEOBALD.

U·lys·ses (yōō·lis′ēz) ? Hater: Lat. form of Gk. *Odysseus.*
Um·ber·to (ōōm·ber′tō) Ital. form of HUMBERT.
Ur·ban (ûr′bən) Of the city. [< L]
U·ri·ah (yōō·rī′ə) God is light. [< Hebrew] Also **U·ri·as** (yōō·rī′əs).
U·ri·el (yōōr′ē·əl) Light of God. [< Hebrew]

Val·en·tine (val′ən·tīn) Strong; healthy. [< L] Dim. **Val.**
Van (van) From an English surname, or from the Ger. or Du. name element *van, van,* indicating residence or origin.
Va·si·li (və·syē′lyē) Russ. var. of BASIL.
Ver·gil (vûr′jəl) Var. of VIRGIL.
Ver·non (vûr′nən) Meaning uncertain. [< L or F] Dim. **Vern.**
Vic·tor (vik′tər; *Fr.* vēk·tôr′) Conqueror. [< L] Also *Ital.* **Vit·to·rio** (vit·tô′ryō). Dims. **Vic, Vick.**
Vin·cent (vin′sənt; *Fr.* vaN·säN′) Conquering. [< L] Also *Ger.* **Vin·cenz** (vin′tsents), *Ital.* **Vin·cen·zo** (vēn·chen′tsō), *Sp.* **Vi·cen·te** (vē·thän′tā). Dims. **Vin, Vince, Vin′ny.**
Vir·gil (vûr′jəl) Flourishing: from the name of a Roman clan. Also **Ver′gil.** Dims. **Virge, Vir′gie.**
Viv·i·an (viv′ē·ən, viv′yən) Lively. [< F] Also **Viv·i·en** (viv′ē·ən; *Fr.* vē·vyäN′).

Wal·do (wôl′dō, wol′-) Ruler. [< Gmc.]
Wal·lace (wol′is) Welsh(man): from a Scot. surname. Also **Wal′lis.** Dim. **Wal′ly.**
Wal·ter (wôl′tər; *Ger.* väl′tər) Ruler of the army. [< Gmc.] Also *Ger.* **Wal·ther** (väl′tər). Dims. **Walt, Wal′ly.**
Ward (wôrd) Guard: from an English surname.
War·ren (wôr′ən, wor′-) From an English surname.
Wayne (wān) From an English surname. [? < Celtic]
Wes·ley (wes′lē; *Brit.* wez′lē) From an English surname; orig. a place name. Dim. **Wes.**
Wil·bur (wil′bər) Bright will. [< Gmc.] Also **Wil′ber.**
Wil·fred (wil′frid) Resolute peace. [< Gmc.] Also **Wil′frid.** Dim. **Fred.**
Wil·lard (wil′ərd) From an English surname.
Wil·liam (wil′yəm) Resolute protection. [< Gmc.] Also *Du.* **Wil·lem** (vil′əm), *Ger.* **Wil·helm** (vil′helm). Dims. **Bill, Bil′ly, Will, Wil′lie, Wil′ly.**
Wil·lis (wil′is) Willie's son: from an English surname.

Win·fred (win′frid) Friend of peace. [OE] Also **Win′frid.** Dims. **Win, Win′nie.**
Win·ston (win′stən) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Wy·att (wī′ət) Dim. of GUY. [< OF]
Wys·tan (wis′tən) Battle stone. [OE]

Zach·a·ri·ah (zak′ə·rī′ə) Remembrance of God. [< Hebrew] Also **Zach·a·ri·as** (zak′ə·rī′əs). Dims. **Zach** (zak), **Zack.**
Zach·a·ry (zak′ər·ē) Var. of ZACHARIAH.
Zeb·a·di·ah (zeb′ə·dī′ə) Gift of God. [< Hebrew]
Zeb·e·dee (zeb′ə·dē) Contr. of ZEBADIAH.
Zech·a·ri·ah (zek′ə·rī′ə) Var. of ZACHARIAH.
Zeke (zēk) Dim. of EZEKIEL.
Zeph·a·ni·ah (zef′ə·nī′ə) Protected by God. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Zeph.**

FEMININE NAMES

Ab·i·gail (ab′ə·gāl) Father's joy. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Ab′by, Ab′bie.**
A·da (ā′də) Joyful; flourishing. [< Gmc.]
A·dah (ā′də) Beauty. [< Hebrew] Also **A′da.**
Ad·e·la (ad′ə·lə; *Sp.* ä·thä′lä) Noble. [< Gmc.] Also **A·dele** (ə·del′), *Fr.* **A·dèle** (à·del′), *Ger.* **A·de·le** (ä·dā′lə).
Ad·e·laide (ad′ə·lād) Nobility. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **A·dé·la·ide** (à·dā·là·ēd′), *Ger.* **A·del·heid** (ä′dəl·hīt), *Ital.* **A·de·la·i·de** (ä′dä·lä′ē·dā). Dims. **Ad′die, Ad′dy.**
Ad·e·line (ad′ə·lin; *Fr.* à·d·lēn′) Of noble birth. [< Gmc.] Also **Ad′a·line, Ad·e·li·cia** (ad′ə·lish′ə), **Ad·e·li·na** (ad′ə·lī′nə). Dims. **Ad′die, Ad′dy.**
A·dri·enne (ā′drē·en; *Fr.* à·drē·en′) Fem. of ADRIAN. [< F]
Ag·a·tha (ag′ə·thə) Good; kind. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **A·gathe** (à·gät′), *Ger.* **A·ga·the** (ä·gä′tə). Dim. **Ag′gie.**
Ag·nes (ag′nis; *Ger.* äg′nes) Pure; sacred. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **A·gnès** (à·nyäs′). Dim. **Ag′gie.**
A·i·da (ä·ē′də, ā′də) From the heroine of Verdi's opera.
Ai·leen (ā·lēn′; *Irish* ī·lēn′) Var. of EILEEN.
Ai·mée (ā·mā′) French form of AMY.
Al·ber·ta (al·bûr′tə) Fem. of ALBERT. Also **Al·ber·ti·na** (al′bər·tē′nə), **Al·ber·tine** (al′bər·tēn).
Al·e·the·a (al′ə·thē′ə, ə·lē′thē·ə) Truth. [< Gk.]
Al·ex·an·dra (al′ig·zan′drə, -zän′-) Fem. of ALEXANDER. Also **Al·ex·an·dri·na** (al′ig·zan·drē′nə, -zän-), *Fr.* **A·lex·an·drine** (à·lek·sän·drēn′), *Ital.* **A·les·san·dra** (ä′läs·sän′drä), *Sp.* **A·le·jan·dra** (ä′lā·hän′drä) or **A·le·jan·dri·na** (ä′lā·hän·drē′nä). Dims. **A·lex·a** (ə·lek′sə), **Al·ex·in·a** (al′ig·zē′nə), **Al·ix** (al′iks), **San·dra** (san′drə).
A·lex·is (ə·lek′sis) Fem. of ALEX. Also **A·lex·i·a** (ə·lek′sē·ə).
Al·fre·da (al·frē′də) Fem. of ALFRED.
Al·ice (al′is; *Fr.* à·lēs′; *Ger.* ä·lē′sə; *Ital.* ä·lē′chä) Truth. [< OF < Gmc.] Also **Al′lis, Al′yce, Al′ys.** Dim. **Al′lie.**
A·li·cia (ə·lish′ə, ə·lish′ē·ə) Var. of ALICE. [< L]
A·li·é·nor (à·lē·ā·nôr′) French form of ELEANOR.
A·line (ə·lēn′, al′ēn) Var. of ADELINE.
Al·i·son (al′ə·sən) Of sacred memory. [< Gmc.] Also **Al′li·son.**
Al·ix (al′iks) Dim. of ALEXANDRA.
Al·le·gra (ə·lā′grə) Spirited. [< Ital. < L]
Al·ma (al′mə) Providing; gracious. [< L]
Al·mi·ra (al·mī′rə) Lofty; princess. [< Arabic]
Al·phon·sine (al·fon′sēn) Fem. of ALPHONSO.
Al·ta (al′tə) Tall. [< L]
Al·the·a (al·thē′ə) Healer. [< Gk.]
Al·vi·na (al·vī′nə, al·vē′nə) Fem. of ALVIN.
Am·a·bel (am′ə·bel) Lovable. [< L] Also **Am′a·belle.** Dim. **Mab** (mab).
A·man·da (ə·man′də) Lovable. [< L] Also *Fr.* **A·man·dine** (à·mäñ·dēn′). Dim. **Man′dy.**
Am·a·ran·tha (am′ə·ran′thə) Immortal. [< Gk.]
Am·a·ryl·lis (am′ə·ril′əs) Country sweetheart. [< L]
A·mel·ia (ə·mēl′yə, ə·mē′lē·ə; *Ital.* ä·mä′lyä; *Sp.* ä·mä′lyä) Industrious. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **A·mé·lie** (à·mā·lē′). Dim. **Mil′lie, Mil′ly.**
Am·i·ty (am′ə·tē) From the abstract noun.
A·my (ā′mē) Beloved. [< L]
An·as·ta·sia (an′ə·stā′zhə, -shə) Able to live again. [< L]
An·dre·a (an′drē·ə; *Ital.* än·drā′ä) Fem. of ANDREW.
An·ge·la (an′jə·lə) Angel. [< Gk.] Also **An·ge·li·na** (an′jə·lē′nə, -lī′-), *Fr.* **An·gèle** (äñ·zhel′).
An·gel·i·ca (an·jel′i·kə; *Ital.* än·jä′lē·kä) Angelic. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **An·gé·lique** (äñ·zhā·lēk′).
A·ni·ta (ə·nē′tə) Dim. of ANNA. [< Sp.] Also **A·ni·tra** (ə·nē′trə).
Ann (an) Grace. [< Hebrew] Also *Sp.* **A·na** (ä′nä). Dims. **An′nie, Nan, Nan′cy, Ni′na.**
An·na (an′ə; *Ger.* ä′nä) Var. of HANNAH. Dim. **An′nie.**
An·na·bel (an′ə·bel) Gracefully fair. [< Hebrew] Also **An·na·bel·la** (an′ə·bel′ə), **An′na·belle.**

Anne (an) Var. of ANN.
An·nette (ə·net′; *Fr.* à·net′) Dim. of ANNE. [< F]
An·the·a (an·thē′ə) Flowery. [< Gk.]
An·toi·nette (an′twə·net′; *Fr.* äñ·twà·net′) Fr. form of ANTONIA. Also *Ital.* **An·to·niet·ta** (än′tō·nyet′tä). Dims. **Net′tie, Net′ty, To′ni.**
An·to·ni·a (an·tō′nē·ə, an′tō·nē′ə) Fem. of ANTHONY. [< L] Also *Ital., Sp.* **An·to·ni·na** (än′tō·nē′nä).
A·pril (ā′prəl) From the name of the month.
Ar·a·bel·la (ar′ə·bel′ə) Meaning and origin uncertain. Also **Ar·a·bel** (ar′ə·bel), *Fr.* **A·ra·belle** (à·rà·bel′), *Sp.* **A·ra·be·la** (ä′rä·bā′lä). Dims. **Bel′la, Belle.**
Ar·i·ad·ne (ar′ē·ad′nē) Most pure. [< Gk.]
Ar·lene (är·lēn′) Meaning and origin uncertain. Also **Ar·leen** (är·lēn′), **Ar·line** (är·lēn′).
As·pa·sia (as·pā′zhə, -zhē·ə) Welcome. [< L < Gk.]
As·trid (as′trid) God's power. [< Scand.]
A·the·na (ə·thē′nə) From the name of the Greek goddess of wisdom. Also **A·the·ne** (ə·thē′nē).
Au·drey (ô′drē) Noble might. [< OF < Gmc.]
Au·gus·ta (ô·gus′tə; *Ger.* ou·gōōs′tä; *Ital.* ou·gōōs′tä) Fem. of AUGUSTUS. Also **Au·gus·ti·na** (ô′gəs·tē′nə), **Au·gus·tine** (ô′gəs·tēn). Dims. **Gus′sie, Gus′ta.**
Au·rel·ia (ô·rēl′yə) Golden. [< L]
Au·ro·ra (ô·rôr′ə, ô·rō′rə) From the name of the Roman goddess of the dawn.
A·va (ā′və) Meaning and origin uncertain.
Av·e·line (av′ə·lēn, -lin) Hazel. [< F]
A·vis (ā′vis) Bird. [< L]

Ba·bette (ba·bet′) Fr. dim. of ELIZABETH.
Bap·tis·ta (bap·tis′tə) Fem. of BAPTIST. Also *Ital.* **Bat·tis·ta** (bät·tēs′tä).
Bar·ba·ra (bär′bər·ə, -brə) Foreign; strange. [< Gk.] Dims. **Bab, Bab′bie, Babs, Barb, Bar′bie, Bob′bie.**
Bath·she·ba (bath·shē′bə, bath′shi·bə) Daughter of the promise. [< Hebrew]
Be·a·ta (bē·ä′tə) Blessed. [< L]
Be·a·trice (bē′ə·tris; *Ital.* bā′ä·trē′chä) She who makes happy. [< L] Also **Be·a·trix** (bē′ə·triks; *Ger.* bā·ä′triks), *Fr.* **Bé·a·trice** or **Bé·a·trix** (bā·à·trēs′). Dims. **Bea, Bee, Trix, Trix′ie, Trix′y.**
Beck·y (bek′ē) Dim. of REBECCA.
Be·lin·da (bə·lin′də) Serpent: title of an oracular priestess. [< Gmc.] Dim. **Lin′da.**
Bel·la (bel′ə) Dim. of ARABELLA or ISABELLA. Also **Bell.**
Belle (bel) Beautiful. [< F]
Ben·e·dic·ta (ben′ə·dik′tə) Fem. of BENEDICT. Also *Ital.* **Be·ne·det·ta** (bā′nā·dāt′tä), *Sp.* **Be·ni·ta** (bā·nē′tä).
Ber·e·ni·ce (ber′ə·nī′sē) Victorious. [< Gk.]
Ber·na·dette (bûr′nə·det′, *Fr.* ber·nà·det′) Fem. of BERNARD. [< F]
Ber·nar·dine (bûr′nər·dēn) Fem. of BERNARD. [< F] Also **Ber·nar·di·na** (bûr′nər·dē′nə).
Ber·nice (bər·nēs′, bûr′nis) Var. of BERENICE.
Ber·tha (bûr′thə; *Du., Ger., Sw.* ber′tä) Bright; famous. [< Gmc.] Also *Fr.* **Berthe** (bert), *Ital., Sp.* **Ber·ta** (ber·tä). Dims. **Ber′tie, Ber′ty.**
Ber·yl (ber′əl) From the name of the jewel.
Bess (bes) Dim. of ELIZABETH. Also **Bes′sie, Bes′sy.**
Beth (beth) Dim. of ELIZABETH.
Beth·el (beth′əl) House of God. [< Hebrew]
Bet·sy (bet′sē) Dim. of ELIZABETH.
Bet·ti·na (bə·tē′nə) Dim. of ELIZABETH. [< Ital.]
Bet·ty (bet′ē) Dim. of ELIZABETH. Also **Bet′te** (bet′ē, bet).
Beu·lah (byōō′lə) Married. [< Hebrew] Also **Beu′la.**
Bev·er·ly (bev′er·lē) From an English surname; orig. a place name. Also **Bev′er·ley.** Dim. **Bev.**
Bid·dy (bid′ē) Dim. of BRIDGET.
Blanche (blanch, blänch; *Fr.* bläñsh) White; shining. [<

F < Gmc.] Also **Blanch,** *Ital.* **Bian·ca** (byäng′kä), *Sp.* **Bian·ca** (blăng′kä).
Bon·ny (bon′ē) Good. [< F] Also **Bon′nie.**
Bren·da (bren′də) Sword or torch. [< Gmc.]
Bridg·et (brij′it) High; august. [< Celtic] Also **Brig·id** (brij′id, brē′id). Dims. **Bid′dy, Bri·die** (brī′dē).

Ca·mel·lia (kə·mēl′yə) From the name of the flower.
Ca·mil·la (kə·mil′ə; *Ital.* kä·mēl′lä) Attendant at a sacrifice. [< L] Also *Fr.* **Ca·mille** (kä·mēl′), *Sp.* **Ca·mi·la** (kä·mē′lä).
Can·dice (kan′dis) Radiant. [< L] Also **Can·da·ce** (kan′·də·sē, kan·dā′sē).
Can·di·da (kan′di·də) White; pure. [< L]
Ca·ra (kär′ə) Loved one. [< L]
Car·la (kär′lə) Fem. of CARLO.
Car·lot·ta (kär·lot′ə; *Ital.* kär·lôt′tä) Ital. form of CHARLOTTE. Also *Sp.* **Car·lo·ta** (kär·lō′tä). Dims. **Lot′ta, Lot′·tie, Lot′ty.**
Car·mel (kär′məl) Garden. [< Hebrew] Also **Car·mel·a** (kär·mel′ə). Dim. **Car·me·li·ta** (kär′mə·lē′tə).
Car·men (kär′mən) Song. [< L]
Car·ol (kar′əl) From CAROL, masc., var. of CHARLES. Also **Car·o·la** (kar′ə·lə), **Car′ole, Kar′ol.**
Car·o·line (kar′ə·lin, -lin; *Fr.* kä·rō·lēn′) Fem. of CHARLES. Also **Car·o·lyn** (kar′ə·lin), **Car·o·li·na** (kar′ə·lī′nə; *Ital., Sp.* kä′rō·lē′nä). Dim. **Car′rie.**
Cas·san·dra (kə·san′drə) From the name of the Trojan prophetess in the *Iliad.* [< Gk.] Dims. **Cass, Cas′sie.**
Cath·er·ine (kath′ər·in, kath′rin, *Fr.* kä·trēn′) Purity. [< Gk.] Also **Kath′er·ine, Cath′a·rine, Cath·a·ri·na** (kath′ə·rē′nə), *Ital., Sp.* **Ca·ta·ri·na** (kä′tä·rē′nä) or **Ca·te·ri·na** (kä′·tä·rē′nä). Dims. **Cath′y, Kate, Kath′y, Kath′ie, Ka′tie, Kay, Kit, Kit′ty.**
Cath·leen (kath′lēn, kath·lēn′) Var. of KATHLEEN.
Ce·cil·ia (si·sil′yə, -sēl′yə) Fem. of CECIL. Also **Ce·cel′ia, Ce·cile** (si·sēl′), **Cec·i·ly** (ses′ə·lē), *Fr.* **Cé·cile** (sā·sēl′). Dims. **Cis, Cis′sie, Cis′sy.**
Ce·leste (si·lest′) Heavenly. [< F < L] Also **Ce·les·tine** (si·les′tin, sel′is·tīn), *Fr.* **Cé·les·tine** (sā·les·tēn′).
Cel·ia (sēl′yə, sē′lē·ə; *Ital.* chä′lyä) From the name of a Roman clan. Also *Fr.* **Cé·lie** (sā·lē′).
Cha·ris·sa (kə·ris′ə) Love; grace. [< Gk.]
Char·i·ty (char′ə·tē) From the abstract noun. Dim. **Cher′ry.**
Char·lene (shär·lēn′) Fem. of CHARLES.
Char·lotte (shär·lət; *Fr.* shär·lôt′; *Ger.* shär·lōt′ə) Fem. of CHARLES. [< F] Dims. **Car′ry, Lot′ta, Lot′tie, Lot′ty.**
Cher·yl (cher′əl) Meaning and origin uncertain.
Chlo·e (klō′ē) Bud; sprout. [< Gk.]
Chris·ta·bel (kris′tə·bel) The fair anointed. [< L] Also **Chris′ta·bel′la, Chris′ta·belle.**
Chris·ti·an·a (kris′tē·an′ə) Fem. of CHRISTIAN. Also *Ger.* **Chri·sti·a·ne** (kris′tē·ä′nə).
Chris·ti·na (kris·tē′nə) Var. of CHRISTIANA. Also **Chris·tine** (kris·tēn′; *Fr.* krēs·tēn′; *Ger.* kris·tē′nə). Dims. **Chris, Chris′sie, Chris′ta, Chris′tie, Ti′na.**
Cic·e·ly (sis′ə·lē) Var. of CECILIA.
Cin·dy (sin′dē) Dim. of LUCINDA.
Cis (sis) Dim. of CECILIA. Also **Cis′sie, Cis′sy.**
Claire (klâr) Var. of CLARA. [< F] Also **Clare.**
Clar·a (klar′ə, klâr′ə; *Ger., Sp.* klä′rä) Bright; illustrious. [< L]
Clar·i·bel (klar′ə·bel) Brightly fair. [< L] Also **Clar′a·belle.**
Cla·rice (klə·rēs′, klar′is) Derived from CLARA. Also **Cla·ris·sa** (klə·ris′ə), **Cla·risse** (klə·rēs′).
Cla·rin·da (klə·rin′də) Derived from CLARA.
Clau·dette (klô·det′; *Fr.* klō·det′) Fem. of CLAUDE. [< F]
Clau·di·a (klô′dē·ə) Fem. of *Claudius,* Lat. form of CLAUDE.
Clau·dine (klô·dēn′; *Fr.* klō·dēn′) Var. of CLAUDIA. [< F]
Clem·ence (klem′əns) Fem. of CLEMENT.
Clem·en·tine (klem′ən·tēn, -tīn) Fem. of CLEMENT. [< F]
Cle·o·pat·ra (klē′ə·pat′rə, -pā′trə, -pā′trə) Celebrated of her country. [< Gk.] Dim. **Cle·o** (klē′ō).
Cli·o (klī′ō, klē′ō) From the name of the Greek muse of history.
Clo·til·da (klō·til′də) Famous in war. [< Gmc.] Also **Clo·thil′da, Clo·thil′de,** *Fr.* **Clo·tilde** (klō·tēld′).
Co·lette (kō·let′; *Fr.* kō·let′) Fem. dim. of NICHOLAS. [< F]
Col·leen (kol′ēn, ko·lēn′) Girl. [< Irish]
Con·stance (kon′stəns, *Fr.* kōn·stäns′) Constant; firm. [< L] Dims. **Con′nie, Con′ny.**
Con·sue·lo (kən·swā′lō; *Sp.* kōn·swā′lō) Consolation. [< Sp.]
Co·ra (kôr′ə, kō′rə) Maiden. [< Gk.]
Cor·del·ia (kôr·dēl′yə, -dē′lē·ə) Meaning uncertain. [< L]
Co·rin·na (kə·rin′ə) Maiden. [< Gk.] Also **Co·rinne** (kə·rin′, -rēn′; *Fr.* kō·rēn′).
Cor·nel·ia (kôr·nēl′yə, -nē′lē·ə) Fem. of CORNELIUS. [< L]
Cris·ti·na (krēs·tē′nä) Ital. and Sp. form of CHRISTINA.
Crys·tal (kris′təl) From the common noun.
Cyn·thi·a (sin′thē·ə) Of Mount Cynthius: an epithet of the Greek goddess Artemis; poetically, the moon.

Dag·mar (dag′mär) Bright day. [< Dan.]
Dai·sy (dā′zē) From the name of the flower.
Dale (dāl) From the common noun.
Daph·ne (daf′nē) Laurel. [< Gk.]
Dar·leen (där·lēn′) Beloved. [OE] Also **Dar·lene′, Dar·line′.**
Dawn (dôn) From the common noun.
Deb·o·rah (deb′ər·ə, deb′rə) Queen bee. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Deb, Deb′by.**
Deir·dre (dir′drə) From the name of a heroine of Irish myth.
Del·ia (dēl′yə) Of Delos: an epithet of the Greek goddess Artemis. [< Gk.]
De·li·lah (di·lī′lə) Delicate; languid. [< Hebrew]
Del·la (del′ə) Var. of ADELA.
Del·phin·i·a (del·fin′ē·ə) Of Delphi. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Del·phine** (del·fēn′).
De·nise (də·nēz′, -nēs′) Fem. of *Denis,* Fr. form of DENNIS.
Des·i·ree (dez′ə·rē) Desired. [< F] Also *Fr.* **Dé·si·rée** (dā·zē·rā′).
Di·an·a (dī·an′ə) From the name of the Roman goddess of the moon. Also **Di·ane** (dī·an′; *Fr.* dyän). Dim. **Di** (dī).
Di·nah (dī′nə) Judged. [< Hebrew]
Do·lo·res (də·lôr′is, -lō′ris; *Sp.* dō·lō′rās) Our Lady of Sorrows: a title of the Virgin Mary. [< Sp.] Dim. **Lo·la** (lō′lə).
Dom·i·nique (dom′ə·nēk; *Fr.* dô·mē·nēk′) Fr. fem. of DOMINIC. Also **Dom·i·ni·ca** (dom′ə·nē′kə, də·min′ə·kə).
Don·na (don′ə) Lady. [< Ital.]
Do·ra (dôr′ə, dō′rə) Dim. of DOROTHY, EUDORA, or THEODORA.
Dor·cas (dôr′kəs) Gazelle. [< Gk.]
Do·reen (dō·rēn′, dôr′ēn, dō-) Irish dim. of DORA.
Do·rin·da (də·rin′də) Gift. [< Gk.]
Dor·is (dôr′is, dor′-) Dorian woman. [< Gk.]
Dor·o·thy (dôr′ə·thē, dor′-) Gift of God. [< Gk.] Also **Dor·o·the·a** (dôr′ə·thē′ə, dor′-; *Ger.* dō′rō·tā′ä), *Fr.* **Do·ro·thée** (dō·rō·tā′). Dims. **Doll, Dol′lie, Dol′ly, Do′ra, Dot, Dot′ty.**
Dru·sil·la (drōō·sil′ə) She who strengthens. [< L] Also **Dru·cil′la.**
Dul·cie (dul′sē) Sweet. [< L] Also **Dul′ce, Dul′cy.**
Dul·ci·ne·a (dul′sə·nē′ə, dul·sin′ē·ə; *Sp.* dōōl′thē·nā′ä) Sweet one. [< Sp.]

E·dith (ē′dith) Prosperous in war. [OE] Also *Lat.* **Ed·i·tha** (ed′i·thə, ē′di·thə). Dim. **E·die** or **Ea·die** (ē′dē).
Ed·na (ed′nə) Rejuvenation. [< Hebrew]
Ed·wi·na (ed·wē′nə, -win′ə) Fem. of EDWIN.
Ef·fie (ef′ē) Dim. of EUPHEMIA.
El·leen (i·lēn′) Irish form of HELEN.
E·ka·te·ri·na (yə·kə·tyi·ryē′nə) Russ. form of CATHERINE.
E·laine (i·lān′, ē·lān′) Var. of HELEN. [< OF] Also **E·layne′.**
El·ber·ta (el·bûr′tə) Fem. of ELBERT.
El·ea·nor (el′ə·nər, -nôr) Var. of HELEN. [< F] Also **El′i·nor, El·ea·no·ra** (el′ə·nôr′ə, -nō′rə, el′ē·ə-), *Fr.* **É·lé·o·nore** (ā·lā·ō·nôr′), *Ger.* **E·le·o·no·re** (ā′lā·ō·nō′rə), *Ital.* **E·le·o·no·ra** (ā′lā·ō·nō′rä). Dims. **El′la, El′lie, Nell, Nel′lie, Nel′ly.**
E·lec·tra (i·lek′trə) Shining; golden-haired. [< Gk.] Also **E·lek′tra.**
El·e·na (el′ə·nə, ə·lē′nə; *Ital.* ā′lä·nä) Var. of HELEN. [< Ital.]
E·li·za (i·lī′zə) Dim. of ELIZABETH. Also *Fr.* **É·lise** (ā·lēz′).
E·liz·a·beth (i·liz′ə·bəth) Consecrated to God. [< Hebrew] Also **E·lis·a·beth** (i·liz′ə·bəth; *Ger.* ā·lē′zä·bet), *Fr.* **É·li·sa·beth** (ā·lē·zä·bet′), *Ital.* **E·li·sa·bet·ta** (ā·lē′zä·bät′tä). Dims. **Bess, Bes′sie, Beth, Bet′sy, Bet′te, Bet′ty, El′sa, El′sie, Lib′by, Li′sa, Liz, Liz′beth, Liz′zie, Liz′zy.**
El·la (el′ə) Dim. of ELEANOR. Also **El′lie.**
El·len (el′ən) Var. of HELEN.
E·lo·i·sa (ā′lō·ē′zä) Ital. form of LOUISE.
El·o·ise (el′ō·ēz′, el′ō·ēz) Var. of LOUISE. [< F]
El·sa (el′sə; *Ger.* el′zä) Dim. of ELIZABETH. Also **El·sie** (el′·sē).
El·speth (el′spəth) Scot. form of ELIZABETH.
El·va (el′və) Elf. [< Gmc.]
El·vi·ra (el·vi′rä, -vir′ə) Elf ruler. [< Sp. < Gmc.]
Em·e·line (em′ə·lin, -lēn) Derived from EMILY. Also **Em′·me·line.**
Em·i·ly (em′ə·lē) Fem. of EMIL. Also **Em′i·lie,** *Fr.* **É·mi·lie** (ā·mē·lē′), *Ger.* **E·mi·li·e** (e·mē′lē·ə), *Ital., Sp.* **E·mi·lia** (ā·mē′lyä). Dim. **Em.**
Em·ma (em′ə) Grandmother. [< Gmc.] Dims. **Em, Em′·mie.**
E·nid (ē′nid) Chastity; purity. [< Celtic]
Er·i·ca (er′i·kə) Fem. of ERIC. Also **Er′i·ka.**
Er·ma (ûr′mə) Dim. of ERMENGARDE.
Er·men·garde (ûr′mən·gärd) Great guardian. [< Gmc.]
Er·men·trude (ûr′mən·trōōd) Great strength. [< Gmc.]
Er·nes·tine (ûr′nəs·tēn) Fem. of ERNEST.
Es·me·ral·da (ez′mə·ral′də) Emerald. [< Sp.]
Es·telle (es·tel′) Star. [< L] Also **Es·tel·la** (es·tel′ə).
Es·ther (es′tər) Star. [< Pers.] Dims. **Es′sie, Het′ty.**
Eth·el (eth′əl) Noble. [< Gmc.]

Et·ta (et′ə) Dim. of HENRIETTA.
Eu·do·ra (yōō·dôr′ə, -dō′rə) Good gift. [< Gk.]
Eu·ge·ni·a (yōō·jē′nē·ə, -jēn′yə) Fem. of EUGENE. Also **Eu·ge·nie** (yōō·jē′nē), *Fr.* **Eu·gé·nie** (œ·zhā·nē′). Dims. **Gene, Ge′nie.**
Eu·la·li·a (yōō·lā′lē·ə, -lāl′yə) Fair speech. [< Gk.] Also **Eu·la·lie** (yōō′lə·lē; *Fr.* œ·lȧ·lē′).
Eu·nice (yōō′nis; *Lat.* yōō·nī′sē) Good victory. [< Gk.]
Eu·phe·mi·a (yōō·fē′mē·ə) Of good repute. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Eu·phé·mie** (œ·fā·mē′). Dims. **Ef·fie** (ef′ē), **Phe′mie.**
E·va (ē′və; *Ger., Ital., Sp.* ā′vä) Var. of EVE. [< L]
E·van·ge·line (i·van′jə·lin, -lin, -lēn) Bearer of glad tidings. [< Gk.]
Eve (ēv; *Fr.* ev) Life. [< Hebrew]
Ev·e·lyn (ev′ə·lin; *Brit.* ēv′lin) Hazelnut. [< L] Also **Ev·e·li·na** (ev′ə·lī′nə, -lē′-).
E·vi·ta (ā·vē′tä) Sp. dim. of EVA.

Faith (fāth) From the abstract noun. Dim. **Fay.**
Fan·ny (fan′ē) Dim. of FRANCES. Also **Fan′nie.**
Faus·ti·na (fôs·tī′nə, -tē′-) Lucky. [< L] Also **Faus·tine** (fôs·tēn′; *Fr.* fōs·tēn′).
Fawn (fôn) From the name of the animal.
Fay (fā) Fairy or faith. [OF] Also **Fae, Faye.**
Fe·li·cia (fə·lish′ə, -lish′ē·ə, -lē′shə) Happy. [< L] Also **Fe·lice** (fə·lēs′), **Fe·lic′i·ty** (-lis′ə·tē).
Fern (fûrn) From the common noun.
Fer·nan·da (fer·nän′dä) Fem. of *Fernando*, Sp. form of FERDINAND.
Fi·del·ia (fī·dēl′yə, -dē′lē·ə) Faithful. [< L]
Fi·o·na (fī·ō′nə) Fair or white. [< Celtic]
Fla·vi·a (flā′vē·ə) Blonde. [< L]
Flo·ra (flôr′ə, flō′rə) Flower. [< L]
Flor·ence (flôr′əns, flor′-; *Fr.* flô·räns′) Blooming. [< L] Dims. **Flo** (flō), **Flor·rie** (flôr′ē, flor′ē), **Flos·sie** (flos′ē).
Fran·ces (fran′sis, frän′-) Fem. of FRANCIS. Also *Fr.* **Fran·çoise** (frän·swäz′) or **Fran·cisque** (frän·sēsk′), *Ital.* **Fran·ces·ca** (frän·chäs′kä). Dims. **Fan′nie, Fan′ny, Fran, Fran′cie, Frank, Fran′nie.**
Fran·cine (fran·sēn′) Derived from FRANCES. Also **Fran·cene′.**
Fred·er·i·ca (fred′ə·rē′kə, fred·rē′kə) Fem. of FREDERICK. Dim. **Fred′die.**
Frie·da (frē′də) Peace. [< G] Also **Fre′da.**

Ga·bri·elle (gā′brē·el′, gab′rē-; *Fr.* gȧ·brē·el′) Fem. of GABRIEL. Also **Ga·bri·el·la** (gā′brē·el′ə). Dim. **Ga·by** (gā·bē′).
Gail (gāl) Short for ABIGAIL. Also **Gale.**
Gay (gā) From the adjective.
Gen·e·vieve (jen′ə·vēv, jen′ə·vēv′) White wave. [< F < Celtic] Also *Fr.* **Ge·ne·viève** (zhen·vyev′).
Ge·nev·ra (ji·nev′rə) Var. of GUINEVERE. [< Ital.] Also **Ge·ne·va** (ji·nē′və).
Geor·gia (jôr′jə) Fem. of GEORGE.
Geor·gi·an·a (jôr′jē·an′ə) Fem. of GEORGE. Also **Geor·gi·na** (jôr·jē′nə), *Fr.* **Geor·gine** (zhôr·zhēn′) or **Geor·gette** (zhôr·zhet′).
Ger·al·dine (jer′əl·dēn) Fem. of GERALD. Dims. **Ger′ry, Jer′ry.**
Ger·maine (jər·mān′) German. [< F < L]
Ger·trude (gûr′trōōd, *Fr.* zher·trüd′) Spear maid. [< Gmc.] Also *Ger.* **Ger·trud** (ger′trōōt). Dims. **Ger′tie, Ger′ty, Tru′da, Tru′dy.**
Gil·ber·ta (gil·bûr′tə) Fem. of GILBERT. Also **Gil·ber·tine** (gil′bər·tēn), *Fr.* **Gil·berte** (zhēl·bert′).
Gil·da (gil′də) Servant of God. [< Celtic]
Gil·li·an (jil′ē·ən, jil′yən) Var. of JULIANA.
Gi·nev·ra (ji·nev′rə) Var. of GUINEVERE. [< Ital.]
Gin·ger (jin′jer) From the plant name.
Gio·van·na (jō·vän′nä) Fem. of *Giovanni*, Ital. form of JOHN.
Gi·sele (zhē·zel′) Pledge or hostage. [< F < Gmc.] Also **Gi·selle′.**
Giu·lia (jōō′lyä) Ital. form of JULIA.
Glad·ys (glad′is) Welsh fem. form of CLAUDIUS.
Glen·na (glen′ə) Fem. of GLENN. Also **Glen·nis** (glen′is), **Glyn·is** (glin′is).
Glo·ri·a (glôr′ē·ə, glō′rē·ə) Glory. [< L]
Grace (grās) Grace; favor. [< L] Also **Gra·ci·a** or **Gra·ti·a** (grā′shē·ə, -shə).
Gret·a (gret′ə, grē′tə; *Ger.* grā′tə) Dim. of MARGARET. [< G] Also **Gre·tel** or **Gre·thel** (grā′təl).
Gretch·en (grech′ən; *Ger.* grät′khən) Dim. of MARGARET. [< G]
Gri·sel·da (gri·zel′də) Stony or unbeatable heroine. [< Gmc.] Also **Gris·sel** (gris′əl), **Griz·el** (griz′əl).
Guin·e·vere (gwin′ə·vir) White lady or white wave. [< Celtic] Also **Guen·e·vere** (gwen′ə·vir), **Guen′e·ver** (-vər), **Guin′e·ver.**
Gus·sie (gus′ē) Dim. of AUGUSTA. Also **Gus·ta** (gus′tə).
Gwen·do·lyn (gwen′də·lin) White-browed. [< Celtic] Also **Gwen′do·len, Gwen′do·line** (-lin, -lēn). Dims. **Gwen, Gwenn, Wen·dy** (wen′dē).
Gwen·eth (gwen′ith) Fair or blessed. [< Celtic] Also **Gwen′ith, Gwyn·eth** (gwin′ith), **Gyn·eth** (gin′ith).
Gwyn (gwin) Fair or white. [< Celtic] Also **Gwynne.**

Han·nah (han′ə) Grace. [< Hebrew] Also **Han′na.**
Har·ri·et (har′ē·ət) Fem. of HARRY. Dims. **Hat′tie, Hat′ty.**
Ha·zel (hā′zəl) From the plant name.
Heath·er (heth′ər) From the plant name.
Hed·da (hed′ə) War. [< Gmc.]
Hed·wig (hed′wig) War. [< Gmc.]
Hel·en (hel′ən) Light; a torch. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Hé·lène** (ā·len′). Dims. **Nell, Nel′lie, Nel′ly.**
Hel·e·na (hel′ə·nə) Var. of HELEN. Dim. **Le·na** (lē′nə).
Hei·ga (hel′gə) Holy. [< Gmc.]
Hé·lo·ïse (ā·lō·ēz′) Fr. form of ELOISE.
Hen·ri·et·ta (hen′rē·et′ə) Fem. of HENRY. Also *Fr.* **Hen·ri·ette** (än·ryet′). Dims. **Et′ta, Et′tie, Hat′tie, Hat′ty, Het′ty, Net′tie, Ret′ta.**
Heph·zi·bah (hep′zə·bə) She who is my delight. [< Hebrew]
Her·mi·o·ne (hər·mī′ə·nē) Fem. of HERMES.
Hes·ter (hes′tər) Var. of ESTHER. Also **Hes′ther.** Dim. **Het′ty.**
Het·ty (het′ē) Dim. of ESTHER, HENRIETTA, or HESTER.
Hil·a·ry (hil′ər·ē) Joyful. [< L]
Hil·da (hil′də) Battle maiden. [OE]
Hil·de·garde (hil′də·gärd) Guardian battle maiden. [< Gmc.] Also **Hil′de·gard.**
Hol·ly (hol′ē) From the plant name.
Ho·no·ra (hō·nôr′ə, -nō′rə) Honor. [< L] Also **Ho·no·ri·a** (hō·nôr′ē·ə, -nō′rē·ə) Dims. **No′ra, No′rah.**
Hope (hōp) From the abstract noun.
Hor·tense (hôr′tens; *Fr.* ôr·täns′) Gardener: from the name of a Roman clan. [< F < L] Also *Lat.* **Hor·ten·si·a** (hôr·ten′shē·ə).
Hul·dah (hul′də) Weasel; industrious. [< Hebrew] Also **Hul′da.**
Hy·a·cinth (hī′ə·sinth) From the name of the flower.

I·da (ī′də) Happy; godlike. [< Gmc.]
I·lo·na (i·lō′nə) Radiantly beautiful. [< Hung. < Gk.]
Il·se (il′sə; *Ger.* il′zə) Dim. of ELIZABETH. [< G]
Im·o·gene (im′ə·jēn) Meaning and origin uncertain. Also **Im·o·gen** (im′ə·jən).
I·na (ī′nə) From Lat. suffix for fem. names.
I·nez (ī′nez, ē′nez; *Sp.* ē·näth′) Var. of AGNES [< Sp. & Pg.]
In·grid (ing′grid) Daughter of Ing (a god in Gmc. mythology). [< Gmc.] Also **In·ga** (ing′gə).
I·rene (ī·rēn′) Peace. [< Gk.]
I·ris (ī′ris) Rainbow [< Gk.], or from the name of the flower.
Ir·ma (ûr′mə) Var. of ERMA.
Is·a·bel (iz′ə·bel; *Sp.* ē′sä·bel′) Oath of Baal. [< Hebrew] Also **Is·a·bel·la** (iz′ə·bel′ə; *Ital.* ē′zä·bel′lä), **Is·a·belle** (iz′ə·bel; *Fr.* ē·zȧ·bel′), **Is′o·bel,** *Fr.* **I·sa·beau** (ē·zȧ·bō′). Dims. **Bell, Bel′la, Belle.**
Is·a·do·ra (iz′ə·dôr′ə, -dō′rə) Fem. of ISIDORE.
I·vy (ī′vē) From the plant name.

Jac·que·line (jak′wə·lin, -lēn, jak′ə-; *Fr.* zhȧ·klēn′) Fem. of *Jacques*, Fr. form of JACOB. Dim. **Jac′kie.**
Jane (jān) Var. of JOAN. [< OF]
Jan·et (jan′it, jə·net′) Dim. of JANE.
Jan·ice (jan′is) Var. of JANE.
Jas·mine (jaz′min, jas′-) From the name of the flower.
Jean (jēn) Var. of JOAN. [< F]
Jeanne (jēn, *Fr.* zhän) Fr. form of JOAN.
Jean·nette (jə·net′) Dim. of JEANNE.
Je·mi·ma (jə·mī′mə) Dove. [< Hebrew]
Jen·ni·fer (jen′ə·fər) Var of GUINEVERE. Dims. **Jen′ny, Jin′ny.**
Jer·ry (jer′ē) Dim. of GERALDINE.
Jes·si·ca (jes′i·kə) Fem. of JESSE. Dims. **Jess, Jes′sie, Jes′sy.**
Jew·el (jōō′əl) From the common noun.
Jill (jil) Short for JULIA.
Jo (jō) Dim. of JOSEPHINE.
Joan (jōn, jō·an′) Fem. of JOHN. Also **Jo·an·na** (jō·an′ə), **Jo·anne** (jō·an′).
Joc·e·lyn (jos′ə·lin) Playful; merry. [< L] Also **Joc′e·lin, Joc′e·line** (-lin).
Jo·han·na (jō·han′ə; *Ger.* yō·hän′ä) Ger. form of JOAN.
Jo·se·pha (jō·sē′fə) Var. of JOSEPHINE.
Jo·se·phine (jō′sə·fēn, -zə-) Fem. of JOSEPH. [< F] Dims. **Jo, Jo′sie, Jo′zy.**
Joy (joi) From the abstract noun.
Joyce (jois) Joyful. [< L]
Jua·na (wä′nə; *Sp.* hwä′nä) Fem. of *Juan*, Sp. form of JOHN.
Jua·ni·ta (wä·nē′tə; *Sp.* hwä·nē′tä) Sp. dim. of JUANA.
Ju·dith (jōō′dith) Praised. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Ju′dy.**
Jul·ia (jōōl′yə) Fem. of JULIUS. Also **Ju·lie** (jōō′lē; *Fr.* zhü·lē′).

Ju·li·an·a (jōō′lē·an′ə, -ä′nə) Fem. of JULIAN. Also *Fr.* **Ju·li·enne** (zhü·lyen′).
Ju·li·et (jōō′lē·et, jōō′lē·et′) Dim. of JULIA.
June (jōōn) From the name of the month.
Jus·ti·na (jus·tī′nə, -tē′-) Fem. of JUSTIN. Also **Jus·tine** (jus·tēn′; *Fr.* zhüs·tēn′).

Kar·en (kăr′ən; *Dan., Norw.* kä′rən) Var. of CATHERINE. [< Dan. & Norw.]
Kate (kāt) Dim. of CATHERINE. Also **Ka′tie.**
Kath·a·rine (kath′ə·rin, kath′rin) Var. of CATHERINE. Also **Kath′er·ine, Kath′ryn.**
Kath·leen (kath′lēn, kath·lēn′) Irish form of CATHERINE.
Kath·y (kath′ē) Dim. of CATHERINE.
Ka·trī·na (kə·trē′nə) Var. of CATHERINE. Also **Kat·rine** (kat′rin, -rēn). Dim. **Trī·na** (trē′nə).
Kay (kā) Dim. of CATHERINE.
Kir·sten (kûr′stən; *Norw.* khish′tən, khir′stən) Norw. form of CHRISTINE.
Kit·ty (kit′ē) Dim. of CATHERINE. Also **Kit.**
Kla·ra (klä′rä) Ger. form of CLARA.

Lau·ra (lôr′ə) Laurel. [< L.] Also *Fr.* **Laure** (lôr). Dims. **Lau′rie, Lol′ly.**
Lau·ret·ta (lô·ret′ə) Dim. of LAURA. Also **Lau·rette′.**
Lau·rin·da (lô·rin′də) Derived from LAURA.
La·verne (lə·vûrn′) From the name of the Roman goddess of spring and grain.
La·vin·i·a (lə·vin′ē·ə) Purified. [< L.]
Le·ah (lē′ə) Gazelle. [< Hebrew] Also **Le′a.**
Lei·la (lē′lä) Dark night or dark beauty. [< Arabic]
Le·na (lē′nə) Dim. of HELENA or MAGDALENE.
Le·no·ra (lə·nôr′ə, -nō′rə) Var. of ELEANOR. Also **Le·nore** (lə·nôr′).
Le·o·na (lē·ō′nə) Fem. of LEO and LEON. Also *Fr.* **Lé·o·nie** (lā·ô·nē′).
Le·o·no·ra (lē′ə·nôr′ə, -nō′rə; *Ital.* lā′ô·nô′rä) Var. of ELEANOR. Also **Le·o·nore** (lē′ə·nôr, -nōr; *Ger.* lā′ô·nō′rə). Dim. **No′ra.**
Le·or·a (lē·ôr′ə, -ō′rə) Var. of LEONORA.
Les·lie (les′lē, lez′-) From LESLIE, masc. Also **Les′ley.**
Let·ti·tia (li·tish′ə) Joy. [< L.] Dim. **Let·ty** (let′ē).
Lib·by (lib′ē) Dim. of ELIZABETH.
Li·la (lī′la, lē′-) Var. of LILIAN.
Lil·i·an (lil′ē·ən, lil′yən) Lily. [< L.] Also **Lil′li·an.** Dims. **Lil, Lil′ly, Lil′y.**
Lil·y (lil′ē) From the name of the flower; also, dim. of LILIAN.
Lin·da (lin′də) Pretty [< Sp.], or short for BELINDA or MELINDA.
Li·sa (lī′zə, lē′-) Dim. of ELIZABETH. Also **Lī′za,** *Ger.* **Li·se** (lē′zə).
Li·sette (lē·zet′) Fr. dim. of ELIZABETH. Also **Li·zette′.**
Liz·beth (liz′bəth) Dim. of ELIZABETH.
Liz·zie (liz′ē) Dim. of ELIZABETH. Also **Liz′zy, Liz.**
Lo·is (lō′is) Desirable. [< Gk.]
Lo·la (lō′lə; *Sp.* lō′lä) Dim. of DOLORES. [< Sp.] Dim. **Lo·li·ta** (lō·lē′tə; *Sp.* lō·lē′tä).
Lor·ene (lô·rēn′) Var. of LAURA. Also **Laur·een′, Laur·ene′, Lor·een′.**
Lor·et·ta (lô·ret′ə, lō-) Dim. of LAURA. Also **Lor·ette** (lô·ret′).
Lo·rin·da (lō·rin′də, lə-) Var. of LAURINDA.
Lor·na (lôr′nə) Lost. [OE]
Lor·raine (lə·rān′) Var. of LAURA.
Lot·tie (lot′ē) Dim. of CHARLOTTE. Also **Lot′ta, Lot′ty.**
Lou·el·la (lōō·el′ə) Var. of LUELLA.
Lou·ise (lōō·ēz′) Fem. of LOUIS. [< F] Also **Lou·i·sa** (lōō·ē′zə). Dims. **Lou, Lou′ie, Lu, Lu′lu.**
Lu·cia (lōō′shə; *Ital.* lōō·chē′ä) Fem. of LUCIUS.
Lu·cille (lōō·sēl′) Var. of LUCIA. [< F] Also **Lu·cile′.**
Lu·cin·da (lōō·sin′də) Derived from LUCY. Dim. **Cin·dy** (sin′dē).
Lu·cre·tia (lōō·krē′shə, -shē·ə) Fem. of LUCRETIUS. Also *Fr.* **Lu·crèce** (lü·kres′), *Ital.* **Lu·cre·zia** (lōō·krā′tsyä).
Lu·cy (lōō′sē) Var. of LUCIA. Also *Fr.* **Lu·cie** (lü·sē′).
Lu·el·la (lōō·el′ə) Meaning and origin uncertain. Also **Lou·el′la.**
Lu·i·sa (lōō·ē′zä) Ital. form of LOUISA. Also *Ger.* **Lu·i·se** (lōō·ē′zə).
Lu·lu (lōō′lōō) Dim. of LOUISE.
Lyd·i·a (lid′ē·ə) She of Lydia. [< Gk.]

Ma·bel (mā′bəl) Short for AMABEL. Dim. **Mab** (mab).
Mad·e·leine (mad′ə·lin, -lān, *Fr.* mà·dlen′) Var. of MAGDALENE. [< F] Also **Mad·e·line** (mad′ə·lin, -līn).
Madge (maj) Dim. of MARGARET.
Mae (mā) Var. of MAY.
Mag (mag) Dim. of MARGARET. Also **Mag′gie.**
Mag·da·lene (mag′də·lēn, mag′də·lē′nē) Woman of Magdala. [< Hebrew] Also **Mag·da·len** (mag′də·lən), **Mag·da·le·na** (mag′də·lē′nə; *Sp.* mäg′thä·lä′nä). Dims. **Le·na** (lē′nə), **Mag·da** (mag′də).
Mai·sie (mā′zē) Dim. of MARGARET. [< Scot.]

Mal·vi·na (mal·vī′nə, -vē′-) Meaning and origin uncertain.
Ma·mie (mā′mē) Dim. of MARGARET.
Man·dy (man′dē) Dim. of AMANDA.
Mar·cel·la (mär·sel′ə) Fem. of MARCELLUS. Also *Fr.* **Mar·celle** (mär·sel′).
Mar·cia (mär′shə) Fem. of *Marcius,* var. of MARCUS.
Mar·ga·ret (mär′gə·rit, mär′grit) Pearl. [< Gk.] Also *Ger.* **Mar·ga·re·te** (mär′gä·rā′tə), *Ital.* **Mar·ghe·ri·ta** (mär′gä·rē′tä), *Ital., Sp.* **Mar·ga·ri·ta** (mär′gä·rē′tä). Dims. **Gret′a, Gretch′en, Madge, Mag, Mag′gie, Ma′mie, Meg, Me′ta, Peg, Peg′gy, Ri′ta.**
Marge (märj) Dim. of MARJORIE. Also **Mar′gie, Marj.**
Mar·ger·y (mär′jər·ē) Var. of MARGARET.
Mar·got (mär′gō; *Fr.* mär·gō′) Var. of MARGARET. [< F] Also **Mar′go.**
Mar·gue·rite (mär′gə·rēt′; *Fr.* mär·gə·rēt′) Var. of MARGARET. [< F]
Ma·ri·a (mə·rī′ə, -rē′ə; *Ger., Ital.* mä·rē′ä) Var. of MARY. [< L.] Also *Sp.* **Ma·rí·a** (mä·rē′ä).
Mar·i·an (mar′ē·ən, mâr′-) Var. of MARION.
Mar·i·anne (mär′ē·an′) From MARY and ANNE. Also **Mar·i·an·na** (mär′ē·an′ə).
Ma·rie (mə·rē′; *Fr.* ma·rē′) Var. of MARY. [< F]
Mar·i·et·ta (mâr′ē·et′ə, mar′-) Dim. of MARIA.
Mar·i·gold (mar′ə·gōld, mâr′-) From the name of the flower.
Mar·i·lyn (mar′ə·lin, mâr′-) Var. of MARY.
Mar·i·on (mar′ē·ən, mâr′-) Var. of MARY.
Mar·jo·rie (mär′jər·ē) Var. of MARGARET. Also **Mar′jo·ry.** Dims. **Marge, Mar′gie, Marj.**
Mar·lene (mär·lēn′; *Ger.* mär·lā′nə) Var. of MAGDALENE.
Mar·sha (mär′shə) Var. of MARCIA.
Mar·tha (mär′thə) Lady. [< Aramaic] Also *Fr.* **Marthe** (mart), *Ital., Sp.* **Mar·ta** (mär′tä). Dims. **Mar′ty, Mat′tie, Mat′ty.**
Mar·y (mâr′ē) Meaning uncertain. [< Hebrew] Dims. **May, Min′nie, Mol′ly, Pol′ly.**
Ma·til·da (mə·til′də) Mighty battle maiden. [< Gmc.] Also **Ma·thil·da** (mə·til′də), *Ger.* **Ma·thil·de** (mä·til′də). Dims. **Mat′tie, Mat′ty, Pat′ty, Til′da, Til′lie, Til′ly.**
Maud (môd) Contr. of MAGDALENE. Also **Maude.**
Mau·ra (môr′ə) Irish form of MARY. Also **Maur·ya** (môr′yə).
Mau·reen (mô·rēn′) Dim. of MAURA.
Ma·vis (mā′vis) From the name of the bird, or the Irish fairy queen Maeve or Mab.
Max·ine (mak·sēn′, mak′sēn) Fem. of MAX. [< F]
May (mā) Dim. of MARY.
Meg (meg) Dim. of MARGARET.
Me·gan (mē′gən) Strange. [< Gmc.]
Mel·a·nie (mel′ə·nē) Black. [< Gk.]
Me·lin·da (mə·lin′də) Var. of BELINDA.
Me·lis·sa (mə·lis′ə) Bee. [< Gk.]
Mer·ce·des (mər·sā′dēz, -sē′-, mûr′sə·dēz; *Sp.* mer·thā′thās) Mercies. [< Sp.]
Mer·cy (mûr′sē) From the abstract noun.
Me·ta (mā′tə, mē′-) Dim. of MARGARET. [< G]
Mi·gnon (min′yon, *Fr.* mē·nyôn′) Dainty. [< F]
Mil·dred (mil′drid) Moderate power. [OE] Dims. **Mil′lie, Mil′ly.**
Mil·li·cent (mil′ə·sənt) Power to work. [< Gmc.] Also **Mil′i·cent.**
Mi·mi (mē′mē) Fr. dim. of WILHELMINA.
Mi·na (mē′nə) Dim. of WILHELMINA.
Mi·ner·va (mi·nûr′və) From the name of the Roman goddess of wisdom.
Min·na (min′ə) Dim. of WILHELMINA.
Min·nie (min′ē) Memory or love [< Gmc.]; also, dim. of MARY.
Mi·ran·da (mi·ran′də) Admirable. [< L]
Mir·i·am (mir′ē·əm) Var. of MARY. [< Hebrew]
Moi·ra (moi′rə) Var. of MAURA.
Mol·ly (mol′ē) Dim. of MARY. Also **Moll.**
Mo·na (mō′nə) Noble. [< Irish]
Mon·i·ca (mon′ə·kə) Adviser. [< L]
Mor·na (môr′nə) Beloved. [< Celtic]
Mu·ri·el (myōōr′ē·əl) Myrrh. [< Gk.]
My·ra (mī′rə) ? Var. of MOIRA.
Myr·na (mûr′nə) Meaning and origin uncertain.
Myr·tle (mûrt′l) From the plant name.

Na·dine (nā·dēn′, nə-; *Fr.* nà·dēn′) Hope. [< F < Russ.]
Nan (nan) Dim. of ANN.
Nan·cy (nan′sē) Dim. of ANN.
Nan·nette (na·net′) Dim. of ANN. [< F] Also **Na·nette′.**
Na·o·mi (nā·ō′mē, nā′ō·mē) Pleasant. [< Hebrew]
Nat·a·lie (nat′ə·lē) Christmas child. [< L] Also *Russ.* **Na·ta·sha** (nä·tä′shə).
Nell (nel) Dim. of ELEANOR, ELLEN, or HELEN. Also **Nel′lie, Nel′ly.**
Net·tie (net′ē) Dim. of ANTOINETTE, HENRIETTA, or JEANNETTE. Also **Net′ty.**
Ni·cole (ni·kōl′; *Fr.* nē·kôl′) Fem. of *Nicolas,* Fr. form of NICHOLAS.
Ni·na (nī′nə, nē′-) Dim. of ANN. [< Russ.]

Ni·ta (nē′tə; *Sp.* nē′tä) Dim. of JUANITA. [< Sp.]
No·na (nō′nə) Ninth. [< L]
No·ra (nôr′ə, nō′rə) Dim. of ELEANOR, HONORA, LEONORA. Also **No′rah.**
No·reen (nôr′ēn, nō-rēn′) Irish dim. of NORA.
Nor·ma (nôr′mə) Pattern. [< L]

Oc·ta·vi·a (ok·tā′vē-ə) Fem. of OCTAVIUS.
Ol·ga (ol′gə) Holy. [< Russ. < Scand.]
O·live (ol′iv) Var. of OLIVIA.
O·liv·i·a (ō-liv′ē-ə) She of the olive tree: prob. an epithet of the goddess Athena. [< L] Dims. **Liv′i·a, Liv′ie.**
O·lym·pi·a (ō-lim′pē-ə) She of Olympus. [< L < Gk.]
O·pal (ō′pəl) From the name of the gem.
O·phel·ia (ō-fēl′yə) Help. [< Gk.]
Ot·ti·lie (ot′ə-lē) Fem. of OTTO. [< Ger.]

Pam·e·la (pam′ə-lə) ? Invented by Sir Philip Sidney. Dim. **Pam.**
Pan·sy (pan′zē) From the name of the flower.
Pa·tience (pā′shəns) From the abstract noun.
Pa·tri·cia (pə-trish′ə) Fem. of PATRICK. Dims. **Pat, Pat′sy, Pat′ty.**
Paul·a (pô′lə) Fem. of PAUL.
Pau·lette (pô-let′) Fr. fem. dim. of PAUL.
Paul·ine (pô-lēn′) Fem. of PAUL. [< F] Also *Lat.* **Pau·li·na** (pô-lī′nə).
Pearl (pûrl) From the name of the jewel.
Peg (peg) Dim. of MARGARET. Also **Peg′gy.**
Pe·nel·o·pe (pə-nel′ə-pē) Weaver. [< Gk.] Dim. **Pen′ny.**
Per·sis (pûr′sis) She of Persia. [< Gk.]
Phi·lip·pa (fi-lip′ə, fil′ə-pə) Fem. of PHILIP.
Phoe·be (fē′bē) Bright; shining: an epithet of Artemis. [< Gk.] Also **Phe′be.**
Phyl·lis (fil′is) Green bough or leaf. [< Gk.] Also **Phil′lis.**
Pol·ly (pol′ē) Dim. of MARY.
Pop·py (pop′ē) From the name of the flower.
Por·tia (pôr′shə, pōr′-) Fem. of *Porcius*, name of a Roman clan. [< L]
Pris·cil·la (pri-sil′ə) Ancient. [< L]
Pru·dence (prōōd′ns) From the abstract noun. Dim. **Prue.**

Queen·ie (kwē′nē) Derived from QUEEN, used as dim. of REGINA.

Ra·chel (rā′chəl; *Fr.* rà·shel′) Ewe or lamb. [< Hebrew] Dims. **Rae, Ray.**
Ra·mo·na (rə-mō′nə) Fem. of *Ramón*, Sp. form of RAYMOND.
Re·ba (rē′bə) Short for REBECCA.
Re·bec·ca (ri-bek′ə) Ensnarer. [< Hebrew] Dim. **Beck′y.**
Re·gi·na (ri-jē′nə, -jī′-) Queen. [< L]
Re·née (rə-nā′, rā′nē, rē′nē) Reborn. [< F]
Rhe·a (rē′ə) From the name of the Greek goddess.
Rho·da (rō′də) Rose. [< Gk.]
Ri·ta (rē′tə) Dim. of *Margarita*, Ital. and Sp. form of MARGARET.
Ro·ber·ta (rə-bûr′tə) Fem. of ROBERT. Dims. **Bert, Bob′bie, Bob′by.**
Rob·in (rob′in) From the name of the bird, or from the masc. name.
Ro·chelle (rə-shel′) Stone or small rock. [< F]
Rom·o·la (rom′ə-lə) Fem. of *Romolo*, Ital. form of *Romulus* (founder of Rome).
Ron·ny (ron′ē) Dim. of VERONICA. Also **Ron′nie.**
Ro·sa (rō′zə) Var. of ROSE. [< L]
Ro·sa·bel (rō′zə-bel) Beautiful rose. [< L]
Ro·sa·lie (rō′zə-lē) Little rose. [< L] Also **Ro·sal·ia** (rō-zāl′yə, -zä′lē-ə).
Ros·a·lind (roz′ə-lind) Fair rose. [< Sp.] Also **Ros·a·lin·da** (roz′ə-lin′də).
Ros·a·line (roz′ə-lin, -līn, -lēn, rō′zə-) Var. of ROSALIND. Also **Ros′a·lyn** (-lin).
Ros·a·mond (roz′ə-mənd, rō′zə-) Famous protector. [< Gmc.] Also **Ros′a·mund, Ro·sa·mun·da** (rō′zə-mun′də).
Ros·anne (rōz-an′) From ROSE and ANNE. Also **Ros·an·na** (rōz-an′ə), **Rose·anne′, Rose·an′na.**
Rose (rōz) From the name of the flower. Also **Ro·sa** (rō′zə; *Fr.* rō-zà′; *Ger.* rō′zä; *Ital.* rō′zä; *Sp.* rō′sä).
Rose·mar·y (rōz′mâr′ē, -mə-rē) From the plant name. Also **Rose·ma·rie** (rōz′mə-rē).
Row·e·na (rō-ē′nə) ? From the name of an ancient Celtic goddess.
Rox·an·a (rok-san′ə) Dawn of day. [< Persian] Also **Rox·an′na,** *Fr.* **Rox·ane** (rōk-sàn′). Dim. **Rox′y.**
Ru·by (rōō′bē) From the name of the jewel.
Ruth (rōōth) Companion. [< Hebrew]

Sa·bi·na (sə-bī′nə) A Sabine woman. [< L]
Sa·die (sā′dē) Dim. of SARAH.
Sal·ly (sal′ē) Dim. of SARAH.
Sa·lo·me (sə-lō′mē) Peace. [< Hebrew]

San·dra (san′drə, sän′-) Dim. of ALEXANDRA.
Sar·ah (sâr′ə) Princess. [< Hebrew] Also **Sar·a** (sâr′ə). Dims. **Sa′die, Sal′ly.**
Sel·ma (sel′mə) Fair [< Celtic], or a fem. dim. of ANSELM.
Se·re·na (sə-rē′nə) Serene. [< L]
Shar·on (shar′ən, shâr′-) Of Sharon. [< Hebrew]
Shei·la (shē′lə) Irish form of CECILIA.
Shir·ley (shûr′lē) From an English surname; orig. a place name.
Sib·yl (sib′əl) Prophetess. [< Gk.] Also **Syb′il.**
Sid·ney (sid′nē) From an English surname. Also **Syd′ney.**
Sig·rid (sig′rid; *Ger.* zē′grit; *Norw.* sē′grē) Conquering counsel. [< Gmc.]
Sil·vi·a (sil′vē-ə) Var. of SYLVIA.
Si·mone (sē-mōn′) Fr. fem. of SIMON.
So·fi·a (sō-fē′ä) Ger., Ital., and Sw. form of SOPHIA.
Son·ia (sōn′yə) Russ. dim. of SOPHIA. Also **Son′ya.**
So·phi·a (sō-fī′ə, -fē′ə) Wise. [< Gk.] Also **So·phie** (sō′fē; *Fr.* sō-fē′). Dims. **So′phie, So′phy.**
So·phro·ni·a (sə-frō′nē-ə) Prudent. [< Gk.]
Sta·cie (stā′sē) Orig. dim. of ANASTASIA. Also **Sta′cy.**
Stel·la (stel′ə) Star. [< L]
Steph·a·nie (stef′ə-nē) Fem. of STEPHEN. Also **Steph·a·na** (stef′ə-nə), *Fr.* **Sté·pha·nie** (stā-fà-nē′).
Su·san (sōō′zən) Var. of SUSANNAH. Dims. **Sue, Su′sie, Su′zy.**
Su·san·nah (sōō-zan′ə) Lily. [< Hebrew] Also **Su·san′na, Su·zanne** (sōō-zan′; *Fr.* sü-zàn′). Dims. **Sue, Su·ky** (sōō′kē), **Su′sie, Su′zy.**
Syb·il (sib′əl) Var. of SIBYL.
Syl·vi·a (sil′vē-ə) Of the forest. [< L] Also **Sil′vi·a.**

Tab·i·tha (tab′ə-thə) Gazelle. [< Aramaic]
Te·re·sa (tə-rē′sə, -zə); *Ital.* tā-rā′zä; *Sp.* tā-rā′sä) Var. of THERESA. [< Ital. & Sp.] Dims. **Ter′ry, Tess, Tes′sie.**
Thal·ia (thāl′yə, thal′-) Flourishing; blooming. [< Gk.]
The·a (thē′ə) Goddess. [< Gk.]
Thel·ma (thel′mə) ? Var. of SELMA.
The·o·do·ra (thē′ə-dôr′ə, -dō′rə) Fem. of THEODORE. Dims. **Do′ra, The′da, The′o.**
The·o·do·sia (thē′ə-dō′shə) Gift of God. [< Gk.]
The·re·sa (tə-rē′sə, -zə) She who reaps. [< Gk.] Also *Fr.* **Thé·rèse** (tā-râz′) Dims. **Ter′ry, Tess, Tes′sie.**
Til·da (til′də) Dim. of MATILDA.
Til·ly (til′ē) Dim. of MATILDA. Also **Til′lie.**
Ti·na (tē′nə) Dim. of CHRISTINA.
Tri·na (trē′nə) Dim. of KATRINA.
Trix·ie (trik′sē) Dim. of BEATRICE or BEATRIX. Also **Trix, Trix′y.**
Tru·dy (trōō′dē) Dim. of GERTRUDE.

U·na (yōō′nə) One. [< L]
Un·dine (un-dēn′, un′dēn) She of the waves. [< L]
U·ra·ni·a (yōō-rā′nē-ə) From the name of the Greek goddess of heaven, the muse of astronomy.
Ur·su·la (ûr′syə-lə, -sə-) Little she-bear. [< L]

Va·le·ri·a (və-lir′ē-ə) Fem. of *Valerius*, name of a Roman clan. Also **Val·er·ie** or **Val·er·y** (val′ər-ē), *Fr.* **Va·lé·rie** (và-lā-rē′). Dim. **Val.**
Va·nes·sa (və-nes′ə) Butterfly. [< Gk.]
Ve·ra (vir′ə) Faith [< Slavic], or truth [< L].
Ver·na (vûr′nə) Short for *Laverna*, var. of LAVERNE.
Ve·ron·i·ca (və-ron′i-kə) True image. [< LL] Also *Fr.* **Vé·ro·nique** (vā-rō-nēk′). Dim. **Ron′nie, Ron′ny.**
Vic·to·ri·a (vik-tôr′ē-ə, -tō′rē-ə) Victory. [< L] Also *Fr.* **Vic·toire** (vēk-twär′). Dim. **Vick′y.**
Vi·o·la (vī′ō-lə, vī-ō′lə, vē-) Violet. [< L]
Vi·o·let (vī′ə-lit) From the name of the flower.
Vir·gin·ia (vər-jin′yə) Fem. of *Virginius*, name of a Roman clan. Also *Fr.* **Vir·gi·nie** (vēr-zhē-nē′). Dim. **Gin′ny.**
Vir·gil·i·a (vər-jil′ē-ə) Fem. of *Virgilius*, name of a Roman clan, or fem. of VIRGIL.
Viv·i·an (viv′ē-ən, viv′yən) Lively. [< L] Also **Viv′i·en,** *Fr.* **Vi·vienne** (vē-vyen′).

Wan·da (wän′də) Shepherdess or roamer. [< Gmc.]
Wen·dy (wen′dē) Dim. of GWENDOLYN.
Wil·hel·mi·na (wil′hel-mē′nə, wil′ə-; *Ger.* vil′hel-mē′nä) Fem. of *Wilhelm*, Ger. form of WILLIAM. Dims. **Mi′na, Min′na, Wil′la, Wil′ma.**
Wil·la (wil′ə) Dim. of WILHELMINA.
Wil·ma (wil′mə) Dim. of WILHELMINA.
Win·i·fred (win′ə-frid, -fred) White wave or stream. [< Welsh] Dim. **Win′nie.**

Yo·lan·da (yō-lan′də) Meaning uncertain. [? < OF] Also **Yo·lan′de** (-də).
Y·vonne (ī-von′, ē-) Meaning uncertain. [< F]

Ze·no·bi·a (zi-nō′bē-ə) She who was given life by Zeus. [< Gk.]
Zo·e (zō′ē) Life. [< Gk.]

پیوست ۱۲ : جدول نشان های ویژه

Signs and Symbols

ASTRONOMY

Astronomical Bodies

☉ 1. the sun 2. Sunday
☿ 1. Mercury 2. Wednesday
♀ 1. Venus 2. Friday
⊕, ♁, ⊖ the earth
☾, ☽, ● 1. the moon 2. Monday
○, ⊕ full moon
☽, ●, ☽, ☽, ☽ the moon, first quarter
☾, ●, ☾, ☾, ☾ the moon, last quarter
● new moon
♂ 1. Mars 2. Tuesday
①, ②, ③, etc. asteroids: in order of discovery, as ① Ceres, ② Pallas, etc.
♃ 1. Jupiter 2. Thursday
♄ 1. Saturn 2. Saturday
♅, ♅, ♅ Uranus
♆ Neptune
♇, P Pluto
☄ comet
✱, ✳ star; fixed star
α, β, γ, etc. stars (of a constellation): in order of brightness, the Greek letter followed by the Latin genitive of the name of the constellation, as α Centauri

Aspects and Nodes

☌ in conjunction; having the same longitude or right ascension
⚹ sextile; 60° apart in longitude or right ascension
□ quadrature; 90° apart in longitude or right ascension
△ trine; 120° apart in longitude or right ascension
☍ opposition; 180° apart in longitude or right ascension
☊ ascending node See DRAGON'S HEAD
☋ descending node See DRAGON'S TAIL
♈ vernal equinox
♎ autumnal equinox

Positions

⊖ center of sun
⊙ upper limb of sun
⊙ lower limb of sun
☾ upper limb of moon
☾ lower limb of moon
□ station mark

Notation

α right ascension
β celestial latitude
δ declination
λ celestial or geographical longitude
Δ distance
θ sidereal time
a mean distance
☊, ☊ longitude of ascending node
φ 1. angle of eccentricity 2. geographical latitude

Signs of the Zodiac

♈ Aries, the Ram ♉ Taurus, the Bull ♊, ♊ Gemini, the Twins	Spring Signs
♋, ♋ Cancer, the Crab ♌ Leo, the Lion ♍ Virgo, the Virgin	Summer Signs
♎ Libra, the Balance ♏ Scorpio, the Scorpion ♐, ♐ Sagittarius, the Archer	Autumn Signs
♑, ♑ Capricorn, the Goat ♒ Aquarius, the Water Bearer ♓, ♓ Pisces, the Fishes	Winter Signs

BIOLOGY

○, ⊙, ① annual plant
②, ⊙⊙, ♂ biennial plant
♃ perennial herb
△ evergreen plant
⊙ monocarpic plant
ʒ shrub
5 treelike shrub
5 tree
⌒ climbing plant
lw plant useful to wildlife
♂, ♂ 1. male organism or cell 2. staminate plant or flower
♀ 1. female organism or cell 2. pistillate plant or flower
☿ perfect or hermaphroditic plant or flower
○ individual organism, especially female
□ individual organism, especially male
♂ ♀ unisexual; having male and female flowers separate
♂—♀ Monoecious; having male and female flowers on the same plant
♂ : ♀ dioecious; having male and female flowers on different plants
♀ ♂ ♀ polygamous; having hermaphroditic and unisexual flowers on the same or different plants
∞ indefinite number, as of stamens when there are more than twenty
0 lacking or absent, as a part
) turning or winding to the left
(turning or winding to the right
× crossed with: indicates a hybrid
P parental (generation)
F filial (generation); offspring
F_1, F_2, F_3, *etc.* offspring of the first, second, third, etc. filial generation
+ 1. possessing a (specified) characteristic 2. indicates spores whose nuclei are presumably male
− 1. lacking a (specified) characteristic 2. indicates spores whose nuclei are presumably female
✳ northern hemisphere
✳ southern hemisphere
|✳ Old World
✳| New World

BOOKS

f°	folio	8vo, 8°	octavo	18mo, 18°	octodecimo
4mo, 4°	quarto	12mo, 12°	duodecimo	32mo, 32°	thirty-twomo

CHEMISTRY

Elements

NAME	SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER	NAME	SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER	NAME	SYMBOL	ATOMIC NUMBER
Actinum	Ac	89	Gold (*aurum*)	Au	79	Potassium (*kalium*)	K	19
Aluminum	Al	13	Hafnium	Hf	72	Praseodymium	Pr	59
Americum	Am	95	Helium	He	2	Promethium	Pm	61
Antimony			Holmium	Ho	67	Protactinium	Pa	91
(*stibium*)	Sb	51	Hydrogen	H	1	Radium	Ra	88
Argon	Ar	18	Indium	In	49	Radon	Rn	86
Arsenic	As	33	Iodine	I	53	Rhenium	Re	75
Astatine	At	85	Iridium	Ir	77	Rhodium	Rh	45
Barium	Ba	56	Iron (*ferrum*)	Fe	26	Rubidium	Rb	37
Berkelium	Bk	97	Krypton	Kr	36	Ruthenium	Ru	44
Beryllium	Be	4	Lanthanum	La	57	Samarium	Sm	62
Bismuth	Bi	83	Lawrencium	Lw	103	Scandium	Sc	21
Boron	B	5	Lead (*plumbum*)	Pb	82	Selenium	Se	34
Bromine	Br	35	Lithium	Li	3	Silicon	Si	14
Cadmium	Cd	48	Lutetium	Lu	71	Silver (*argentum*)	Ag	47
Calcium	Ca	20	Magnesium	Mg	12	Sodium (*natrium*)	Na	11
Californium	Cf	98	Manganese	Mn	25	Strontium	Sr	38
Carbon	C	6	Mendelevium	Md	101	Sulfur	S	16
Cerium	Ce	58	Mercury			Tantalum	Ta	73
Cesium	Cs	55	(*hydrargyrum*)	Hg	80	Technetium	Tc	43
Chlorine	Cl	17	Molybdenum	Mo	42	Tellurium	Te	52
Chromium	Cr	24	Neodymium	Nd	60	Terbium	Tb	65
Cobalt	Co	27	Neon	Ne	10	Thallium	Tl	81
Copper (*cuprum*)	Cu	29	Neptunium	Np	93	Thorium	Th	90
Curium	Cm	96	Nickel	Ni	28	Thulium	Tm	69
Dysprosium	Dy	66	Niobium	Nb	41	Tin (*stannum*)	Sn	50
Einsteinium	Es	99	Nitrogen	N	7	Titanium	Ti	22
Erbium	Er	68	Nobelium	No	102	Tungsten	W	74
Europium	Eu	63	Osmium	Os	76	Uranium	U	92
Fermium	Fm	100	Oxygen	O	8	Vanadium	V	23
Fluorine	F	9	Palladium	Pd	46	Xenon	Xe	54
Francium	Fr	87	Phosphorus	P	15	Ytterbium	Yb	70
Gadolinium	Gd	64	Platinum	Pt	78	Yttrium	Y	39
Gallium	Ga	31	Plutonium	Pu	94	Zinc	Zn	30
Germanium	Ge	32	Polonium	Po	84	Zirconium	Zr	40

Compounds

Compounds are represented by the symbols for their constituent elements, each element followed by a subscript numeral if the number of atoms of it appearing in the compound is greater than one, as NaCl, H_2O, H_2SO_4, etc. If a radical appears more than once in a compound, the radical is enclosed in parentheses followed by a subscript numeral, as $Ca(OCl)_2$, $Al_2(SO_4)_3$, etc. Molecules consisting entirely of one element are represented by the symbol for the element followed by a subscript numeral indicating the number of atoms in the molecule, as H_2, O_2, O_3, etc. In addition: · denotes water of crystallization or hydration, as $CaSO_4 \cdot 5H_2O$.

α, β, γ, etc., *or* 1, 2, 3, etc. (in names of compounds), indicate different positions of substituted atoms or radicals.

+ denotes dextrorotation, as + 120°.

− denotes levorotation, as −113°.

[] include parentheses if one radical contains another, as $Fe_3[Fe(CN)_6]_2$.

In structural formulas:

−, =, ≡, etc., *or* ., :, ⁝, etc., denotes a single, double, or triple bond, etc.

R— denotes any alkyl radical.

⬡ *or* ⬢ denotes a benzene ring.

Ions

Ions are represented by the symbols for their respective elements or by the symbols for the elements composing them, followed by a superscript symbol indicating the electric charge, as H^+, Cl^-, SO_4^{--}, etc.

Thus:

$^-$, $^{--}$, $^{---}$, etc., *or* $^{-1}$, $^{-2}$, $^{-3}$, etc., denote a single, double, triple, etc., negative charge.

$^+$, $^{++}$, $^{+++}$, etc., *or* $^{+1}$, $^{+2}$, $^{+3}$, etc., denote a single, double, triple, etc., positive charge.

$'$, $''$, $'''$ etc., denote single, double, triple, etc., valence or charge (especially negative), as S''.

Chemical Reactions

Chemical reactions are written in a form resembling equations, with reactants on the left and products to the right. If more than one equivalent of a compound appears, it is preceded by a coefficient. Conditions of temperature, pressure, catalysis, etc., are indicated above the arrow that shows direction. The following symbols are used:

→ *or* ← denotes "yields"; also indicates the direction of the reaction.

⇌ indicates a reversible reaction.

+ denotes "added to; together with."

↓ (written after a compound) denotes appearance as a precipitate.

↑ (written after a compound) denotes appearance as a gas.

△ denotes the presence of heat.

= *or* ≙ denotes equivalence of amounts in a quantitative equation.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

@ 1. at: peaches @ $.39 per pound
2. to: nails per pound $.50 @ $.60
$, $ dollar(s); peso(s); escudo(s): $100
¢ cent(s): 37¢

₱ peso(s) (Philippines)
/ shilling(s) (British): 3/
£ pound(s): £25
d penny, pence (British): 4d
¥, Y yen

₨, R rupee(s)
₡ colon(es)
Rs rupees
₱ per: 50¢ ₱ dozen
number: # 60 thread

MATHEMATICS

+ plus; positive; sign of addition
− minus; negative; sign of subtraction
± plus or minus
∓ minus or plus
×, · multiplied by
÷, : divided by
=, :: equals
≅ approximately equal; congruent
> greater than
≫ much greater than
< less than
≪ much less than
/ is not; does not: drawn through another symbol, as $a \neq b$, a is not equal to b
≧ greater than or equal to
≦ less than or equal to
∼ similar to; equivalent
∴ therefore
∵ since; because
≡ identical; identically equal to
∝ directly proportional to; varies directly as
∞ infinity
i square root of minus one
a_1, a_2, etc. particular values of a (a variable)
a^n a to the n power
$\frac{a}{b}$ a divided by b
$\sqrt{a}$ square root of a.
$\sqrt[n]{a}$, $a^{\frac{1}{n}}$ nth root of a
a^{-n} reciprocal of a^n
$|a|$ absolute value of a

$[a]$ the integral part of a
e, ϵ base of natural logarithms; 2.718...
ln, $\log_e$ logarithm to the base e; natural logarithm.
Σ summation of
$\sum_1^n$ summation of n terms, one for each positive integer from 1 to n
Π product of
$\prod_1^n$ product of n terms, one for each positive integer from 1 to n
$\int$ integral of
$\int_b^a$ definite integral between limits a and b
$\int_c$, $\oint$, line integral
lim limit
$\doteq$, → approaches as a limit
$f(x)$, $F(x)$, $\phi(x)$, $g(x)$ function of x
Δ increment of, as Δy
d differential, as dx
$\frac{dy}{dx}$, $f'(x)$, y', $D_x y$ derivative of $f(x)$ with respect to x
$\frac{d^n y}{dx^n}$, $f^{[n]}(x)$, $y^{[n]}$, $Dx^{[n]}$ y nth derivative of $f(x)$ with respect to x
$\frac{\partial(x, y)}{\partial x}$ partial derivative of $f(x, y)$ with respect to x
δ variation, as δy
π pi; the ratio of the circumference and a diameter of the same circle; 3.14159...
$n!$, $\lfloor n$ factorial; factorial n
(), [], {} indicate that the enclosed symbols are to be treated together
‾ indicates that the symbols below it are to be treated as a single number, as $\overline{PQ}^2$. See VINCULUM.
∠ angle
∥ parallel to
⊥ perpendicular to; perpendicular
△ triangle
∟ right angle
′ minutes of arc; prime
″ seconds of arc; double prime
X, Y sets
∈ is a member of: $x \in X$
⊂, ⊆ is contained in: $Y \subset X$
∪, + union of: $X \cup Y$
∩, · ∩ intersection of: $X \cap Y$
∪ X_i, ΣX_i union of all the sets X_i
∩ X_i, ΠX_i intersection of all the sets X_i
∅, 0, Λ empty set; null set
p, q, P(x) proposition; sentence
¬, ∼, non, N, / not: $\sim p$, $\neq$
∨, +, A disjunction; or: $p + q$; Apq
∧, ·, &, K conjunction; and: p & q; Kpq
→, ⊃, ⇒ implies: $p \to q$
↔, ≡, ⟺, iff, E equivalence; is equivalent to; if: $p \leftrightarrow q$; p iff q; Epq
∀, ∀, Σ universal quantifier; for all; for every
∃, ∃, Π existential quantifier; there is, there exists
⊢ Assertion: 1. Follows from: $p \vdash q$. 2. Follows from an axiom: $\vdash p$.

MEDICINE AND PHARMACY

℞ recipe; take
⊶ mix
♏ or ♍ minim or drop
℈ scruple

ʒ dracham or dram
℥ ounce
○ pint
℔ pound

* birth
† death
○ undetermined sex
⚕ caduceus

MISCELLANEOUS

&, & and see AMPERSAND.
&c et cetera
7ber, 8ber, etc. September, October, etc.
† died
% percent

× by: used in expressing dimensions, as a sheet of paper 8½″ × 11″
© copyright; copyrighted
® registered
¶ paragraph mark

☞ hand
§ section mark
☠ deadly; poisonous
☘ source of nuclear radiation; radiation hazard.
☢ fallout shelter

MUSIC

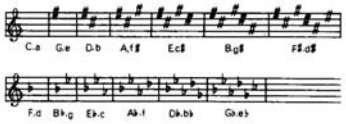
I. Pitch

Music is generally written on staves—groups of five horizontal lines. The nine positions defined by the lines and included spaces correspond in order with the tones played by the white keys of the piano. The range of a staff may be extended up or down by the use of short lines called ledger lines.

The exact manner of correspondence between the tones and the staff positions is fixed by a clef, a symbol that assigns a particular tone to a particular position. The clefs 𝄡 𝄢, 𝄞 and 𝄢 locate the tones C (261.6 cps), G (392 cps), and F (174.6 cps), respectively. The clefs are given names when assigned to various positions, as follows: is the alto clef, is the tenor clef, is the bass clef, and is the treble clef. (The note heads indicate C 261.6 cps.)

The characters ♯ "sharp" or ♭ "flat" may be written before a note to raise or lower its pitch by a semitone, respectively. The character ♮ "natural" cancels any sharp or flat previously in effect. Similarly 𝄪 "double sharp" or 𝄫 "double flat" may be used to raise or lower any already sharp or flat note by yet another semitone.

Should one or more sharps or flats persist throughout a composition or a section thereof, they are written at the left of each staff following the clef and are called the key signature. Unlike accidentals, i.e. sharps and flats not in the key signature, each sharp or flat in the key signature affects all of the notes of that name written on that staff. Because of the nature of the scales used in Western music, key signatures have certain fixed configurations and have become for the most part associated with certain keys. The following are the most commonly used key signatures:

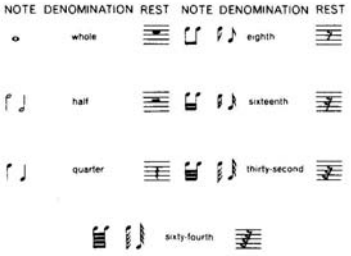


(The capital letters indicate major keys, the lowercase letters minor keys.)

II. Rhythm and Meter

The shapes of the various notes indicate their relative duration. As should be clear from the table, each type of note is half as long as the next longer note. A rest is a character that indicates a silence as long as a particular note with which it is associated. A dot written after a note or rest increases its length by half, that is ♩. equals ♩♪, etc.

When it is desired to divide a note by something other than two, brackets and numerals are used, that is and divide a quarter note into three and five equal parts, respectively.

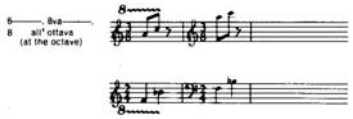


Meter, the grouping of notes into regularly recurring groups, is indicated by two numerals written one above the other on the staff. The lower numeral refers to a kind of note, (2 for a half note, 4 for a quarter note, etc.) while the upper numeral tells how many of these are in each group. The sign c indicates 4/4 meter and ¢ indicates 2/2 or *alla breve* meter. Generally each group is set off by two vertical lines or bars drawn across the staff. A double bar indicates the end of the composition or a section thereof.

The tempo or speed at which a composition is to be played is indicated by a descriptive word, often but not always in Italian, as *allegro* or *andante*. Often one finds in addition an indication of how many notes of a specified type should occur in one minute, as ♩ = 72.

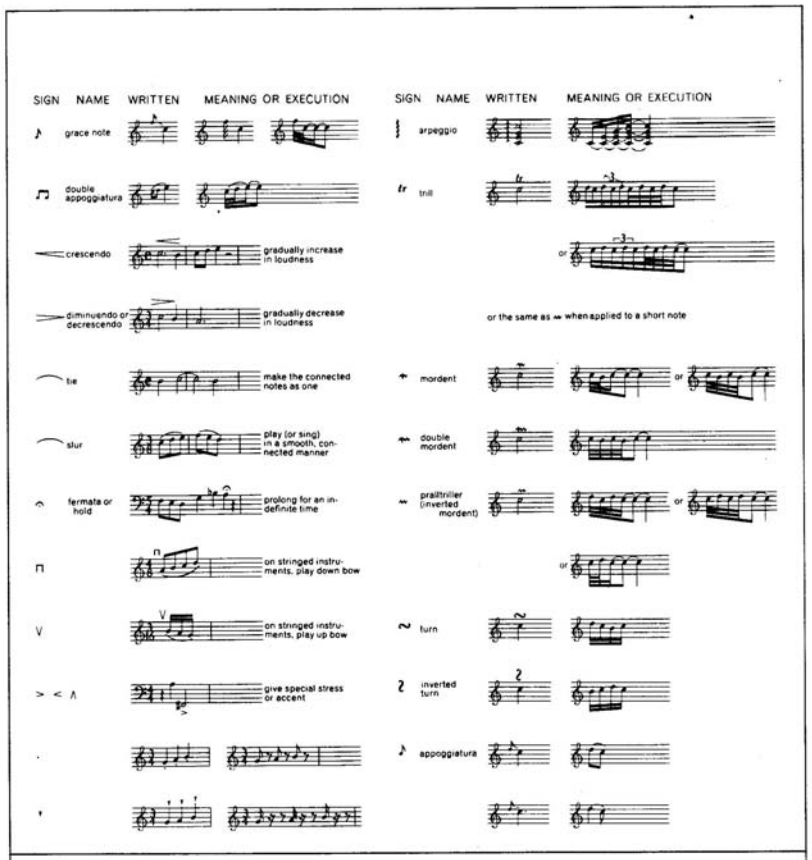
III.

Other signs and abbreviations are used to indicate ornaments or give instructions to the performer. The following is a table of such signs and abbreviations with their meanings or examples of their execution.



Abbreviations

ff	fortissimo	very loud
f	forte	loud
mf	mezzo forte	moderately loud
mp	mezzo piano	moderately soft
p	piano	soft
pp	pianissimo	very soft

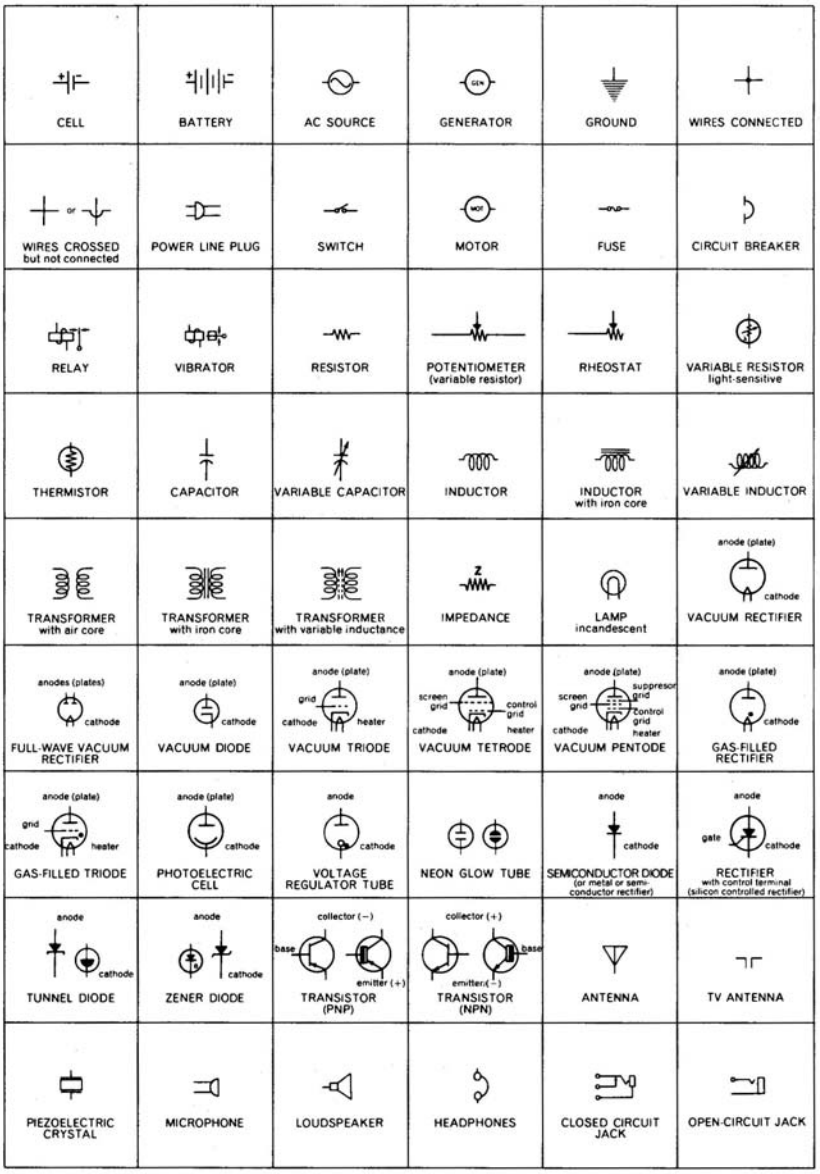


PHYSICS

α alpha particle
β beta particle
c velocity of light
g acceleration due to gravity
h Planck's constant
λ wavelength
ν frequency
j square root of minus one
$\sim$ cycles (of alternating current or voltage)

RELIGION

† cross: symbol of Christianity
✠, + 1. a sign of the cross used by bishops before their names 2. in some service books, an indication that the sign of the cross is to be made
* in some service books, a mark used to divide psalm verses into two parts
℟ response
℣, V', V, versicle
☧, ☧, ☧ a monogram for Christ [Gk. Χρ(ιστός)]
✡ mogen David: a symbol of Judaism
☥ menorah: a symbol of Judaism


CELL
BATTERY
AC SOURCE
GENERATOR
GROUND
WIRES CONNECTED
WIRES CROSSED but not connected
POWER LINE PLUG
SWITCH
MOTOR
FUSE
CIRCUIT BREAKER
RELAY
VIBRATOR
RESISTOR
POTENTIOMETER (variable resistor)
RHEOSTAT
VARIABLE RESISTOR light-sensitive
THERMISTOR
CAPACITOR
VARIABLE CAPACITOR
INDUCTOR
INDUCTOR with iron core
VARIABLE INDUCTOR
TRANSFORMER with air core
TRANSFORMER with iron core
TRANSFORMER with variable inductance
IMPEDANCE
LAMP incandescent
anode (plate)
cathode
VACUUM RECTIFIER
anodes (plates)
cathode
FULL-WAVE VACUUM RECTIFIER
anode (plate)
cathode
VACUUM DIODE
anode (plate)
grid
cathode
heater
VACUUM TRIODE
anode (plate)
screen grid
control grid
cathode
heater
VACUUM TETRODE
anode (plate)
screen grid
suppressor grid
control grid
cathode
heater
VACUUM PENTODE
anode (plate)
cathode
GAS-FILLED RECTIFIER
anode (plate)
grid
cathode
heater
GAS-FILLED TRIODE
anode (plate)
cathode
PHOTOELECTRIC CELL
anode
cathode
VOLTAGE REGULATOR TUBE
NEON GLOW TUBE
anode
cathode
SEMICONDUCTOR DIODE (or metal or semi-conductor rectifier)
anode
gate
cathode
RECTIFIER with control terminal (silicon controlled rectifier)
anode
cathode
TUNNEL DIODE
anode
cathode
ZENER DIODE
collector (−)
base
emitter (+)
TRANSISTOR (PNP)
collector (+)
base
emitter (−)
TRANSISTOR (NPN)
ANTENNA
TV ANTENNA
PIEZOELECTRIC CRYSTAL
MICROPHONE
LOUDSPEAKER
HEADPHONES
CLOSED CIRCUIT JACK
OPEN-CIRCUIT JACK

پیوست ۱۳ : القاب ، عناوین و درجه ها

Titles and manner of address

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopediaA **style of office**, or **honorific**, is a legal, official, or recognized title.[1][2] A style, by tradition or law, precedes a reference to a person who holds a post or political office, and is sometimes used to refer to the office itself. Anhonorific can also be awarded to an individual in a personal capacity. Such styles are particularly associated with monarchies, where they may be used by a wife of an office holder or of a prince of the blood, for the duration of their marriage. They are also almost universally used for presidents in republics and in many countries for members of legislative bodies, higher-ranking judges and senior constitutional office holders. Leading religious figuresalso have styles.

Academia

Traditional forms of address at German-speaking universities:

- His/Her Magnificence – rector (president) of a university
- His/Her Notability (Seine Spektabilität; Professors have the privilege to use the Latin Spectabilis) – dean of a faculty

Traditional forms of address at Dutch-speaking universities:

- His/Her Great Honour (Edelgrootachtbare heer/vrouwe) – rector magnificus (president) of a university
- Highly Learned Sir/Madam (Hooggeleerde heer/vrouwe) – professor or dean of a faculty
- Well (Noble) Very Learned Sir/Madam (Weledelzeergeleerde heer/vrouwe) – a doctor
- Well (Noble) Learned Sir/Madam (De weledelgeleerde heer/vrouwe) – a doctorandus
- Well (Noble) Strictly Sir/Madam (De weledelgestrenge heer/vrouwe) – a master in laws (meester in de rechten) or a university engineer (ingenieur)

Traditional forms of address at Italian-speaking universities:

- Magnificent Rector (magnifico rettore) – rector (president, chancellor) of a university
- Amplified Headmaster (amplissimo preside) - dean of a faculty (now uncommon)
- Illustrious/Enlightened Professor (chiarissimo professore)– a full professor

Government
Diplomats

- His Most Reverend Excellency (abbreviation Most Rev. Ex., oral address *Your Excellency*) – The Apostolic Nuncio, because his rank is equal to an extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador and he is simultaneously a higher prelate in a British form of address.
- His/Her Excellency (abbreviation *HE*, oral address *Your Excellency*) – most Ambassadors, High Commissioners and Permanent Representatives to International Organizations; sometimes also the Presidents of the Republics, Governors of provinces and the Prime Minister.
- The Honorable (oral address *Mr./Madam Ambassador*) – U.S. Ambassadors by Americans. Typically U.S. Ambassadors are addressed as "Your Excellency" by non-US citizens outside the United States.

Judiciaries

- His/Her Honour Judge X (abbreviation *HHJ X*, oral address *Your Honour*) – Circuit judges in England and Wales
- The Honourable Mr./Ms. Justice X (abbreviation *X J*, referential *His Lordship/Her Ladyship*; oral address *My Lord/Lady* or *Your Lordship/Your Ladyship*) – Judges of the High Court of Justice of England and Wales
- The Right Honourable Lord/Lady Justice X (abbreviated to *X LJ*) – Judge of the Court of Appeal of England and Wales
- (The) Lord/Lady/The Baroness[3] X (abbreviated to *Lord/Baroness X*, referred to as *His Lordship/Her Ladyship*, addressed orally as *My Lord/My Lady*) – Judges in the High Court of Justiciary and the Court of Session in Scotland, and the Supreme Court of the United Kingdom
- The Honorable (abbreviation *The Hon. (Full Name)*, oral address *Your Honor*) – Judges and Justices in the United States
- Oral address *Your Excellency* – Judges of the International Court of Justice
- Oral address *Your Worship* – Justices of the Peace (Magistrates) in the United Kingdom, usually by solicitors
- Oral address *Your Worship* – (all courts) in Australia (obsolete)
- Oral address *Your Honour* – (all courts) in Australia[4]

Monarchies

- His/Her Imperial Majesty, (abbreviation *HIM*, oral address *Your Imperial Majesty*) – Emperors and Empresses. For example, HIM The Shah of Iran, or HIM The Emperor of Japan.
- His/Her Imperial and Royal Majesty (abbreviation *HI&RM*, oral address *Your Imperial and Royal Majesty*) – Emperors and Empresses who were simultaneously Kings and Queens, such as the German Emperor and Emperor of Austria.
- His/Her Apostolic Majesty (abbreviation *HAM*, oral address *Your Apostolic Majesty*) – the King of Hungary, usually styled Imperial Majesty or Imperial and Royal Majesty as Emperor of Austria and King of Hungary, also sometimes Imperial and Royal Apostolic Majesty.
- His/Her Britannic Majesty – the British monarch (not usual); used as a formal and official term in diplomacy, the law of nations, and international relations. Used in British Passports.
- His/Her Catholic Majesty (abbreviation *HCM*, oral address *Your Catholic Majesty*) – the King of Spain (not usual).
- His/Her Most Christian Majesty – the King of France.
- His/Her Most Faithful Majesty (abbreviation *HFM*, oral address *Your Most Faithful Majesty*) – the King of Portugal.
- His/Her Majesty (abbreviation *HM*, oral address *Your Majesty*) – Kings, Queens and Sultans. For example, HM Queen Elizabeth II or HM King Willem-Alexander of The Netherlands.
- His/Her Imperial Highness (abbreviation *HIH*, oral address *Your Imperial Highness*) – other members of an Imperial House.
- His/Her Imperial and Royal Highness (abbreviation *HI&RH*, oral address *Your Imperial and Royal Highness*) – Archdukes of the House of Habsburg, the German Crown Prince, German Crown Princess and members of the Brazilian Imperial Family; also women with one style by birth and the other by marriage.
- His/Her Royal Highness (abbreviation *HRH*, oral address *Your Royal Highness*) – other members of a Royal House not including the Head of the House normally the Monarch themselves, reigning Grand Duke, members of some grand Ducal Houses, some Princes consort. For example, sons and daughters of a British Sovereign e.g. HRH The Prince of Wales, HRH The Princess Royal, HRH The Duke of York and HRH The Earl of Wessex. And the current Prince Consort in all but name, HRH Prince Philip, The Duke of Edinburgh; consort to HM The Queen.

- His/Her Grand Ducal Highness (abbreviation *HGDH*, oral address *Your Grand Ducal Highness*) – junior members of some grand Ducal Houses.
- His/Her Highness (abbreviation *HH*, oral address, *Your Highness*) – reigning Dukes and members of reigning Ducal Houses, members of some grand Ducal Houses, junior members of some Royal Houses, Emirs and Sheikhs, also Princes/Princesses of nobility in several European countries, not belonging to a Royal House. For example, HH The Emir of Kuwait.
- His/Her Ducal Serene Highness (abbreviation *HDSH*, oral address, *Your Ducal Serene Highness* – members of some Ducal houses. For example, the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.
- His/Her Serene Highness (abbreviation *HSH*, oral address *Your Serene Highness*) – sovereign or mediatized *Fürst* ("Prince") and his family – this is a mistranslation from German Durchlaucht, the correct form should be His/Her Serenity. For example, Grace Kelly on her marriage to the Sovereign Prince of Monaco became HSH The Princess Grace of Monaco or *The Princess of Monaco*. Some princely families in Imperial Russia also enjoyed this style.
- His/Her Illustrious Highness (abbreviation *HIllH*, oral address *Your Illustrious Highness*) – sovereign or mediatized Count and his family, also a Count of Imperial Russia – this is a mistranslation too, from German Erlaucht; it should be correctly His/Her Illustriousness.
- The Highborn – counts, barons in several European countries, and also marquesses and viscounts in the Netherlands and Flanders
- His/Her Grace – peers of the Polish–Lithuanian Commonwealth. And Dukes/Duchesses of the United Kingdom.
- The High Well-born – knights and untitled noble persons in several European countries, and also barons in the Netherlands and Flanders
- His/Her Excellency (abbreviation *HE*, oral address *Your Excellency*) – Governors-General and British Colonial Governors, state officials and generals of Imperial Russia.
- His/Her High Excellency – top state officials and generals in Imperial Russia, and also enfeoffed counts in Denmark

The English style Serene Highness and even more Illustrious Highness goes back to an incorrect translation. These styles originally did not exist in English-speaking countries.

- His/Her Serene Highness – German: Seine/Ihre Durchlaucht; Italian: Sua Altezza Serenissima; Russian: Ваша светлость.
- His/Her Illustrious Highness – German: Seine/Ihre Erlaucht; Italian: Sua Altezza Illustrissima; Spanish: Su Ilustrísima; Russian: Ваше сиятельство.

Republics

- His/Her Excellency (abbreviation *HE*, oral address *Your Excellency*) – Presidents of Republics
- The President of the United States is directly addressed as "Mr. President" and introduced as "The President of the United States".
- The custom in France is to call office holders acting within their official capacity "M." (*Monsieur*) or "Mme" (*Madame*) followed by the name of their offices.[citation needed] Thus, the President of the Republic is called *"M. le Président"* or *"M. le Président de la République"* if a male, "Madame..." if a female; this may occasionally lead to confusion in situations when there are presidents of various bodies.[clarification needed] Styles such as "excellency" or similar are not used, except for talking about foreign dignitaries. In some countries, "Citizen" may be used instead of Mister or Miss.
- In Italy, members of the lower house (Chamber of Deputies) of the parliament are styled *Deputy*, it. *Deputato*. The correct form to address a member of the upper house (Senate) is *Senator*, it. *Senatore*.
- Incumbent president of Finland is addressed "Herra/Rouva Tasavallan Presidentti" (Mr/Ms. President of Republic), while the former president is addressed as "Herra/Rouva Presidentti"

Religious[

- His Holiness (abbreviation HH), oral address *Your Holiness*, or Holy Father – the Pope and the Pope Emeritus.
- His All Holiness (abbreviation *HAH*), oral address *Your All Holiness* – the Ecumenical Patriarch of Constantinople.
- His Holiness (abbreviation *HH*), oral address *Your Holiness* – the Patriarch of Moscow and All Russia, Patriarch of Peć and the Serbs, Catholicos of All Armenians, Catholicos-Patriarch of All Georgia, Catholicos of the Holy See of Cilicia of the Armenian Apostolic Church, Malankara Orthodox Catholicos and some other patriarchs of the Christian Church.
- His Holiness (abbreviation *HH*), oral address *Your Holiness* – the Dalai Lama, the Panchen Lama, the Karmapa, the Sakya

Trizin, and other holders of certain other Tibetan Buddhist lineages.

- His Highness the Aga Khan (abbreviation *HH the Aga Khan.*), oral address *Your Highness* and then *Sir* – The Imam (spiritual leader) of the Shia Ismaili Muslims.
- His Beatitude *or* The Most Blessed, oral address *Your Beatitude* – Eastern Orthodox, Oriental Orthodox and Roman Catholic patriarchs, Macedonian Orthodox Church and the Ukrainian Greek Catholic Major Archbishop of Kyiv-Halych. If they have been elevated to the cardinalate by the Pope, they use the traditional "His Eminence" like other cardinals (more properly and formally, "His Beatitude and Eminence").
- His Eminence (abbreviation "HE"), oral address *Your Eminence* or *Most Reverend Eminence* – Roman Catholic cardinals
- His Eminence (abbreviation "HE") *or* The Most Reverend (abbreviation *The Most Rev.*), oral address *Your Eminence* – Eastern Orthodox metropolitans and archbishops who are not the First Hierarch of an autocephalouschurch;
- His Eminence (abbreviation "HE") - Certain high lamas or rinpoches in Tibetan Buddhism as well as presiding head bishops or priests of Japanese Buddhist schools.
- His Eminence (abbreviation "HE") - The Sultan of Sokoto, spiritual leader of Nigeria's Muslims, as well as those of his fellow Fula high chiefs that choose not to style themselves as HRHs.
- His Excellency *or* The Most Reverend (abbreviation *The Most Rev.*), oral address *Your Excellency* – Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops in the U.S.A.; or,
- His Grace *or* The Most Reverend (abbreviation *The Most Rev.*), oral address *Your Grace* – Roman Catholic archbishops in Commonwealth countries; and Roman Catholic bishops in Ireland, Marthoma Metropolitans
- His Grace *or* The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt. Rev.*), oral address *Your Grace* – Eastern Orthodox bishops.
- Kabiyesi (variously translated as His or Her Royal Majesty, His or Her Royal Highness or His or Her Highness, lit. *The One whose words are beyond question* - The Obas of Yorubaland, other aboriginal Yoruba high chiefs of royal background, and their counterparts in the tribe's diaspora communities.

- His Lordship *or* The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt Rev.*), oral address *My Lord* – Anglican and Roman Catholic bishops in Commonwealth countries.
- The Most Reverend and Right Honourable (abbreviation *The Most Rev. and Rt Hon.*), oral address *Your Grace* – Church of England (Anglican) archbishops who are Privy Councillors, usually the Archbishops of Canterburyand York
- The Most Reverend (abbreviation *The Most Rev.*), oral address *Your Grace* – Anglican archbishops, primates, metropolitans and presiding bishops. Also moderators.
- The Most Reverend (abbreviation *The Most Rev.*), oral address *My Lord* – Church of Ireland (Anglican) Bishop of Meath and Kildare (due to being, historically, the most senior bishop in Ireland)
- The Most Reverend (abbreviation *The Most Rev.*), oral address *Presiding Bishop* – the Presiding Bishop of the Methodist Church Ghana
- The Most Reverend (abbreviation *The Most Rev.*), oral address *Bishop* – the Presiding Bishop of the Episcopal Church (United States)[6]
- The Right Reverend and Right Honourable Monsignor (abbreviation *The Rt Rev. and Rt Hon. Mgr*), oral address *Monsignor*, or according to personal preference – Prelate of Honour who is also a Privy Counsellor (The Right Reverend and Right Honourable Monsignor Graham Leonard KCVO).
- The Right Reverend and Right Honourable (abbreviation *The Rt Rev. and Rt Hon.*), oral address *My Lord* or *Bishop* – Church of England (Anglican) bishops who are members of the Privy Council, usually the Bishop of London.
- The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt Rev.*), oral address *My Lord* or *Bishop* – other Church of England bishops
- The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt Rev.*), oral address *Bishop* – bishops Episcopal Church (United States)[7]
- The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt Rev.*) – Moderator of the United Church of Canada
- The Right Reverend Father (abbreviation *The Rt. Rev. Fr.*), oral address *Father* – Eastern Orthodox archimandrites.
- The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt. Rev.*), oral address *Father* or *Father Abbot* – Roman Catholic abbots.

- The Right Reverend (abbreviation *The Rt Rev.*), oral address *Bishop* – diocesan bishop of the Methodist Church Ghana
- Bishop, oral address *Bishop* – an area bishop in The United Methodist Church. The Right Reverend has never been pervasive in The United Methodist Church.
- The Very Reverend (abbreviation *The Very Rev.*), oral address *Father* – Catholic vicars general, judicial vicars, judges, rectors of seminaries, vicars forane, episcopal vicars, general superiors of religious orders of priests, provincial superiors, priors of monasteries or friaries
- The Very Reverend Father (abbreviation *The Very Rev. Fr.*), oral address *Father* – Eastern Orthodox archpriests
- The Very Reverend (abbreviation *The Very Rev.*), oral address *Mr Dean* or *Mr Provost*, as appropriate, or *Very Reverend Sir* – Anglican Deans and Provosts of Cathedrals, the Deans of Westminster Abbey and St George's Chapel, Windsor, and, for historical reasons, a few parish priests, such as the Dean of Bocking. Sometimes an Anglican Cathedral Dean has previously been a bishop, in which case he is styled as a bishop, except that on formal occasions he may be addressed, *Mr Dean*.
- The Very Reverend (abbreviation *The Very Rev.*), oral address *Very Reverend Sir* or *Mr Dean* – Deans of some Anglican Seminaries, especially those in the USA
- The Very Reverend (abbreviation *The Very Rev.*), oral address Osofo Panin – Superintendent Minister in the Methodist Church Ghana
- The Very Reverend (abbreviation *The Very Rev.*), oral address *Reverend* – former Moderators of the United Church of Canada
- The Reverend Monsignor (abbreviation *The Rev. Msgr.*), oral address *Monsignor* – Catholic Church protonotaries apostolic, honorary prelates, chaplains of his holiness
- The Venerable, oral address *Venerable Sir* or *Mr. Archdeacon* – Anglican Archdeacons
- Venerable (abbreviation "Ven."), oral address "Venerable" or "Venerable <name or title>" – fully ordained Buddhist monks and nuns, the title of *Venerable Master* or *Most Venerable* is sometimes appended for senior monks and nuns or monks/nuns acting in their capacity as an abbot/abbess of a monastery

- The Reverend and Right Honourable (abbreviation *The Revd and Rt Hon.*) – Protestant ordained ministers who are members of the Privy Council (Dr Ian Paisley)
- The Reverend the Honourable (abbreviation *The Rev. the Hon.*), oral address according to ecclesiastical or other status – ordained son of an earl, viscount, or baron, or ordained daughter of a viscount or baron (unless also a privy counsellor or peer)
- The Very Reverend (abbreviation "The Very Rev."), oral address: "Overseer" – in the Anglican-Apostolic Communion (Pentecostal)tradition, the Overseer is the lowest level of Prelate (only Non-Consecrated Bishop Prelate), with oversight to a specific work or department, directly responsible to the Primate/Presiding Bishop or a Bishop (Ordinary/Diocesan).
- The Reverend (abbreviation *The Rev.* or *The Revd*) – Protestant ordained ministers (common variants include *Pastor*, *Parson*, *Vicar*, or simply *Reverend" (Rev.), as used in American English; see: The Reverend)); some Jewish cantors also use this style, almost all Buddhist ministers in Japan use this style*
- The Reverend Canon (abbreviation *The Rev. Canon*), oral address *Canon* – Catholic and Anglican Canons
- The Reverend Doctor (abbreviation *The Rev. Dr.*), oral address *Father* or *Doctor* – priests and other ordained clergy with a Doctorate
- The Reverend Father (abbreviation *The Rev. Fr.*), oral address *Father* – Catholic (and many Anglican) priests
- The Reverend Mother (abbreviation *The Rev. Mo.*), oral address *Mother* – Abbesses (also, some female Anglican priests)
- The Reverend Deacon (abbreviation *Rev. Deacon*), oral address *Deacon* Catholic permanent Deacons.
- The Reverend Mister (abbreviation *The Rev. Mr.*), oral address *Deacon* – Catholic transitional deacons, i.e. those preparing for priesthood. Transitional Deacons belonging to religious orders (monastic and non-monastic) are titled Reverend Brother, (similar situations and modifications apply to Anglican deacons as in *The Rev. Fr.*, above)
- Mother, oral address *Mother* – heads of some female Catholic religious convents and other communities who are not abbesses
- Mister (abbreviation *Mr.*), oral address *Mister* – Catholic Sulpician priests

- Mister (abbreviation *Mr.*), oral address often *Mister* – Catholic seminarians and scholastics (members preparing for priesthood) of *some* religious orders (notably, Jesuits)
- Brother (abbreviation *Bro.*), oral address *Brother* – Catholic members of religious orders under vows (both monastic and non-monastic) who are not priests
- Sister (abbreviation *Sr.*),oral address *Sister* – Catholic members of religious orders under vows (both monastic and non-monastic) who are not abbesses
- Grand Rabbi, oral address *Rabbi* – Hasidic rabbis, who are scions of a Hasidic Dynasty
- Rabbi, oral address *Rabbi* (or, if holder of the appropriate degree, *Doctor* both in oral and written communication) – rabbis
- Grand Ayatullah, oral address *Ayatullah* or *Ayatullah al-Uzma* – Shia Ayatullahs, who have accomplished the highest religious jurisprudent knowledge degree called as Ijtihad and some people officially follow them.
- Ayatullah, oral address *Ayatullah* – Shia religious degree who has accomplished a religious high course of lessons and is capable of individually issuing religious verdicts.
- Cantor, oral address *Cantor* (some cantors use *The Reverend* as style, as above) – Jewish cantors
- Reverend, oral address *Reverend*, *Mister* or *Brother* – ordained ministers/pastors
- Pastor (abbreviation "Ps."), oral address 'Pastor" – minister responsible for caring for the "flock" in most Christian churches
- Pandit (sometimes spelled *Pundit*) – Hindu priests
- Swami - in Hinduism an ascetic or yogi who has been initiated into a religious monastic order. Informally, "Swamiji".
- Officers of The Salvation Army are addressed by their rank, e.g. "Captain" (Capt.), "Major" (Maj.), etc.

Styles in different countries

Canada

- His/Her Majesty – King/Queen of Canada
- His/Her Excellency – Governor General, Vice-regal consort, ambassadors, and high commissioners *in office*
- The Right Honourable – Governors General, Prime Ministers, Chief Justices of Canada and certain eminent Canadians *for life*
- His/Her Honour – Lieutenant-Governors and Viceregal consorts *in office*
- The Honourable

- *For life* – Members of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, Senators and Lieutenant-Governors
- *In office only* – Speaker of the Senate, Speaker of the House of Commons, Ministers of the Crown (however federal ministers invariably enter the Privy Council upon their initial appointment, thus assuming the honorific for life), judges of provincial courts, premiers of provinces and territories, territorial commissioners, and provincial and territorial cabinet ministers
  - Note: Members of Parliament are often referred to in the House of Commons as "the honourable member for (riding)" but do not use the style *honourable* with their name.
- The Honourable Mr/Madam Justice – Chief justices of province and justices of superior courts
- His/Her Worship – Justices of the peace, magistrates and municipal leaders *in office*

United Kingdom

- The Most Noble *or* His Grace (oral address *Your Grace*) – Dukes. Occasionally the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Archbishop of York and other Archbishops are also styled His Grace.
- The Most Honourable (abbreviation *The Most Hon.*) – Marquesses
- The Right Honourable (abbreviation *The Rt Hon.*) – Earl, Viscounts, Barons/Lords of Parliament and members of the Privy Council/Cabinet
- The Right Honourable and Reverend – as the previous explanation, but if the holder is also an ordained clergyperson (obsolescent parliamentary usage)
- The Right Honourable and Learned – as the previous explanation, but if the holder is also a Queen's Counsel (obsolescent parliamentary usage)
- The Right Honourable and Gallant – as the previous explanation, but if the holder is also a serving military officer (obsolescent parliamentary usage)
- The Honourable (abbreviation *The Hon.*) – younger sons of Earls, all children of Viscounts and Barons/Lords of Parliament
- The Much Honoured (abbreviation *The Much Hon.*) – Scottish Lairds and feudal Barons

United States
Current and former elected federal and state officials and judges in the U.S. are styled "The Honorable [full name]." in writing, (e.g., "The Honorable Michael Bloomberg, Mayor of the City of New York"). Many are addressed in conversation as "Mister [title]" or "Madam [title]" ("Mr. President," "Madam Mayor") or simply by (title)+(name) along the lines of a British peer ("Senator Jones", "Commissioner Smith").
Continued use of a title after leaving office depends on the office: those of which there is only one at a time (e.g., President, Speaker, Governor, or Mayor) are only officially used by the current office holder. However, Titles for offices of which there are many concurrent office holders (e.g., Ambassador, Senator, Judge, Professor or military ranks, especially Colonel and above) are retained for life: A retired US Army general is addressed as "General (Name)" officially and socially for the rest of his or her life. Military and Naval retirees are entitled to receive pay and are still counted as members of the United States Armed Forces. Accordingly, all retired Military and ranks are retained for life pursuant to Title 10 of the United States Code. In the case of the US President, while the title is officially dropped after leaving office—e.g. Dwight Eisenhower reverted to his prior style "General Eisenhower" in retirement—it is still widely used, e.g. Jimmy Carter is still often called President Carter.

- Judges are styled "The Honorable [full name]" in writing, Judges are addressed orally in court as "Your Honor", or as "Judge Smith." Chief justices of Supreme Courts are addressed orally as or "Mr. or Madame Chief Justice" or "Chief Justice"; Associate justices as "Justice Jones," or "Justice."
- Mayors are styled "The Honorable [full name]" in writing, In municipalities (e.g., New York City and Chicago), mayors are addressed in conversation as "Your Honor" – this may be a vestige of the fact that the mayors (and some others) were also magistrates of the court system.
- His/Her Excellency (oral address Excellency, Your Excellency) was once customarily used of governors of states, though this has given way to "The Honorable", the form used to address all elected official in the United States. "His/Her Excellency" has continued in Commonwealth of Massachusetts, Commonwealth of Virginia and of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, New Hampshire, and Connecticut.
- Members of the House of Representatives are similarly styled in writing as "The Honorable [full name]." Orally they are traditionally addressed as "Mr./Ms. [name]," but as a practice are

sometimes addressed as "Representative [name]" or "Congressman [name]" when it is necessary or desirable to specify the member's status. Follow the preference of the individual official. Following precedence in Westminster style of Parliament, when writing their own names, especially on stationery and franks, Representatives have upon occasion followed their names with "M.C." (Member of Congress).[12] Senators similarly are addressed in writing as "The Honorable [full name]" and orally as "Senator Smith." Where Representatives may have used "M.C.", Senators have used "U.S.S." (United States Senator).[13] However neither form is currently used by members in Washington, DC. On the actual floor of the houses during debate, members commonly refer to one another as the gentleman/gentlewoman "from such-and-such a state" – "As my friend, the distinguished gentleman from Ohio, just said..." or "I yield three minutes to the gentleman from New York, Mr. Smith". In debate, senators sometimes refer to colleagues as the junior or senior senator from a state, as in "I disagree with my dear friend, the junior senator from Ohio...". Senators also commonly use "my friend from X" and "the distinguished senator from X".

- While the term "Esquire", abbreviated "Esq." after the name (John Jones, Esq.), has no legal meaning in the U.S. and may be used by anyone (or at least, customarily, by any male), it is correctly used when addressing lawyers in correspondence as an indication of their profession. At least one American jurisdiction, the District of Columbia, limits the use of "Esquire" (and similar terms) to licensed attorneys.[14] Although some authorities previously urged that use of "Esq." should be restricted to male lawyers, today the term is used for both male and female attorneys. The academic post-nominal *J.D.* (Juris Doctor) may be used by graduates of law schools who are not members of the bar of any state or who are working outside the legal profession.
- In academic fields, it is customary in the U.S. to refer to those holding any level of professorship (professor, assistant professor, associate professor, adjunct professor, etc.) as "Professor" – as in "Professor Jones" – orally or in writing. In writing, "professor" is often abbreviated as "Prof.", as in "Prof. Jones". Those holding academic doctorates are frequently referred to as "Dr. Jones."
- Military personnel of any functionality (doctors, lawyers, engineers, cooks, fighter pilots, motor pool drivers. commanding officers, security guards .... officers and enlisted .... leaders and followers) are always addressed by rank + name; with the

exception of chaplains, who are addressed as "Chaplain" and are addressed in writing with their rank in parentheses, e.g.: "Chaplain (Major) Jones". An exception to this is in the Navy, where in writing the rank is either not used, or is used before the person's name with the corps designator "CHC" indicating the officer is a chaplain put behind their name. e.g.: "LT George Burdell, CHC, USN." In the United States Navy there is an internal practice aboard ships that junior officers who are not in command may be addressed by their rank or as "Mister/Miss X" as in "Lieutenant Junior Grade Smith" or "Miss Smith". Junior officers are understood to be those of Lieutenant Commander and below. Senior officers (Commander and above) are addressed by their rank as in "Commander Smith" or "Admiral Smith". While officially this manner of address is supposed to be from a senior rank to a junior rank, i.e. Captain to Lieutenant, in practice it is not unknown for enlisted personnel to refer to junior officers as Mister as well. While commonly referred to by their rank, i.e. Seaman/Airman/Fireman/Petty Officer X or (Senior/Master) Chief X, in formal occasions, e.g. weddings, an enlisted man's full title is sometimes used, starting with their rating, then their rank, and their name, e.g. Electronics Technician Petty Officer Second Class X. When written, e.g. in formal invitations, the enlisted man's name is written as "*Serviceman's name*, USN/USMC/USA/USAF/USCG", without one's rank preceding their name, unlike commissioned officers.

Catholic Forms of Address

ECCLESIASTICAL FORMS OF ADDRESS FOR CATHOLICS RECOGNIZED IN THE UNITED STATES

The following are forms of address used by Catholics in letters and in speech. It is perfectly correct for those who are not Catholics to change the conclusion to something such as: "With every good wish to Your Excellency (Eminence, etc.), I am, Sincerely yours, NN.," or even more simply, "With every best wish. Sincerely yours, NN."

THE POPE:
Addressing a letter: His Holiness Pope N_____
Salutation: Most Holy Father; Your Holiness.
Concluding a letter: I have the honor to profess myself with the most

profound respect, your Holiness' most obedient and humble servant.
In personal speech: Your Holiness

CARDINALS:
Addressing a letter: His Eminence (Christian name) Cardinal (Surname) (If an archbishop or bishop give title and see)
Salutation: Your Eminence:
Concluding a letter: Asking the blessing of Your Eminence, I am, Yours respectfully in Christ, N.
In personal speech: Your Eminence

ARCHBISHOPS:
Addressing a letter: Most Reverend N_____N _____,Archbishop of _____
Salutation: Your Excellency:
Concluding a letter: Asking Your Excellency's blessing, I am, Yours respectfully in Christ, N.
In personal speech: Your Excellency

PATRIARCHS, EASTERN:
Addressing a letter: His Beatitude the Patriarch of _____ or, His Beatitude the Lord (Christian name) Patriarch of _____
Salutation: Your Beatitude:
Concluding a letter: Asking Your Beatitude's blessing, I am, Yours respectfully
in Christ, NN.
In personal speech: Your Beatitude

PATRIARCHS, LATIN TITULAR, AND NUNCIOS:
Addressing a letter: His Excellency the Patriarch (Archbishop) of_____ or His Excellency Monsignor N, Patriarch (Archbishop) of _____
Salutation: Most Reverend Excellency; Your Excellency:
Concluding a letter: Asking Your Excellency's blessing, I am, Yours respectfully, NN.
In personal speech: Your Excellency.

BISHOPS:
Addressing a letter: Most Reverend N_____ N_____
Bishop of _____
Salutation: Your Excellency; Your Excellency:
Concluding a letter: Asking Your Excellency's blessing, I am, Yours respectfully, NN.
In personal speech: Bishop

ABBOTS:
Addressing a letter: Right Reverend N_____ N _____(adding letters designating his Order) Abbott of _____
Salutation: Right Reverend Abbot:
Concluding a letter: Yours respectfully in Christ, NN.
In personal speech: Father Abbot

PROTONOTARIES APOSTOLIC, DOMESTIC PRELATES AND VICARS GENERAL:
Addressing a letter: Rt. Rev. Msgr. N_____N_____
Salutation: Right Reverend Monsignor:
Concluding a letter: Yours respectfully in Christ, NN.
In personal speech: Monsignor

PAPAL CHAMBERLAINS:
Address on envelope: Very. Rev. Msgr. N _____N _____
Salutation: Very Reverend Monsignor:
Concluding a letter: Yours respectfully in Christ, NN.
In personal speech: Monsignor

SECULAR PRIESTS:
Address on envelope: Rev. N_____N_____ or
Father N _____
Salutation: Dear Father:
Concluding a letter: Respectfully yours in Christ, NN.
In personal speech: Father

(Note: Priests as a group object to being addressed either in a salutation or in personal speech as "Reverend N_____."
"Father" is the preferred form.)

RELIGIOUS ORDER PRIESTS:
Address on envelope: Rev. N_____ N _____(adding letters designating his Order.)
Salutation: Dear Father:
Concluding a letter: Respectfully yours in Christ, NN
In personal speech: Father

BROTHERS:
Address on envelope: Brother N_____ (adding initials designating his Order.)
Salutation: Dear Brother N _____

Concluding a letter: Respectfully yours in Christ, NN
In personal speech: Brother

SISTERS:
Address on envelope: Sister N_____
Salutation: Dear Sister N _____
Concluding a letter: Respectfully yours in Christ, NN
In personal speech: Sister

MOTHER SUPERIOR (or MOTHER GENERAL):
Addressing a letter: The Reverend Mother Superior (General), Convent of_____ or, The Reverend Mother N _____(adding initials of her Order.)
Salutation: Dear Reverend Mother:
Concluding a letter: Respectfully yours,
In personal speech: Mother

Forms of Address for Anglican Clergy:
The following brief notes are intended as a quick reference for individuals wishing to know how to address members of the clergy. Abbreviations such as Rt. for Right are commonly used but abbreviated and unabbreviated forms are equally correct and given here.

Deacon or Priest
Address (outside of envelope): The Reverend Jane Smith
The Rev. John Brown
Salutation (letter or conversation): Dear Ms. Smith
Dear Mr. Brown

Canon
Address (outside of envelope): The Reverend Canon John Brown
The Rev. Canon Jane Smith
Salutation (letter or conversation): Dear Canon Brown

Dean of Cathedral
Address (outside of envelope): The Very Reverend Jane Smith
The Very Rev. John Brown
Salutation (letter or conversation): Dear Dean Smith

Archdeacon
Address (outside of envelope): The Venerable John Brown
The Ven. Jane Smith
Salutation (letter or conversation): Dear Archdeacon Brown

Bishop
Address (outside of envelope): The Right Reverend John Brown
The Rt. Rev. Jane Smith
Salutation (letter or conversation): Dear Bishop Brown

Archbishop
Address (outside of envelope): The Most Reverend Jane Smith
The Most Rev. John Brown
Salutation (letter or conversation): Dear Archbishop Smith

The Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Church

HOW TO ADDRESS THE CLERGY

THE CATHOLICOS

His Holiness … Catholicos Your Holiness

THE PATRIARCH

His Beatitude Patriarch … Your Beatitude

THE ARCHBISHOP

His Eminence Archbishop … Your Eminence

THE BISHOP

His Grace Bishop … Your Grace

THE ARCHIMANDRITE (VARDAPET)

Very Reverend Vardapet … Very Reverend Father

THE PRIEST (BOTH CELIBATE AND MARRIED)

Reverend Father … Reverend Father

AT THE END OF THE LETTERS

Asking for Your Blessings

ORALLY

Addressing the Catholicos, the Archbishop, the Bishop,
The Archimandrite, the Celibate Priest

God be your helper

Incumbents of the Hierarchal Sees of the Armenian Holy Apostolic Church

His Holiness Karekin II
Supreme Patriarch and Catholicos of All Armenians

His Holiness Aram I
Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia

His Beatitude Archbishop Torkom Manoogian
Armenian Patriarch of Jerusalem

His Beatitude Archbishop Mesrob Mutafian
Armenian Patriarch of Constantinople

Titles in English-speaking areas

The following titles are the default titles:

- Mr - Adult male
- Mrs - Adult females (usually for married females only)
- Ms - Adult females (used by those who don't wish their marital status to be known)
- Miss - Formal title for unmarried females or for female children
- Mx - Gender Neutral Title. (used by nonbinary transgender persons)
- Master - For male children. Young boys used to be addressed as "Master [first name]" – this was the standard form for servants to address their employer's minor children. It is also the courtesy title of the eldest son of a Scottish laird
- Maid - When used as a title before a name, this is an old way to denote an unmarried woman, such as the character Maid Marian.
- Madam (also madame)

Auntie or Uncle may be used as titles by nieces and nephews or by children to adults who they know.

Other titles are used for various reasons, such as to show aristocratic status or one's role in government, a religious organization, or a branch of the military.

Suffix name

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

A **name suffix**, in the Western English-language naming tradition, follows a person's full name and provides additional information about the person. Post-nominal letters indicate that the individual holds a position, educational degree, accreditation, office, or honor.

Post-nominal letters

Main article: Post-nominal letters

Academic

Academic suffixes indicate the degree earned at a college or university. These include the bachelor's degree (A.B, B.A., B.S., B.E, B.F.A., B.Tech., L.L.B, B.Sc., etc.), the master's degree (M.A., M.S., M.F.A., LL.M, M.L.A., M.B.A., M.Sc., M.Eng etc.), the professional doctorate (J.D., M.D., D.O., Pharm.D., etc.), and the academic doctorate (Ph.D., Ed.D., D.Phil., LL.D, Eng.D., etc.).

In the case of doctorates, either the prefix (e.g. "Dr." or "Atty.") or the suffix (e.g. "J.D.", "M.D.", "D.O.", "D.C.", or "Ph.D.") is used, not both. In the United States, the suffix is the preferred format (thus allowing differentiation between types of doctorate) in written documentation.

Honorary

Such titles may be given by:

- a monarch (for example, K.B.E., a suffix granted to Knights Commander of the Order of the British Empire);
- a university (as in a LL.D. (Doctor of Laws) given in recognition of a person's life achievements rather than their academic standing);
- a church or seminary, who may offer an honorary Doctor of Divinity (D.D.) to outstanding ministers or teachers.

Esquire

The style *Esq.* or *Esquire* was once used to distinguish a man who was an apprentice to a knight and is used for a man of socially high ranking. In the United States, *Esq.* is used both socially and as a professional styling for a lawyer.

Professional
Professional titles include Esq., often used for an attorney (but not necessarily) in the US who has passed a state bar examination, and CSA (casting) and ASCAP, which indicate membership in professional societies. The suffix CA is used for individuals who have completed the requirements to become a Chartered Accountant. The suffix CPA is also used for individuals who have completed the requirements to become a Certified Public Accountant. Similarly, Chartered Financial Analysts use the suffix CFA. Engineers that are certified as a Professional Engineer in his or her state will use the suffix P.E., Certified Professional Geologists use P.G., Certified Professional Logisticians use CPL, and Chartered Engineers use CEng. Likewise, Registered Architects sometimes use the suffix R.A., or more often a suffix such as AIA or RIBA that refers to their professional society. Examination Office personnel within the United Kingdom who are registered with the Examination Officers' Association use MEOA.
Project managers that have obtained certification as Project Management Professionals from the Project Management Institute may use the suffix PMP after their name. Similarly, individuals who hold certifications in the field ofinformation security – e.g. CISA, CISSP, and/or CISM – may use them as suffixes.
The suffix PT is used by Physical Therapists to denote their state certification, but not to be confused with DPT (Doctor of Physical Therapy) which is a qualifying degree. UK physiotherapists prefer to use MCSP or SRP to denote membership to professional bodies. RGN is used by qualified nurses as a suffix.
Officers and enlisted in the United States Military will add an abbreviation of the service frequently to disambiguate seniority, and reserve status. For example, Captain Smith, USN (O-6), outranks Captain Jones, USMC (O-3).

Religious orders

Members of religious institutes commonly use their institute's initials as a suffix. For example, a Franciscan friar uses the post-nominal initials "O.F.M.", derived from the Order's name in Latin, "Ordo Fratrum Minorum" (Order of Friars Minor). Equally, a Viatorian priest uses the suffix "C.S.V." from the name of his religious institute, "Clerici Santi Viatori", the (Clerics of Saint Viator). These initials are not considered by members of religious institutes as an equivalent to academic or honorary post-nominial initials, but rather as a sign of membership in a particular religious lineage, similar to the use of "Senior" or "Junior".

Rank insignia of the Iranian military

The following is a description of Iranian military ranks and their insignias:

Enlisted grade personnel

- Private (E-1)(Sarbāz) (سرباز): It is the lowest military rank. It is represented by a color bordered blank shoulder strip.
- Private (E-2) (Sarbāz dovom) (سرباز دوم): It is the second lowest military rank awarded usually by the end of six months of service after basic training. It is represented by a single chevron.
- Private First Class (Sarbāz yekom) (سرباز یکم): It is represented by two chevrons.
- Corporal (Sarjukhe) (سرجوخه) ["Razmyār" (رزمیار)]: It is represented by three chevrons.
- Sergeant (Goruhbān) (گروهبان سوم) ["Razmāvar sevom" (رزم‌آور سوم)]: It is represented by a single diamond tipped chevron.
- Staff Sergeant (Goruhbān dovom) (گروهبان دوم) ["Razmāvar dovom" (رزم‌آور دوم)]: It is represented by two chevrons diamond tipped at top.
- Sergeant First Class (Goruhbān yekom) (گروهبان یکم) ["Razmāvar yekom" (رزم‌آور یکم)]: It is represented by three chevrons diamond tipped at top.
- Sergeant Major (Ostovār dovom) (استوار دوم) ["Razmdār dovom" (رزم‌دار دوم)]: It is represented by three chevrons diamond tipped at top with a single curved strip at the bottom.

- Sergeant Major First Class (Ostovār yekom) (استوار یکم) ["Razmdār yekom" (رزم‌دار یکم)]: It is represented by three chevrons diamond tipped at top with two curved strips at the bottom.

Commissioned grade officers

Company grade officers

- Third Lieutenant (Sotvān sevom) (ستوان سوم): It is the most junior officer and the first officer rank. The rank is depicted by one star on the shoulder.
- Second Lieutenant (Sotvān dovom) (ستوان دوم): It is the second most junior officer rank and is represented by two stars on the shoulder.
- First Lieutenant (Sotvān yekom) (ستوان یکم): It is the third officer rank and is represented by three stars on the shoulder.
- Captain (Sarvān) (سروان): It is the fourth officer rank and the senior of Company Grade officers. The rank is portrayed by four stars on the shoulder.

Field grade officers

- Major (Sargord) (سرگرد): The junior field grade officer rank. The insignia uses by one rounded star or "qobbe" (قبه).
- Lieutenant Colonel (Sarhang dovom) (سرهنگ دوم): It is portrayed by two rounded stars or "qobbe" (قبه) on the shoulder board.
- Colonel (Sarhang) (سرهنگ): The senior Field Grade officer rank. It is portrayed by three rounded stars or "qobbe" (قبه) on the shoulder board.

General officer and flag officer ranks

- Brigadier General Second Class (Sartip dovom) (سرتیپ دوم) or Flotilla Admiral (Vice Commodore) (Daryādār dovom) (دریادار دوم) : It is the lowest General rank. This rank was created after the Islamic revolution of Iran as part of a new modified ranking system. It is portrayed by two crossing wheat plants embracing the emblem of Allah.
- Brigadier General (Sartip) (سرتیپ) or Rear Admiral Lower Half (Commodore) (Daryādār) (دریادار): It is portrayed by a star and two crossing wheat plants embracing the emblem of Allah.
- Major General (Sarlashkar) (سرلشکر) or Rear Admiral Upper Half (Daryābān) (دریابان): It is portrayed by two stars and two crossing wheat plants embracing the emblem of Allah. Essentially it has been the highest rank in the army after the Islamic Revolution of Iran. Currently, it is the rank of the heads of the Artesh, Sepah, and the head of Joint Chiefs of Staff.
- Lieutenant General (Sepahbod) (سپهبد) or Vice Admiral (Daryāsālār) (دریاسالار): It is portrayed by three stars and two crossing wheat plants embracing the emblem of Allah. This rank was last in use during Iran–Iraq War and has been inactive since the end of the war.
- General (Arteshbod) (ارتشبد) or Admiral (Daryābod) (دریابد): It is portrayed by four stars and two crossing wheat plants embracing the emblem of Allah. It is the highest military rank during peacetime but has not been conferred since the Iranian Revolution.
- Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Farmāndehe setāde kolle niroohāye mosallah) (فرمانده ستاد کل نیروهای مسلح): It is the highest

military post acting as the Chief of Armed Forces General Staff. The post oversees all Commanding Generals of different branches of Iran's armed forces including army, navy, air force, IRGC and other forces. It is not a military rank by itself but only an appointment, and the holder wears the insignia of the current rank.

- Commander in Chief (Farmāndehe kolle ghovā) (فرمانده کل قوا) or (Bozorgarteshtārān) (بزرگارتشتاران): It is the highest political command of the armed forces and is not a military rank by itself. This post is reserved for the Supreme Leader of Iran by the Iranian constitution.

United States Army Ranks (Ordered By Seniority)

E-1		Private	PVT
E-2		Private	PV2
E-3		Private First Class	PFC
E-4		Specialist	SPC
E-4		Corporal	CPL

E-5		Sergeant	SGT
E-6		Staff Sergeant	SSG
E-7		Sergeant First Class	SFC
E-8		Master Sergeant	MSG
E-8		First Sergeant	1SG
E-9		Sergeant Major	SGM
E-9		Command Sergeant Major	CSM
E-9		Sergeant Major of the Army	SMA
W-1		Warrant Officer 1	WO1
W-2		Chief Warrant Officer 2	CW2
W-3		Chief Warrant Officer 3	CW3
W-4		Chief Warrant Officer 4	CW4
W-5		Chief Warrant Officer 5	CW5
O-1		Second Lieutenant	2LT

O-2		First Lieutenant	1LT
O-3		Captain	CPT
O-4		Major	MAJ
O-5		Lieutenant Colonel	LTC
O-6		Colonel	COL
O-7		Brigadier General	BG
O-8		Major General	MG
O-9		Lieutenant General	LTG
O-10		General	GEN
O-10		General of the Army	GA

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